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L U N A C Y.

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C O P Y

OF THE

SIXTY-SIXTH REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY

TO

THE LORD CHANCELLOR

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PART I.

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*(Presented pursuant to Act of Parliament.)*

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THE  
SIXTY-SIXTH REPORT  
OF THE  
COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY,  
1912.

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TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE LORD HIGH CHANCELLOR.

MY LORD,

ON the 1st of January 1912 the number of certified insane persons under care in England and Wales was 135,661, a number exceeding that recorded on the 1st January 1911 by 2,504.

This increase for the year 1911 may be contrasted with that of 2,604 for 1910, of 1,766 for 1909, and 2,703 for 1908. The average annual increase for the 10 years ending 31st December 1911 was 2,495, and that for the five years ending on the same date 2,335.

The increase for the year 1911 was, therefore, 9 above that of the annual average of the decennium, and 169 above that for the quinquennial period. It was 100 below that for 1910.

With the exception of those patients who are in receipt of poor-law relief, and are living with friends—whose numbers compared with those of last year have diminished by 109—the returns show an increase in all groups. Thus in the County and Borough Asylums there were under care 1,688 more patients at the close of 1911 than at the commencement of the year; an increase of 2 in Registered Hospitals, of 14 in Metropolitan Licensed Houses, of 434 in Provincial Licensed Houses, of 7 in Naval and Military Hospitals, and of 5 in the State Criminal Asylums of Broadmoor and Parkhurst. The numbers under care in ordinary Workhouses increased by 206, and those in the Metropolitan District Asylums by 228. The single private patients increased by 29.

The percentage increase over the figures of last year was, therefore, for Asylums, 1·7; Provincial Licensed Houses, 33·3; ordinary Workhouses, 1·7; and the Metropolitan District Asylums, 3·2. The growth by one-third in the number of inmates in the Provincial Licensed Houses is mainly due to the boarding-out of pauper lunatics from County and Borough

Asylums in Fisherton House—one of the two Licensed Houses which still retain paupers in their licences. At the beginning of the year this Asylum had 8 such inmates; at the close there were 414.

The diminution of the outdoor pauper insane, amounting to 2 per cent., follows a greater reduction in the previous year; and may now, as then, probably be ascribed to advantage being taken of the Old Age Pensions Act by persons living in their own homes, who thus cease to be rate-supported. They would thus pass from our cognisance and increase the number of the uncertified insane who are to be found in all classes of the community, so that the figures with which we deal do not fully comprise the total insane.

The distribution of those known to be under care on the 1st January 1912 is given in the appended summary. There is very little variation in the relative distribution from that of a year ago. The changes which have taken place in this respect during the past 30 years will be gathered from the following table, these being notably the increasing proportion met with in the Asylums, side by side, with the decrease in the relative numbers detained in Workhouses and Licensed Houses, as well as of those treated as outdoor paupers:—

*Proportion per cent. of Total Number of Notified Insane under care on 1st January.*

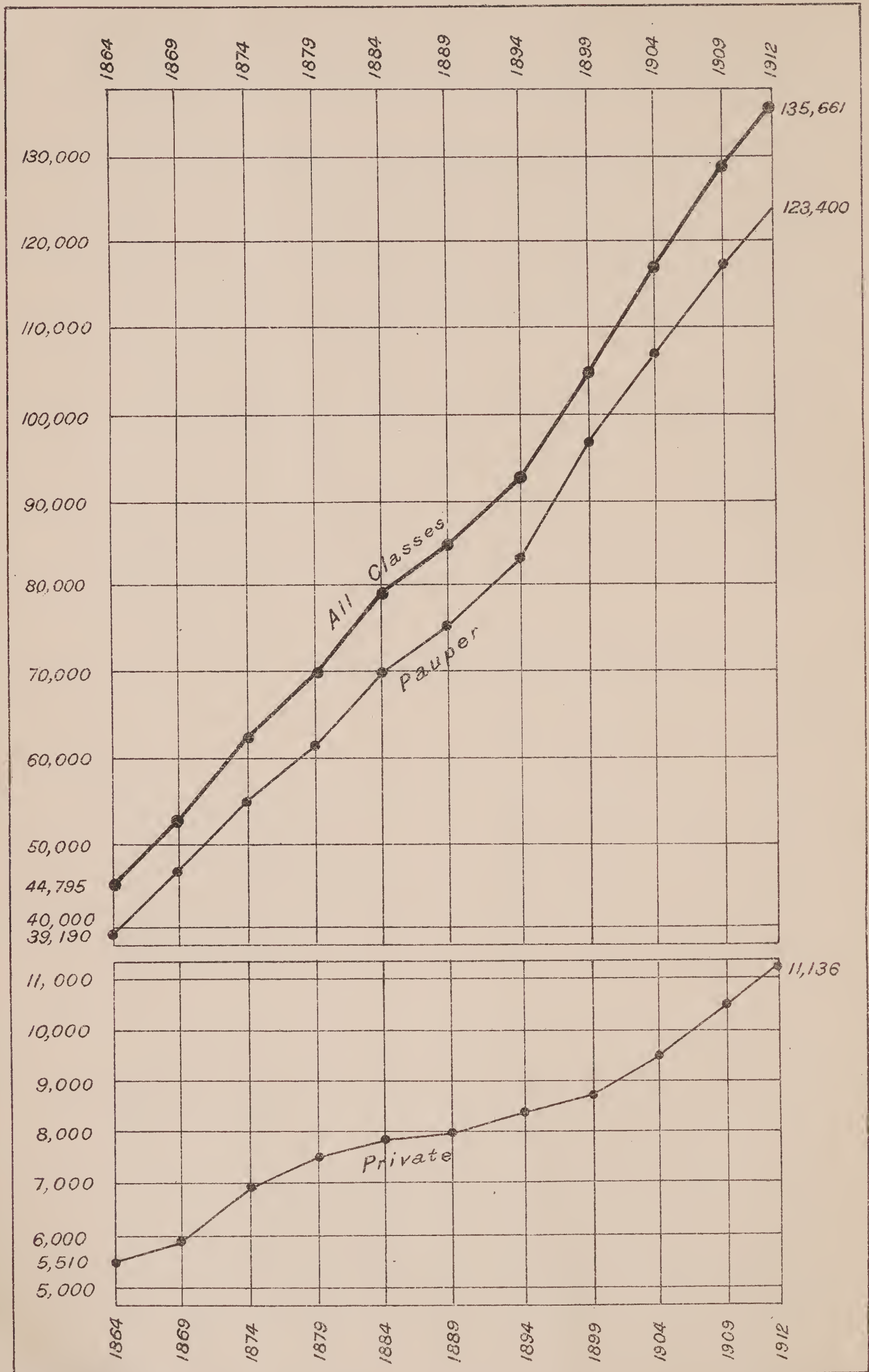
—	1882.	1892.	1902.	1912.
In County and Borough Asylums -	57·0	63·2	70·7	74·8
In Registered Hospitals - - -	3·9	4·3	3·9	3·4
In Licensed Houses - - -	6·5	5·3	3·7	2·5
In Naval and Military Hospitals -	0·4	0·3	0·2	0·1
In State Criminal Asylums - -	0·7	0·7	0·6	0·7
In Workhouses and Metropolitan District Asylums.	22·7	19·2	15·5	14·1
As Single Patients - - - -	0·6	0·5	0·4	0·5
As Outdoor Paupers - - - -	8·2	6·5	5·0	3·9

*Classification of Insane Patients.*—All certified insane persons are ranged under the three categories of “private,” “pauper,” and “criminal.” A “pauper” patient is one for whose maintenance the charges are defrayed, either wholly or in part, out of the rates. Many so classed are not, strictly speaking, paupers in the generally accepted sense, and a certain number of them are actually maintained by relatives, who refund to the Poor Law Guardians the whole cost of maintenance. In some districts (notably London) it is customary to class such a case as a “private” one; but the more usual practice is for the charge for a private patient in a County or Borough Asylum to be fixed at a rate higher than the bare cost of maintenance, in order to





CHART No. I. Showing Total number of Insane Persons in England & Wales reported to be under care on the 1<sup>st</sup> January in each year specified; and of those in the Pauper & Private Classes respectively.





SUMMARY OF INSANE PATIENTS, 1st January 1912.

WHERE MAINTAINED on 1st January 1912.	PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			CRIMINAL.			TOTAL.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
In County and Borough Asylums - -	1,413	2,171	3,584	45,612	52,009	97,621	184	41	225	47,209	54,221	101,430
In Registered Hospitals (including Idiot Establishments).	1,921	1,912	3,833	502	251	753	1	—	1	2,424	2,163	4,587
In Licensed Houses:— Metropolitan (including an Idiot Establishment).	626	957	1,583	21	79	100	—	—	—	647	1,036	1,683
Provincial (including an Idiot Establishment).	473	849	1,322	188	226	414	—	—	—	661	1,075	1,736
In Naval and Military Hospitals - -	174	—	174	—	—	—	—	—	—	174	—	174
In Criminal Lunatic Asylums - -	—	—	—	1	—	1	672	227	899	673	227	900
In Workhouses:— Ordinary Workhouses - - - -	—	—	—	5,424	6,467	11,891	—	—	—	5,424	6,467	11,891
Metropolitan District Asylums - -	—	—	—	3,568	3,703	7,271	—	—	—	3,568	3,703	7,271
Private Single Patients - - - -	209	431	640	—	—	—	—	—	—	209	431	640
Outdoor Paupers - - - -	—	—	—	2,139	3,210	5,349	—	—	—	2,139	3,210	5,349
TOTAL - - - -	4,816	6,320	11,136	57,455	65,945	123,400 (a)	857	268	1,125	63,128	72,533	135,661

(a) Ninety-four of these patients were boarded out from Asylums in Workhouses under the provisions of the Lunacy Act, 1890, s. 26. See Appendix B., Table VI.

include therein the interest on capital sums expended in the erection and upkeep of the building. It may be noted that there are annually transferred to the "private" class about 2 per cent. of those who have been admitted into Asylums as paupers.

The *private* patients under care on the 1st January 1912 numbered 11,136 (males 4,816, females 6,320), an increase on the figures of the preceding year of 246, or nearly 2·3 per cent. This increase was 46 in excess of the average for the past 10 years, but 3 below that of the five years 1907–12.

The patients in the Naval and Military Hospitals (Yarmouth 155, Netley 19) are included under this head, as also are persons found lunatic by inquisition. But there are 87 males and 75 females of the latter category who are so placed as not to fall within the scope of our statistics.

The distribution of these patients and their relative proportions during the past 30 years are as follows:—

*Proportion per cent. of Total Number of Private Insane under care on 1st January.*

—	1882.	1892.	1902.	1912.
In County and Borough Asylums -	7·8	12·1	20·0	32·2
In Registered Hospitals - - -	36·8	42·6	40·5	34·4
In Licensed Houses - - -	45·4	36·8	31·6	26·1
In Naval and Military Hospitals -	4·0	3·1	2·8	1·6
As Single Patients - - -	6·0	5·4	5·1	5·7

The salient fact from the foregoing figures is that the decrease in the proportion of private patients in Hospitals and Licensed Houses has been more than balanced by an increase of those in the public Asylums, where additional accommodation is constantly being made for them.

Of the private patients, the males are 107 and the females 139 in excess of the numbers for last year, the rate of increase being 2·27 for the former and 2·25 per cent. for the latter. The proportion per 1,000 persons of 432·5 males and 567·5 females closely approximate to that which obtained then.

Lastly, the increase over last year's figures of the numbers of private patients in County and Borough Asylums was 219, or 6·5 per cent.; in Licensed Houses of 39, or 1·0 per cent.; and of those in single care of 29, or 4·7 per cent. On the other hand, there was a diminution in the numbers in Registered Hospitals of 48, or 1·2 per cent.

The *pauper* patients under care on 1st January 1912 amounted to 123,400 (males 57,455, females 65,945), or 91·0 per cent. of all the reported insane. This figure is 2,228 in advance of that of last year, or 34 below the mean annual



increase of the past 10 years. It is 43 below that for 1910, but 175 above the average annual increase for the five years 1907–12.

The following table exhibits the distribution of this class during the past 30 years :—

*Pauper Patients—Proportion per cent. under care on  
1st January.*

—	1882.	1892.	1902.	1912.
In County and Borough Asylums -	63·0	69·0	75·7	79·1
In Registered Hospitals - - -	0·2	0·3	0·5	0·6
In Licensed Houses - - -	2·1	2·0	1·3	0·4
In Workhouses - - -	18·4	13·9	11·3	9·6
In Metropolitan District Asylums -	7·1	7·6	5·7	5·9
As Outdoor Paupers - - -	9·2	7·2	5·5	4·4

It will be seen that the tendency is to an increase in the proportion of the whole class of pauper insane cared for in Asylums, with a corresponding diminution in those for whom provision is made elsewhere.

As compared with the numbers of last year, the increase of this class in County and Borough Asylums has been 1·5 per cent., or 0·6 per cent. lower than the increase for 1910. Those maintained in Registered Hospitals increased by 7·1 per cent., whilst those in Licensed Houses increased by as much as 389·5 per cent., due entirely to the large increase in the numbers boarded out at Fisherton House, as stated above. In ordinary Workhouses they increased by 1·7 per cent. and in the Metropolitan District Asylums by 3·2 per cent. As already stated, the insane who are living with relatives and in receipt of out-door relief decreased by 2·0 per cent.

It is to be noted that the rate of increase for the whole number of pauper patients this year fell below that for private patients. The increase amongst the male sex was 2·3 per cent. as compared with a female increase of 1·4, the proportion of males to females under care on 1st January 1912 being as 466 : 534, which may be contrasted with the sexual distribution obtaining amongst private patients.

The *criminal* patients (males 857, females 268) numbered 1,125 on the 1st January 1912, or 25 more males and 5 more females than twelve months previously, the males having increased by 3 per cent. and the females by 1·9 per cent. Of the whole number, 225, or 20 per cent., were under care in County and Borough Asylums.

*Statistics of the Pauper Insane in Counties and Boroughs :—*From the returns made to us by the clerks to the guardians of unions and parishes (Appendix A., Table X.) a comparison is

afforded between the numbers of the insane (pauper) in the counties and boroughs on the 1st January 1911 and 1912 respectively. From the figures thus obtained it would appear that there had during 1911 been a net increase over the whole country of 2,181, which may be compared with one of 2,179 for the years 1910-11. Owing to the extension of the boundaries of certain county boroughs, the numbers chargeable to parishes of the counties have decreased, whilst those of the boroughs have proportionately increased.

The most notable example of this transference of authority is in the case of Birmingham, whose pauper insane have increased by 604, whilst the counties of Stafford, Warwick, and Worcester return a diminution of their insane to the extent of 133, 109, and 278 respectively. The county of Stafford, it may be remarked, showed a decrease in 1910 of 344 owing to the formation of the extended borough of Stoke. A change in the boundaries of Bath mainly accounts for the increase it shows of 79 in the number of its insane, and the coincident diminution of 53 in the county of Somerset; whilst the enlargement of Reading has affected the returns from the counties of Berks and Oxford. Lastly, by the creation of the new county borough of Eastbourne, which on the 1st of January 1912 was responsible for 131 pauper insane, the administrative county of East Sussex on that date showed a decrease of 122 as compared with the numbers last year.

These reductions in their area and consequent transfer of population to boroughs form a sufficient explanation of the fact that the net increase in all the *administrative counties* together (including London) was 579 below the return of January 1, 1911. It would appear that whereas for the year 1910 there were 42 counties with a total increase of 1,725 patients, in 1911 there were 38 with an increase of 1,455; and whilst in 1910 there were 18 counties with a total decrease of 529, in 1911 there were 22 with a decrease of 838. In each year there were three counties where there was neither increase nor decrease. In the county of London an increase of 465 in 1910 was followed by one of 472 in 1911.

Further analysis shows:—

- (a) That of the 41 counties (excluding London) which in 1910 showed an increase over the preceding year of 1,260, there were 27 which also gave an increase in 1911 amounting to 808; this increase being greater in the latter year in 9 counties (426 as against 251), particularly Chester, Middlesex, Durham, and Norfolk. There were 17 in which the increase in 1911 was lower than that of the previous year (381 as against 701), the difference being most marked in Surrey, Lancashire, and Herts. In one (Isle of Wight) there was an increase of 1 in each year.



- (b) In 14 counties an increase of 307 in 1910 was followed by a decrease of 503 in 1911, the chief examples being Worcester (where an increase of 47 was succeeded by a decrease of 278), East Sussex, Oxford, Glamorgan, and Devon.
- (c) In 10 counties with a decrease of 128 in 1910 there was an increase of 175 in 1911, notably in Yorks, N.R., Kent, Cornwall, and Notts.
- (d) In 8 counties with an aggregate decrease in 1910 of 401 there were 5 (including Stafford and Warwick) with a decrease of 377 in 1910 and 314 in 1911, Stafford being responsible for 344 of the total in the former year and 132 in the latter. The remaining 3 counties (Berks, Cumberland, and Isles of Scilly) with a decrease of 24 in 1910 show neither increase nor decrease in 1911.
- (e) Three counties (Hereford, Radnor, and Pembroke) with neither increase nor decrease in 1910 yield together in 1911 a decrease of 21.

The *county boroughs*, increased in 1911 to 75 by the addition of Eastbourne, had, apart from that borough, in 1911 a net increase of 1,430, as compared with one of 503 in 1910. For in the former year there were 53 boroughs with an aggregate increase of 770, 18 with a decrease of 267, and 4 with neither increase nor decrease; and in the latter year 50 boroughs with an increase of 1,682, 20 with a decrease of 252, and 5 in which there was neither increase nor decrease. The recently extended boundaries of Birmingham, Bath, and Reading mainly account for the striking increase in borough patients during the past year.

- (a) In 35 boroughs the numbers increased in both years, the increase being higher in 1911 in 23 of them (namely, 370 increased to 1,259), including the extended boroughs above mentioned, as well as Hull, Sheffield, Manchester, and Bradford, whilst in 12 there was a diminution (157 to 68) in the figures of increase.
- (b) In 17 boroughs where the numbers had increased in 1910 by 234 over the preceding year there was a decrease in 1911 of 240, including the towns of Cardiff, Plymouth, Exeter, and Brighton.
- (c) In 12 boroughs with a decrease in 1910 of 223 there was an increase in 1911 of 226, *e.g.*, Portsmouth, St. Helens, and Stockport.
- (d) In 3 boroughs where a decrease of 13 was noted in 1910 there was a further decrease of 12 in 1911.
- (e) There was neither increase nor decrease in 1910 in 2 boroughs which yielded a total increase of 84 in 1911, *viz.*, Bath 79, Halifax 5; on the other hand,



there was neither increase nor decrease in 1911 in 4, viz., Worcester, where in 1910 there had been an increase of 9, and 3 (Middlesbrough, Swansea, Burnley) with a total decrease of 31 in that year.

(f) The new county borough of Stoke (formed in 1910) showed an increase of 45 in the year 1911.

Of the 19 boroughs named in Schedule IV. of the Lunacy Act, 1890, there were 8 in which an increase of 34 insane paupers is noted as occurring in 1911, contrasting with 11 boroughs with an increase of 90 in 1910. On the other hand, whereas in 1910 there were 7 boroughs with a decrease on the preceding year of 22, in 1911 there were 9 with a decrease of 31. One borough in which there was neither increase nor decrease in 1910 gave a decrease of one patient in 1911; whilst of 2, in which the figures for 1911 were the same as those of 1910, one (Gravesend) had an increase of 3, and the other (Doncaster) a decrease of one in 1911. It may be noted that in 1911 there was an increase in 4 boroughs where 1910 showed a decrease, the converse obtaining for 6 boroughs.

In comparing the returns of the 1st January 1911 with those of 1st January 1912, it will be necessary to allow for the newly formed boroughs of Stoke in 1910 and of Eastbourne in 1911. In the former case the new borough was responsible for 412 more pauper insane than were assigned to Hanley in 1909, and in the latter the 131 assigned to Eastbourne will (for the purpose of comparison) have to be included in the county. On this basis we may conclude that a net increase in numbers of pauper insane for all counties and boroughs of 2,179 in 1910 is to be compared with a net increase of 2,181 in 1911, distributed thus:—

	Counties.	County Boroughs.	Scheduled Boroughs.
1910 - -	1,196	915	68
1911 - -	748	1,430	3

Another and more accurate comparison is that which is made between the figures of 1st January 1907 with those of 1st January 1912, as set forth in Table XI. The comparison is somewhat restricted as it cannot be made in those cases where changes of area have taken place within the period of five years; but in so far as it is possible, it is found that within that period the average percentage rate of increase of the pauper insane has been, for counties, 1·3; county boroughs, 2·9; scheduled boroughs, 1·1; or for all combined, 1·8.

On this basis it appears that the highest rates of increase in the counties are yielded by Middlesex, 5·6 per cent.; Soke of Peterborough, 3·9; Chester, 3·8; Northumberland, 3·8; Herts, 3·7; Kesteven (Lincs.), 3·7; Rutland, 3·6; Durham, 3·4; and Surrey, 3·2. The County of London shows an increase of 1·6, or only 0·3 above the mean. The highest rates in county

boroughs are met with at Canterbury, 8·4; West Hartlepool, 7·9; Bournemouth, 6·4; and Hastings, 6·0.

*Census 1911.—Ratios of Pauper Insane to Population in the various Administrative Areas of England and Wales.*

By the kindness of the Registrar-General we are enabled to publish a table (II. A., Appendix A.), based on a comparison of the results of the census of 1911, and the returns made to us by union authorities, showing the ratios of pauper insane to population in the various administrative areas of England and Wales and the Isles of Scilly.

From an analysis of the table it will be observed that the ratio of pauper insane for the whole population was 3·41 per 1,000, as compared with 3·03 ten years ago, being an increase of ·38 per 1,000.

Of the 63 administrative counties (including Isles of Scilly), only 19 have a ratio above the mean for the whole population, the highest obtaining in London (5·97), Hereford (5·80), Radnor (4·74), Wilts (4·17), Oxford (4·14), Montgomery (4·06), and Cardigan (4·01). In no less than 44 the ratio is below the mean, the lowest being Isles of Scilly (·95), Durham (1·74), Northumberland (1·83), Derby (1·90), Notts (1·91), and Yorks, W.R. (1·96).

Turning to the 74 county boroughs—the new county borough of Eastbourne being omitted and included in East Sussex in view of the fact that, although a county borough at the date of the census, it had not been so constituted on 1st January 1911, the date for which the pauper insane figures used in the table were summarised—we find that 29 were above the mean for the whole population, the highest being Brighton (6·51), Plymouth (5·97), Bath (5·64), Exeter (5·47), Canterbury (5·44), and Norwich (5·06); while the remainder (45) show ratios below the mean, the lowest being Blackpool (1·85), W. Hartlepool (1·85), and Southport (1·86).

The remaining boroughs specified in Schedule IV. of the Lunacy Act, 1890, now number 19, and 11 of these are above the mean, the highest being the City of London (23·71), Tiverton (4·90), Hereford (4·61), and Newbury (4·38); while 7 are below the mean, the lowest being Doncaster (2·29), Bedford (2·76), and Newcastle-under-Lyme (2·77). The remaining borough (Wenlock) shows a ratio (3·41) exactly equal to that for the whole country.

*Comparative Statistics of the Insane and General Population.*

On the 1st January 1859 there were known to be under care 36,762 persons certified as insane, and on the 1st January 1912 the number so notified amounted to 135,661, an increase on the figures of 1859 of 269·0 per cent. During the same period the



estimated population of England and Wales has increased by 85·6 per cent. :—

Year.	Number of Insane.	Increase on preceding Decennium.	Total Increase on 1859 Figures.
		Per cent.	Per cent.
1859 - - - -	36,762	—	—
1869 - - - -	53,177	44·6	44·6
1879 - - - -	69,885	31·4	90·1
1889 - - - -	84,340	20·7	129·4
1899 - - - -	105,086	24·6	185·9
1909 - - - -	128,787	22·5	250·3
1912 - - - -	135,661	—	269·0

It will be found that whilst the general population is estimated to grow by fairly regular increments year by year, the numbers of the insane have increased less steadily, as the above table shows. A comparison of the rates of increase for each year in the past decennium clearly demonstrates their variability :—

Year.	Number of Insane.	Increase on preceding Year.	Total Increase on Figures of 1902.
		Per cent.	Per cent.
1902 - - - -	110,713	—	—
1903 - - - -	113,964	2·9	2·9
1904 - - - -	117,199	2·8	5·9
1905 - - - -	119,829	2·2	8·2
1906 - - - -	121,979	1·8	10·2
1907 - - - -	123,988	1·6	12·0
1908 - - - -	126,084	1·7	13·9
1909 - - - -	128,787	2·1	16·3
1910 - - - -	130,553	1·4	17·9
1911 - - - -	133,157	2·0	20·2
1912 - - - -	135,661	1·9	22·5

A clearer estimate of the apparent disproportionate increase in the numbers of the insane is to be found by contrasting, at different periods, the ratio which the latter bear to the general population.

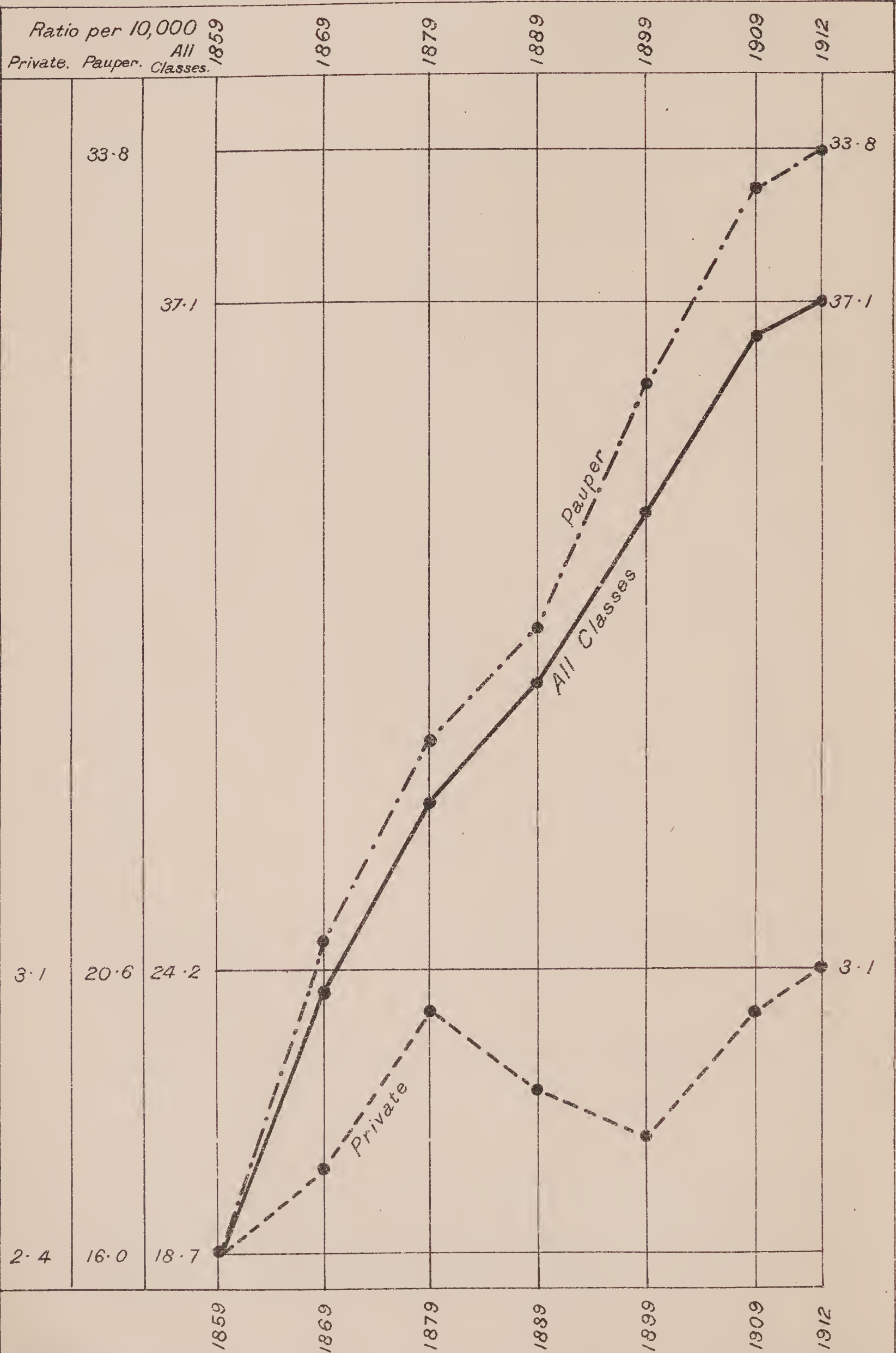
On the 1st January 1912 the total number of certified insane persons in England and Wales stood to the estimated population in the proportion of 1 : 269, or 37·12 per 10,000—an increase on the ratio of the preceding year of 0·3—the actual numerical increase being 1·9 per cent.\*

\* NOTE.—The ratios for each of the years 1901 to 1911, as published in previous reports, have now been corrected in accordance with the revised estimates of the population called for by the census returns of 1911. As an example it would appear that instead of the ratio given last year—of 36·4 per 10,000—the more correct figure is 36·82.





CHART. No.2 Showing comparative variations in the proportion of the Insane in England and Wales, (and of the Pauper & Private classes respectively) to Total Population, 1859 to 1912.



On the 1st January 1902 this ratio was 33·60, so that in the 10 years it has increased by 10·4 per cent., the proportion of insane (known) to population rising from 1 : 298 to 1 : 269.

The private patients, who in 1902 numbered 9,135, had increased by 1912 to 11,136, their ratio per 10,000 of population rising from 2·77 in the former to 3·05 in the latter year—the highest recorded since 1859. The number of pauper patients in the same period rose from 100,779 to 123,400, and their ratios have risen continuously from 15·95 in 1859 to 33·76 in 1912. In Chart 2 these changes are represented by curves, constructed by taking as the unit of the scale the difference between the maximal and minimal ratios yielded by the private class.

Table of Ratios of Insane to Population, per 10,000.

Year.	Pauper.	Private.	All Classes.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
1859 - - - -	15·95	2·38	18·67
1869 - - - -	21·03	2·61	23·93
1879 - - - -	24·29	2·97	27·54
1889 - - - -	26·59	2·80	29·65
1899 - - - -	29·99	2·72	32·96
1909 - - - -	33·13	2·93	36·35
1912 - - - -	33·76	3·05	37·12

The ratio for all insane has increased in the 53 years by 98·8 per cent.

Figures dealing with the annual admissions to care are only available from 1869, and the ratio (per 10,000) they bear to the population, although necessarily varying from year to year, was 4·71 in that year and 6·93 in 1902—the maximum attained. Since then this ratio has fallen gradually, being 6·06 in 1911. So that whereas the increase on the 1869 ratio was as much as 47·1 per cent. in 1902, it was only 28·7 per cent. in 1911.

Since 1898 record has been kept of *first admissions*. In that year their ratio to population was 4·92 per 10,000, and in 1911 it was 5·03, an increase of only 2·2 per cent. in the 14 years. It is found also that the “first admissions” bear a fairly constant proportion to the total admissions in the year, ranging from 81·7 to 83·1 per cent., or a mean during the period of 82·5. Therefore, in each year for every 100 admitted, 17 or 18 have been certified before.

The accompanying chart (No. 3) illustrates the growth of the general population, the numerical increase of the certified insane, and of those annually admitted to care, from the year 1869 to the end of 1911, a period of 43 completed years. During this period the population is estimated to have increased



by 64·6 per cent., and the insane community (as known to us) by 155·1 per cent. The numbers admitted to care during 1869 were 10,472, in 1911 they were 21,906, an increase on the former figure of 109·2 per cent., which contrasts with the increase of 118·2 per cent. noted in 1902.

There is also shown on the chart the gradual rise in the ratio of insane to population during this period. On 1st January 1869 this was 23·93 per 10,000, and on 1st January 1912 it was 37·12, an increase of 55·1 per cent. The ratio of admissions to population, which in 1869 was 4·71, was 6·06 in 1911, an increase of 28·7 per cent., whereas in 1902 the admissions for that year gave an increase of this ratio, of 6·93, each succeeding year in the decade showing a decrease in the rate.

*The Fall in Admission Rate.*—The decline in the proportionate number of admissions may be further illustrated by striking a yearly average for each quinquennium of the decade and contrasting the one with the other. It is somewhat encouraging to find that whereas the advance in population between the estimated average of 1902–6 and that of 1907–11 is 5·3 per cent., and on the same basis of comparison the number of insane under care shows an increase of 9·6 per cent., there has, as regards the numbers admitted to care, been no increase at all, but an actual decline.

Thus the yearly average of admissions on the figures of 1902–6 is 22,129, that on those of 1907–11 is 21,927, a decrease of 202 per annum. Without laying undue stress upon what may be a merely fortuitous circumstance, the fact has some significance, especially as it is based upon the mean of five years and not on the figures of a single year, which would be far more likely to give a fallacious result.\* At any rate it emphasises the importance of not regarding the annual increase in the total (known) insane as the sole factor to be considered in estimating the relative growth of insanity in a community. In our last report we dwelt on the factor of “accumulation” as mainly contributing to the increase, believing that the extent to which it operates in the latter is often not fully appreciated, whilst the facts just cited tend to show that of late years, at least, there has been no growth of the numbers of insane persons *admitted* to care, the proportion of which to the total under care has fallen from 26·5 to 20·5 per cent. within the past 10 years.

It may, however, be objected that the annual admission rate, *i.e.*, the fresh reception orders made in each year, includes many persons who have been under care before, and does not therefore represent the sum of what has been termed “occurring insanity.” That of course is true, but our figures, so far as they

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\* For instance, the admissions for 1902 were exceptionally numerous, viz., 22,851, and to compare them with those for 1911, viz., 21,906, would convey an erroneous impression of the actual extent of the decrease.

CHART. No. 3. To illustrate rate of insane per cent of (A) Population of England and Wales, (B) of Insane Community, (C) of the yearly Admissions to Care. (D) of the Ratio of Insane to Population, and (E) of the Ratio of Admissions to Population 1869 to 1911-12







go, which deal with those admitted for the *first* time, have, since they were separately reckoned in 1897, shown a fairly constant ratio (82·5 per cent. on an average) to the total admissions, and accordingly we find that the two quinquennial averages since 1902 give for this class, 18,240 as the mean for the first and 18,095 for the second half of the decade. However, these “first admissions” undoubtedly include a certain number of persons who have been attacked by mental derangement previously, and are therefore not synonymous with “first attacks,” the numeration of which is the only true criterion of “occurring insanity,” and here, unfortunately, no official statistics can embrace the total. Indeed, so far as our records go we have only information regarding “first attacks” in respect to persons admitted into institutions for the insane, for whom we have had returns on this head since 1876. They amount to about 74 per cent. of the total annually admitted into institutions.

The yearly average for the 5 years 1902–6 was 15,033 and that for the 4 years 1907–10, 14,493, the figures for 1911 not yet being available. It may therefore be inferred that, just as regards all the insane received into care, there is an appreciable, if slight, reduction in the number attacked for the first time in the later as compared with the earlier half of the decade.

*Statistics of Continued Detention (Section 38), 1909 to 1911.*—In two previous reports (59th and 65th) we have utilised the information obtained by the operation of section 38 of the Lunacy Act, 1890, to estimate the proportion of the insane admitted into institutions in each year from 1891 onwards who still remained under care at the end of the several terms prescribed by that section for certificates of continued insanity to be given. In the 65th Report the figures given enabled the conclusion to be drawn that on an average of every 100 persons admitted to care in any year about 47 remained under treatment at the end of one year, 36 at the end of two years, 27 at the end of four years, 21 of seven years, 15 of 12 years, and 11 at the end of 17 years.

We publish this year a table (XXVIII. in Appendix A.) in which an attempt has been made at further analysis of the figures in the register, by dividing the several admissions into four age-periods (*a*, *b*, *c*, and *d*), and by assigning under each period the proportions of those cases whose certificates were not continued, *i.e.*, who were discharged on recovery, or otherwise, and those who were removed by death. The table does not permit of summary analysis, and must itself be referred to for details. It is, we think, instructive, and reference may here be made to its salient points.

The table deals with the 21,152 reception orders made in 1909 for cases admitted into institutions, the age-distribution being (*a*) under 25, 14·7 per cent.; (*b*) 25 to 44, 43·2 per cent.; (*c*) 45 to 64, 31·6 per cent.; and (*d*) 65 years and upwards, 10·5 per cent.

During 1910 rather less than one-half (49·2 per cent.) of these orders were continued under section 38, the proportion varying inversely as to age, viz.: (a) 53·2, (b) 51·1, (c) 47·3, and (d) 41·6.

During 1911 a further 11 per cent. of the 1909 orders ceased to be continued, so that there remained under care after two years 38·2 per cent. of those who were admitted in that year; the proportion of those in the several age-periods (on admission) being (a) 43·1, (b) 40·8, (c) 36·1, (d) 27·5.

The result of these changes was to alter the relative distribution after two years residence from the proportions given above to (a) 16·6, (b) 46·0, (c) 29·8, (d) 7·6, the percentage of those who were under 45 (when admitted in 1909) being increased by 4·7, and those above that age similarly diminished.

Of the orders made in 1909, there were 50·8 per cent. not continued in 1910, owing to the discharge on recovery of 28·2, the removal by death of 16·8, and the discharge as "relieved" or "not improved" of the remainder. Then in 1911 there was an additional lapse of the 1909 orders, amounting to 11·0 per cent. of them, 3·9 being due to recoveries and 5·6 to deaths. The following excerpt from the table shows how these proportions varied in the four age-periods into which all the cases have been subdivided.

*Reception Orders (1909) not Continued.*

	In 1910.				In 1911.			
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
Percentage on 1909 figures	46·8	48·9	52·7	58·6	10·1	10·3	11·2	13·9
Recoveries - - -	31·7	32·1	26·6	11·5	5·5	4·4	3·3	1·3
Deaths - - -	5·9	11·7	20·6	41·7	2·8	4·4	6·4	11·4

Therefore, by the end of two years, out of every 100 persons who were below the age of 25 when admitted in 1909 about 37 had recovered and 9 had died; of a like number aged 25 to 44, there had recovered 37, died 16; at 45 to 64, recovered 30, died, 27; and at ages 65 and upwards, recovered 13, died 53.

*Statistics of Patients in Asylums, &c.*

*Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths in 1911.*—The number of patients under detention on the 1st January 1911 in all institutions (exclusive of idiot establishments) and in private single care was 106,872, being an increase of 28·3 per cent. on the



number similarly detained on the 1st January 1901, viz., 83,322. During the 10 years those in County and Borough Asylums had increased from 75,915 to 99,742, or 31·4 per cent.; in Registered Hospitals from 2,532 to 2,621, or 3·5 per cent.; in the State (Criminal) Asylums from 652 to 895, or 37·3 per cent.; whilst the private single patients had increased from 451 to 611, or 35·5 per cent. In the same period there has been a decrease of 19·6 per cent. of those in Licensed Houses, the numbers therein detained having fallen from 3,530 to 2,836. The Naval and Military Hospitals, which had 242 inmates in 1901, contained 167 in 1911.

At the close of the year there remained under detention 108,974.

## 1911.

Under detention 1st Jan. -	106,872	Discharged, recovered -	7,326
Admitted during year -	21,906	„ not recovered -	2,428
		Died - - - -	10,050
		Remained - - -	108,974
	<u>128,778</u>		<u>128,778</u>

The above figures do not include 74 patients who had to be re-certified under the provisions of section 38 of the Lunacy Act, 1890, nor those who in the course of the year were transferred from one institution to another, amounting to 4,643, who are technically included as “discharged, not recovered” from one institution and “admitted” into the other.

The *daily average number resident* had increased from 84,767 in 1901 to 107,862 in 1911, the proportion in County and Borough Asylums being 91·0 per cent. in the former year and 93·2 per cent. in the latter.

The *admissions* were 21,906, or 45 above the number in 1910; and of these 18,191 were *first* admissions, being 22 above the decennial mean. The first admissions were 83 per cent. of the total. Of the total admissions, 20,028, or 91·4 per cent., were into County and Borough Asylums.

Of those *discharged*, 7,326 are stated to have recovered from their insanity, and of these 6,608, or 90·2 per cent., were discharged from the County and Borough Asylums. The *recovery rate* reckoned upon the total admissions was 33·44, being 2·66 below the percentage for the decade, 1902–11 inclusive. The rate for females (37·59) was higher than that for males (28·92), the former being 0·18 above and the latter 1·92 below the rate for 1910. The rate for both sexes in Asylums was 33 per cent., in Hospitals 47·5, in Licensed Houses 30·1, and amongst those in single care 26·8.

Those absolutely discharged as “relieved” or “not recovered” numbered 2,428, or nearly 11·1 of the admissions.

The *deaths* numbered 10,050, or 273 in excess of the number in 1910. The death-rate, reckoned on the daily average number resident, was 9·32 per cent., or 0·49 below the average for the 10 years and 0·06 above the rate for 1910. The rate for males was lower and that for females higher than in the preceding year, being 10·38 and 8·40 respectively.

*Age Distribution.*—Exclusive of those received into idiot establishments, the proportion of insane persons detained under care who are below the age of 25 amounts to one-twelfth in the case of males and one-sixteenth in that of females; whereas in the general population it is estimated that rather more than one-half of the total living of each sex fall within this age period. This disparity necessarily results in the percentages of those living at ages above 25 being much higher amongst the insane than in the population. A fairer basis for comparison would be attained by the subtraction from each series of the numbers below 25, whereby it still appears that there is a predominance over the general distribution amongst the insane after middle life. A similar, but less marked divergence, is met with if, instead of taking the whole number under care, the figures are limited to those admitted for their first attack of insanity. These differences are apparent from the subjoined percentages (decimals being omitted):—

Comparative Age Constitution.

Percentage of Total Persons of each Sex living.

	I. At all Ages.						II. At 25 years and upwards.					
	General Popula- tion (Census 1901).		Insane (in Instutions).				General Popula- tion (Census 1901).		Insane (in Institutions).			
			Under Care.		First Attacks.				Under Care.		First Attacks.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
(a) Under 25 years - -	53	51	8	6	12	13	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) 25-44 years - -	28	29	42	36	44	44	60	59	45	39	50	50
(c) 45-64 „ - -	15	15	39	43	32	31	31	31	43	45	36	36
(d) 65 years and upwards	4	5	11	15	12	12	9	10	12	16	14	14

The higher relative proportions of those under care in the age periods 45 and upwards as compared with those admitted



may be explained by the accumulation of chronic cases, and the higher proportion of females than of males in the former category concords with their lower death-rate and the consequent survival to greater age of a larger proportion of the female sex.

*Insanity in Relation to Sex.*

*Distribution.*—In our 65th Report we entered at some length into an analysis of the statistics to be found in the Appendix, which deal with the causes and forms of insanity and other matters of interest. As there is not much variation to record in these facts from year to year, we propose to analyse them from one point of view only, namely, their relation to the sexes. And in the first place may be considered the question of sex distribution amongst the insane.

Of the total number of certified insane persons under care on the 1st January 1912, 46·5 per cent. were males and 53·5 per cent. females. This proportion also obtained for the pauper patients, but of those in the private class the proportion of females was higher, viz., 57.

These figures show an appreciably higher proportion of females than is met with in the population of England and Wales, where there are 48 males to 52 females in every 100 persons. But the numbers admitted to care in 1911 closely approximated to this general distribution, being 47 : 53, and into Asylums only it is precisely the same, 48 : 52. Moreover, the “first attack” cases show a proportion of 49 : 51 for all classes, and a like proportion for the private and the pauper class respectively.

Although the figures 47 and 53 represent the relative proportion of male and female pauper insane in the country at large, there are certain towns and districts where, as shown by the returns, these proportions are markedly reversed. The most striking of these are tabulated below from the returns of the number of pauper lunatics belonging to the several counties and boroughs on the 1st January 1912, and the sex-proportions they exhibit are compared with those which obtained in the population of each corresponding area at the census, 1911.

The census figures show a mean distribution for the whole of England and Wales of 48 males to 52 females in every 100 persons living. The total pauper lunatics in the country had a sex distribution on the date mentioned of 47 males to 53 females.

In 10 administrative counties the male pauper insane exceeded in number the female; and there was also a preponderance of males in 24 county boroughs and 3 of the

boroughs specified in Schedule IV. of the Lunacy Act, 1890, but in some the difference was not very marked.

Local Authorities.	Out of 100 of the General Population at all Ages (Census, 1911).		Out of 100 Pauper Lunatics.	
	Number of		Number of	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES :				
Glamorgan - - - -	53	47	57	43
Monmouth - - - -	53	47	58	42
Durham - - - -	51	49	51	49
Denbigh - - - -	50	50	51	49
Northumberland - - -	50	50	57	43
Cumberland - - - -	49	51	57	43
Flint - - - -	49	51	53	47
COUNTY BOROUGHs :				
Merthyr Tydfil - - -	53	47	55	45
Rotherham - - - -	52	48	51	49
Middlesbrough - - -	51	49	54	46
Warrington - - - -	50	50	52	48
Cardiff - - - -	49	51	51	49
Newcastle-upon-Tyne - -	49	51	56	44
South Shields - - -	49	51	55	45
Tynemouth - - - -	49	51	57	43
Walsall - - - -	49	51	53	47
Wigan - - - -	49	51	51	49
Canterbury - - - -	48	52	54	46
Salford - - - -	48	52	52	48
Sunderland - - - -	48	52	56	44
Bolton - - - -	47	53	51	49
Bury - - - -	47	53	55	45
Bradford - - - -	46	54	51	49
Halifax - - - -	46	54	51	49
BOROUGHs SPECIFIED IN SCHEDULE IV. OF THE LUNACY ACT, 1890 :				
City of London - - -	51	49	55	45
Wenlock - - - -	51	49	53	47
Grantham - - - -	50	50	61	39
IN ENGLAND AND WALES - -	48	52	47	53

It will be observed that in some of these counties and boroughs the census returns show a similar but mostly a less marked reversal of the general sex distribution which characterises their insane. On the other hand, there are some areas in which the sexes are practically equally divided ; whilst in others the females predominate in the same proportion as in the country at large, or even to a still higher degree. But in all the male insane exceed the female, the percentage proportion



of the former ranging from 61 (in the borough of Grantham) to 51 in several of the selected counties and boroughs.

The districts where there is a male surplus of population as well as of insane paupers include mostly mining and manufacturing centres, industries which also prevail in places where the population in this matter of sex distribution approximates to the mean of the whole country, but where the male excess amongst the insane may be even greater than in the former. One explanation for this divergence, apart from that of the prevailing industrial occupation attracting more males to a district, may be found in a disproportionate prevalence of general paralysis of the insane, which attacks nearly six times as many males as females; but it is doubtful if that factor is alone sufficient to account for the divergence, as districts which possess a considerable surplus of male insane do not invariably coincide with those having a high general paralysis rate. The inclusion of such places as Canterbury and Grantham, for instance, the one with a male insane percentage of 54 and the other of 61, suggest that other conditions must be taken into consideration.

*Age and Sex.*—As was apparent from the figures dealing with the question of ages of the insane, and of the population at large, the two sexes mostly show differing proportions at various periods of life. These differences are exemplified in the following table showing the percentage distribution of each sex in the several periods, again contrasting with the population figures those yielded by an examination of the returns relating to all insane in institutions, December 31, 1910 (other than those in idiot establishments), and also to those admitted for the first attack of insanity (average of 4 years 1907–10).

*Comparative Sex Constitution.*

	Under 25.		25-44.		45-64.		65 and upwards.		All Ages.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
General population (census, 1901) -	49	51	48	52	48	52	44	56	48	52
Insane (in institutions) - - -	54	46	50	50	44	56	39	61	46	54
Insane, first attacks - - -	47	53	49	51	50	50	49	51	49	51

It will be seen that in the general population, compared with the mean percentage at all ages, females markedly preponderate at 65 years and upwards, are the same as the mean in the two periods 25 to 44 and 45 to 64, and are slightly below the mean under 25.

For the insane under care the preponderance of females at 65 and upwards is more striking than in the general population ;

it is also above the mean at ages 45 to 64, but below it in the two earlier periods, especially below the age of 25.

On the other hand, for those admitted with first attacks the proportion at the age-periods 25 to 44, and at 65 upwards, are the same as those of the whole number; there is a slight diminution in the figure for the period 45 to 64, where the proportions of the sexes are equal, and a considerable excess of females in early life, under 25 years.

*Forms of Insanity.*—To correctly estimate the relative sex incidence of the various forms of insanity it is not enough to merely state the percentage proportion of each form to the total for each sex. This calculation does no doubt give an approximate result, but is liable to fallacy when, as in the case of general paralysis, one sex largely preponderates. In our last report we gave a fairly full analysis on these lines, and as the figures dealt with were based on a yearly average of three years (1907–10), and those before us now give a similar average for four years, no very material change would appear in the result.

The question can, however, be approached from another side, namely, in an attempt to ascertain for each assigned form of insanity the relative proportions of the sexes who are the subjects of it.

Dealing only with cases admitted for the first attack of insanity, the average yearly number of such admissions (1907–10) amount to males 7,089, females 7,405, or a percentage proportion of the former to the latter of 49:51. These figures approximate to those of all admissions (yearly average), which are 48:52, and these again are practically identical with the sex proportions obtaining in the whole population or to those aged 25 years and upwards.

In what follows it will be convenient to limit reference to these proportions to one sex, seeing that the one sex-factor is the complement of the other, and therefore we may take the figure 51 as the mean female ratio and note the variations from this, which appear in respect to different forms of insanity.

The most marked departure from the above mean ratio for the female sex is to be found in General Paralysis of the Insane, of which the total admissions included only 15 per cent. who were females. In insanity associated with organic brain disease the female proportion was 36; in epileptic insanity, 44; in senile dementia, 48; and in primary dementia, 50. In cases of delusional insanity the female ratio was the same as that which obtained for all the cases admitted, namely, 51. On the other hand, a disproportionate preponderance of female cases was met with in recent mania (55), confusional insanity (56), recent melancholia (60), stupor (61), and acute delirium (64).

It may be added that cases of congenital insanity (not of course included in “first” attacks) were admitted in the propor-



tion of 57 males to 43 females, a considerable divergence from the figures 48 : 52 which is yielded by all admissions.

Considerable variations from what we have termed the "mean ratio" occur at different ages, not only in respect to all cases of first attacks of insanity, but in the separate forms of disorder, as the accompanying table shows.

*Forms of Insanity.—Female Incidence.*

—	Under 20.	-24.	-34.	-44.	-54.	-64.	65 and up- wards.	At all Ages.
Insanity with epilepsy	40	45	43	43	44	48	42	43
General paralysis -	50	36	17	14	15	14	13	15
Primary dementia -	50	47	47	65	53	47	71	50
Mania (recent) -	57	58	59	54	54	49	49	55
Melancholia (recent) -	59	55	63	65	64	52	52	60
Delusional insanity -	33	30	39	52	62	56	60	51
All forms -	54	53	53	49	52	48	51	51

The above figures show that the mean incidence in each age-period is in the female sex notably exceeded in mania and melancholia, the proportions being above the mean in every period except the last in the case of mania, the excess being higher in mania than in melancholia from 20 to 24, and especially marked in the latter in the three decades from 25 to 54. The female incidence is exceptionally high for primary dementia in the period 35 to 44, but below the mean in most of the others. In delusional insanity, however, there is a female incidence above the mean at each age in the three decades from 35 to 64, with correspondingly low proportions at all ages below 35. On the other hand, in epileptic insanity there was no period in which the female incidence was above the mean, although at 55 to 64 the incidence was the same as that for all cases of insanity in this term. In general paralysis at every age the incidence was lower than the mean, extremely so from 25 upwards.

The table also permits of ascertaining the relative frequency of attacks of each form of insanity which is included in it, in the separate periods of life into which it is divided.

Thus as between the sexes, attacks of epileptic insanity and of general paralysis are more numerous in the male than in the female sex at every period of life, with the exception that in the latter affection (in which at all ages the male cases were nearly six times as numerous as the females) the small number occurring below 20 years of age were equally shared by the two sexes. The cases of primary dementia, which were equally divided between males and females at ages under 20 years, were

more numerous in the former sex in the age-periods 20 to 24, 25 to 34, and 55 to 64; and in the latter sex in the remaining periods. The female cases of mania in each period below the age of 55 exceeded the male, a disproportion which obtained throughout life in the case of melancholia. In delusional insanity there was a marked contrast in respect to the sex incidence, male cases notably predominating below the age of 35, there being but small difference between the sexes from 35 to 44, and a marked excess of female cases from 45 onwards.

*Forms of Insanity.—Male Incidence.*

—	Under 20	-24.	-34.	-44.	-54.	-64.	65 and upwards.	At all Ages.
Insanity with epilepsy	60	55	57	57	56	52	58	57
General paralysis -	50	64	83	86	85	86	87	85
Primary dementia -	50	53	53	35	47	53	29	50
Mania (recent) - . -	43	42	41	46	46	51	51	45
Melancholia (recent) -	41	45	37	35	36	48	48	40
Delusional insanity -	67	70	61	48	38	44	40	49
All forms - -	46	47	47	51	48	52	49	49

*Causes of Insanity.*—There are certain conditions in the life-history of most insane persons which are reasonably considered to have had more or less definite relation to the attack of mental disorder that has accompanied or followed them. They are numerous and varied, embracing on one hand inherited tendencies to nervous disorder, and on the other definite organic disease of the brain, and include functional disturbance prone to be associated with certain “critical” periods of life, the indefinable yet potent influence of emotions and anxieties comprised under the heading of “mental stress,” the more obvious effects on the cerebral mechanism of toxic agencies, whether introduced from without or formed within the body by perverted metabolism due to organic disease, and also the direct or indirect effects of traumatism. Usually spoken of as “causes” of insanity, but more properly regarded as “antecedents” or “concomitants,” they vary greatly in importance and in frequency, and are commonly to be found associated together in the history of a case.

Whilst most of these conditions are common to both sexes, there are in the female those of pregnancy, the puerperal state, and lactation, with which occasionally an attack of insanity is associated in such a manner as to exclude the idea of coincidence, and to leave no doubt that in certain individuals (often having an inherited disposition to nervous disorder) these natural physiological states, which make special demands on the nervous system, must be regarded as factors conducing to the attack.



Allied with these states is that of the climacteric in women, a period of life in which mental derangement is prone to occur, especially in an individual who may at the time be subjected to stress or other influences which, were it not for the climacteric instability, might have been borne without culminating in insanity.

In respect to conditions and influences to which both sexes may be subjected, examination shows that in some one or other sex predominates. In Appendix A. are given statistics bearing on this subject (Tables XV. to XVIII.) founded on the Yearly Average (1907-10) of the Assigned Causes and Associated Factors of Insanity in the cases of all Direct Admissions of Patients into Institutions other than Idiot Establishments. Bearing in mind that the proportion per cent. of all such admissions is males 49, females 51, we may examine a few of these returns to ascertain in what conditions there is a preponderance of one or other sex, and the analysis may further be limited to those cases in which the condition named was regarded as the principal factor in the case.

Of cases in which an *insane heredity* was considered a foremost factor in the attack, the proportion of the female sex was 59 per cent.—considerably higher than that given on the total admissions. This agrees with the fact noted by Dr. Mott in his exhaustive inquiry into the family histories of inmates of the London County Asylums—for to quote his words in the paper he has kindly contributed to the Supplement of this Report:—"In the offspring of insane parents, daughters  
" are much more numerous than sons, viz., in the proportion of  
" 292 to 208. These figures show that the female sex in a  
" stock is more liable to become insane."

In cases with a family history of *alcoholism*, the proportion of females was 53, being 2 above the mean.

In a total of 411 cases the period of *puberty and adolescence* was specially noted as an important factor, and here again the proclivity was more marked in the female sex (56).

Much more striking is the sex-difference with regard to the predominance of the factor of *mental stress*. *Sudden* stress was thus recorded in 35 males as compared with 65 females, a fact in harmony with the greater susceptibility of the female to emotional disturbance. *Prolonged* stress, of which the recorded instances were more than thrice as numerous, likewise appears to be a more frequent precursor of insanity in females than in males, but not to such a marked degree, viz., 45 males to 55 females.

Intemperance in *alcohol* was considered as a principal factor in the attack of insanity in nearly as many cases as was prolonged mental stress, but here the male cases were more than twice as numerous as the female, viz., 68:32. *Syphilis* as a chief factor was noted in the proportion of 87 males to 13 females. *Injuries* were likewise far more common as ante-

cedents in males (80) than in females (20). The relatively high predominance of these three factors in the male sex may be correlated with the equally disproportionate incidence in that sex of general paralysis of the insane, the cases of which, as stated above, were distributed in the proportion of 85 males to 15 females.

Amongst other "causal conditions" may be cited *influenza*, where the female sex slightly predominated (53); *epilepsy*, where the female percentage (44) was much below the mean; and *anæmia*, where this was, as might be anticipated, very high (79).

As supplementary to this brief analysis of the sex differences in respect to the forms and causes of insanity, the following statistics of the comparative proportions of the more important types of disorder associated with some of the etiological factors (both principal and contributory) in the female sex may be worth record. The cases included puberty and adolescence, 471; climacteric, 958; puerperal state, 529; sudden mental stress, 545; and prolonged stress, 2,079.

1910.—*Direct Admissions (Females).*

Etiological Factors.	Con- fusional Insanity.	Primary Dementia.	Mania (recent).	Melan- cholia (recent).	Delusional Insanity.	All other Forms.
Puberty and adolescence	5·1	13·4	35·6	19·1	5·1	21·7
Climacteric - - -	3·6	1·1	18·3	38·7	13·4	24·9
Puerperal state - -	7·2	1·7	42·9	27·4	2·1	18·7
Sudden mental stress -	3·7	4·0	26·4	33·0	5·9	27·0
Prolonged mental stress	4·5	1·2	24·0	38·3	8·8	23·2

This analysis shows that mania is the form of insanity most commonly associated in the female with the period of adolescence, then comes melancholia, and, to a smaller extent than either, primary dementia. The comparative infrequency of delusional insanity (which we have already noticed when speaking of age distribution) is evident, the proportion of cases of this type being the same as in the comparatively rare condition of confusional insanity.

The type of insanity met with at the climacteric is predominantly that of melancholia. About half as frequent are cases of mania, whilst delusional insanity, although less common, is not infrequent.

In contrast to the foregoing is the marked prevalence of mania in association with the puerperal state, melancholia being next in frequency, the two together accounting for seven-tenths of all puerperal cases. Confusional insanity is above the average frequency, whilst delusional cases appear to be singularly uncommon.



As regards mental stress, it will be seen that there is not much difference in the relative distribution of the main types of insanity in cases where this was sudden and those where it was prolonged. In each associated condition melancholia was more frequent than mania; whilst there was a higher proportion of cases of delusional insanity in those with prolonged mental stress as an antecedent than in those in which the stress was sudden. The reverse obtained with the (comparatively few) cases of primary dementia in these associations.

#### COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

With but very few exceptions we have been satisfied with the management of these institutions; and the condition in which we have found them at our annual visits of inspection has, as a general rule, been creditable. The reports made at these visits will be found printed in full in Part II. of this report, page 312.

A list of these Asylums, with the names of the Medical Superintendent and of the Clerk to the Visiting Committee of each one, is given in Appendix L. in Part II., page 556. They are 95 in number, they provide accommodation for 104,365 patients, and the ground attached to them covers a total area of 19,009 acres, of which 17,021 acres is freehold land, the rest being rented.

No new Asylum has been opened during the year, but five are in course of erection or about to be erected; they are, the eleventh Asylum for the county of London at Epsom; the sixth Asylum for Lancashire at Whalley; the second Hampshire Asylum, near Basingstoke; the second Asylum for Essex at Colchester; the Swansea Asylum; and the Gateshead Asylum. These will in the first instance provide accommodation for 7,812 patients, so that when they are completed the total rate-provided Asylum accommodation in England and Wales will be sufficient for 111,963 patients.

Table VII. in Appendix B., Part II., of this report shows the amount and cost of land, cost of building, and accommodation for patients in each Asylum up to 1st January 1912. Table IX. indicates the accommodation provided by, and the vacant accommodation existing in, each Asylum on the same date.

On the 1st January 1912 the County and Borough Asylums contained 101,430 patients, classified as follows:—

—							Males.	Females.	Total.
Private	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,413	2,171	3,584
Pauper	-	-	-	-	-	-	45,612	52,009	97,621
Criminal	-	-	-	-	-	-	184	41	225
Total							47,209	54,221	101,430

Upon the year there was a net increase of 1,688 in the number of patients resident.

During the year there were 20,028 admissions, as shown below :—

—	Males.	Females.	Total.
Total admissions in 1911 - - -	11,390	12,497	23,887
Deduct transfers from other Institutions, and re-admissions on fresh reception orders to replace lapsed orders - - - - -	1,775	2,084	3,859
Number of fresh admissions - - -	9,615	10,413	20,028

The fresh admissions in 1911 were 86 more in number than those of the previous year, and 329 more than the average of the 10 preceding years.

Of these fresh admissions 16·8 per cent. had been previously discharged from Institutions for the insane.

The discharges during the year were 12,614, of whom were—

—	Males.	Females.	Total.
Discharged “recovered” - - -	2,733	3,875	6,608
Discharged “not recovered,” including the transfers to other Institutions and the re-certifications to replace lapsed orders	2,816	3,190	6,006
Total - - - - -	5,549	7,065	12,614

The above figures show a percentage of recoveries to admissions of 33·0 as compared with an average percentage of 36·0 for the preceding 10 years.

During the year 9,585 patients (4,943 males and 4,642 females) died.

The proportion per cent. of deaths to the daily average number resident was 9·5, namely, 10·6 males and 8·6 females. The average death-rate for the preceding 10 years, calculated on the same basis, was 10·0 per cent., namely, 11·4 per cent. for males and 8·9 per cent. for females.

The number of post-mortem examinations was 7,418, being 77·4 per cent. of the total number of deaths.

In 34 Asylums a post-mortem examination was made in over 85 per cent. of the cases; but in the Brecon, Cornwall, Salop, Stafford, Isle of Wight, Croydon, Exeter, and Plymouth Asylums the proportion of these investigations was in each instance below 50 per cent.

Reference to the reports of the two members of our Board who made, during the year, the annual inspection of the



South Wales Joint Counties Asylum, Carmarthen (*see* Part II., page 321), will show that the hope has not been fulfilled which we expressed in our 65th Report, page 19, that the unfortunate and long-standing dispute between the Local Authorities to whom the Asylum belongs, whereby the carrying out of much-needed improvements in the Institution has been delayed, would by a financial adjustment be shortly terminated.

In the Autumn we were asked to exert our influence towards the discontinuance of the practice of taking weekly parties of patients from the Cornwall County Asylum, at Bodmin, for outings to the seaside at Polzeath, near Wadebridge, a privilege which the recovering and the more reliable patients have enjoyed for a number of years, and the granting of which has been facilitated by the kindness of a local landlord. The application was principally backed by persons who were comparatively new comers to the district, and was based on the grounds that the patients' behaviour was such as to be a nuisance and a scandal and that a sufficient number of attendants and nurses were not sent with them to make the practice safe. After carefully considering the facts and making such inquiries as we deemed necessary, we caused a reply to be sent to the effect that we saw no reason to interfere with the discretion of the Visiting Committee of the Asylum, which we thought had been wisely exercised.

Minor amendments to the general rules of a few Asylums have been sanctioned by the Secretary of State.

Certain representations having been made by boards of guardians and others that the use of the word "pauper" in the statutory notices of death in the case of pauper patients, and more particularly in those instances in which the cost of maintenance is wholly or in part refunded by the relatives to the Union authorities, was objectionable, a view also held by us, we have, in order to provide for the elimination of the word, with the approval of your Lordship and in accordance with promises made by the Home Secretary in Parliament, made a new rule consisting of an amendment of Form 21 in the schedule to the rules issued by our Board.

Having reason to think that it had not been the invariable practice of the justices of the County Borough of Swansea personally to examine alleged lunatics before making orders for their reception into an Asylum, we caused inquiry to be made and found that there were 69 persons chargeable to the Swansea Union detained in asylums whose admissions were in this respect irregular. Although there was no reason to doubt that any of these were proper cases for asylum treatment, we felt that the omission in procedure had been so serious, that, notwithstanding the trouble and expense it would entail, there was no alternative but to require that steps should be taken for the recertification of them all. This accordingly was done, with the result that fresh orders were issued for the detention of them all

except two, one of whom died and the other was discharged recovered while the matter was in hand.

Subsequently, in order to ensure a strict compliance with the law in future, copies of the following circular letter were issued by us to all the Clerks to Justices, and, at our request, the Local Government Board were good enough to have copies of it distributed to the Union officials concerned:—

(Circular.)

Lunacy Commission,  
66, Victoria Street, S.W.

*Summary Reception Orders.*

(Lunacy Act, 1890, sections 14, 15, and 16.)

It has come to the knowledge of the Commissioners in Lunacy that in some cases Justices of the Peace when called upon to make summary Reception Orders under section 16 of the Lunacy Act, 1890, have done so without having the alleged lunatics brought before them and examining them personally. The Commissioners therefore desire to call the attention of Justices and Relieving Officers to the requirements of sections 14, 15, and 16 of the Act, which make it imperative on the Justice in every case to see the alleged pauper lunatic, or lunatic wandering at large, before making the Order, and to point out that an Order under these sections signed by a Justice who had not previous to making the Order seen the alleged lunatic would be invalid.

In connection with this subject the Commissioners would observe that they give no countenance to the practice, against which they have constantly protested, of bringing patients to be examined at Police courts or buildings parts of which are used for the administration of justice. As they have so often pointed out, its influence upon patients is frequently very prejudicial, as leading them to the conclusion that they are being subjected to a judicial examination for some crime, and that their subsequent confinement in an Asylum is a form of imprisonment as its penalty.

They think it important again to draw attention to the matter in the hope that such examinations will be altogether dispensed with, except in criminal cases, the patients being examined either at their own homes or at the workhouses of the district in which they may be.

By Order of the Board,  
B. T. HODGSON,

March 1st, 1911.

Secretary.

The changes among the Medical Superintendents, though not so numerous as in the preceding year, have again been important.

To our regret, death has deprived the Birmingham City Asylum, Winson Green, of the services of Dr. Whitcombe, who,



after holding other important posts, had for over 29 years worked there assiduously as Medical Superintendent. He has been succeeded by Dr. Roscrow, the Senior Assistant Medical Officer of the Institution.

Dr. Seward, whose term of office, of 21 years, as Medical Superintendent of the London County Asylum, Colney Hatch, has been marked with general efficiency and by ability to cope with grave emergencies, such as the disastrous fire that occurred in the Institution some years ago, has resigned and been succeeded by Dr. Gilfillan, the Senior Assistant Medical Officer.

Dr. Sheldon, who initiated many improvements at the Cheshire County Asylum, Parkside, during the 27 years he was its Medical Superintendent, has retired and Dr. McConaghey, the Senior Assistant Medical Officer, has been promoted to his place.

Dr. Kay, who for as long as 34 years had been favourably associated with the West Riding of Yorkshire Asylum, Wadsley, of which period he was for 23 years Medical Superintendent, has resigned, and Dr. Vincent, the Senior Assistant Medical Officer, has been appointed to succeed him.

Dr. Finch, after successfully administering the Leicester Borough Asylum for 31 years, has also been pensioned. The post has been filled by the appointment of Dr. Dixon, previously Senior Assistant Medical Officer at the Three Counties Asylum, Arlesey.

The total number of day and night attendants and nurses, exclusive of head attendants and assistant head attendants, employed in the County and Borough Asylums on 31st December 1911 was 12,132 (5,687 males and 6,445 females). Of that number, the proportion under one year's service (excluding an Asylum open less than three years, at which 111 attendants and nurses were engaged) was 24 per cent. (namely, male attendants, 17 per cent., and nurses, 29 per cent.); and the proportion over five years' service (excluding seven Asylums open less than seven years, where 821 attendants and nurses were employed) was 39 per cent. (namely, male attendants, 55 per cent., and nurses, 25 per cent.).

Table X., Appendix B., Part II., supplies further information respecting the attendants and nurses, and also some particulars connected with the care and treatment of the patients.

#### THE ASYLUMS OFFICERS SUPERANNUATION ACT, 1909.

During the year efforts have been made to clear up some of the difficulties that have arisen in the interpretation of the statute. The Local Government Board obtained the opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown on the difficult question arising under the somewhat conflicting words of section 12, whether

superannuation allowances and gratuities payable to officers and servants of an asylum or their wives and children are to be paid: (a) wholly out of the Asylum Maintenance Fund, *i.e.*, the total of the weekly sums fixed under section 283 of the Lunacy Act, 1890; or (b) partly out of the Asylum Maintenance Fund and partly out of the Building and Repair Fund referred to in subsection (4) of section 283, according as the salaries or wages of the officers or servants in question are paid out of these Funds respectively.

The opinion of the Law Officers was that the effect of the section is to make the Asylum Maintenance Fund liable only for superannuation allowances or gratuities to officers or servants who are paid out of that Fund, and to make the Building and Repair Fund liable for superannuation allowances or gratuities to officers or servants who are paid out of the Building and Repair Fund, *i.e.*, that the superannuation allowance or gratuity is to be paid out of, and is chargeable to, that Fund from which the wages have to be paid to the person entitled.

In consequence of a large number of appeals made to the Secretary of State for his decision under section 15 of the Act, the Home Office has also obtained the Law Officers' opinion on various sections of the Act. The points raised involved the following questions:—

- (1) Whether or not certain officers and servants were established officers and servants within the meaning of section 17 (1). *Section 1 (1).*
- (2) Whether, if established, they should be placed in the first or second class. *Section 1 (1).*
- (3) How far a local authority could overrule or review the decision of the Visiting Committee as to what officers or servants were established. *Section 1 (2).*
- (4) Whether an appeal lay to the Secretary of State on the part of dissatisfied officers and servants. *Section 15.*

The Law Officers advised:—

As to (1), that the list of established officers and servants is made up of (a) those officers and servants employed in a permanent capacity who have the care or charge of patients, and (b) such officers and servants as the Visiting Committee in its sole discretion determine by resolution to be on the establishment. Those who come under (a) are established officers and servants by the terms of the statute; only in the case of (b) is a resolution of the Visiting Committee necessary.

As to (2), the division of established officers and servants into two classes is to be made by the Visiting Committee with the consent of the local authority and its discretion cannot be challenged.

As to (3), the local authority has nothing to do with the making up of the list of the established officers and servants or



with their classification, except to consent to the subdivision into two classes.

As to (4), the disputes which the Secretary of State has jurisdiction to decide under section 15 are confined to where an individual who has been classified as established has become entitled to any and what superannuation allowance. A dispute whether an officer or servant of an asylum is an established officer or servant within section 17 (1) is not the subject of appeal to the Secretary of State within section 15, but, apart from proceedings in a court of law, entirely within the jurisdiction of the Visiting Committee.

Several points were raised under section 12, which deals with the proper method of calculating the proportionate parts to be contributed by the various authorities where officers and servants have been in the service of more than one Visiting Committee :—

- (1) The words in the section “according to the service and pay” are, in the Law Officers’ opinion, equivalent to “wages and emoluments.”
- (2) The actual value of the emoluments enjoyed before the schedule required to be made under section 16 of the Act came into force is to be the basis of the calculation.
- (3) The annual money value set out in the schedule must be taken as conclusive in the case of emoluments enjoyed subsequent to the Act.
- (4) The proportionate part contributed by the first authority under the proviso to the section will be an amount equivalent to one-fiftieth or one-sixtieth (according to the scale applicable) of the annual average pay with that authority for every year of service ; the liability of the first authority is fixed at the date of the officer’s removal, and is independent of any salary, wages, or emoluments subsequently received by the officer in the service of any subsequent authority.
- (5) Only the number of years required to earn the maximum allowance are to be taken into consideration.

The above opinions having been obtained by the Local Government Board and the Home Office, it would be contrary to practice to publish in this report the actual cases submitted to the Law Officers; but, as the opinions themselves do not appear to involve any wide application of legal principles, it is hoped that the short statement here given of their general purport will be found sufficient. It must, of course, be remembered that the actual determination of the questions involved can only be authoritatively settled by the decision of a court of law.

Early in 1911, a Bill to amend the Asylums Officers Superannuation Act, 1909, entitled the Asylums Officers (Employment, Pensions, and Superannuation) Bill, was introduced into the House of Commons by Viscount Welmer, and was, on April the 21st, read a second time and sent to a Select Committee.

This Bill contained provisions for—

- (a) Limiting the hours of employment for attendants and nurses in asylums to 60 hours a week, exclusive of meal time ;
- (b) Imposing pecuniary penalties in the case of breach against the Medical Superintendent as well as the attendant or nurse ;
- (c) Making both attendants and nurses pensionable after 25 years' service ;
- (d) Providing that dismissals are only to take place upon the written consent of the Visiting Committee after the person dismissed has had the opportunity of being heard ;
- (e) Extending the power to give special allowances to any person incapacitated by injury or illness, irrespective of the period of service.

A very considerable body of evidence was heard before the Select Committee, the views of our Board being given by Dr. Marriott Cooke. In the result the Bill was very considerably amended by the Select Committee.

The chief points of amendment to which it is necessary to refer are the following :—

- (a) The hours of duty for attendants and nurses are limited to 140 hours for the day and 120 hours for the night staff in any period of two consecutive weeks. Three intervals for meals, of not less than half an hour each, are to be allowed every day. Fourteen days annual leave is to be allowed every attendant and nurse of more than two years' service, and where any attendant or nurse is employed more than the prescribed hours (as in cases of emergency) such hours are to be made good on some other day.
- (b) Twenty-five years of service is to entitle any nurse to a superannuation allowance.
- (c) The power of dismissal is to be exercised by the Visiting Committee, but the Medical Superintendent may suspend from duty pending its decision.
- (d) All appeals provided under the Act of 1909 to be made to the Secretary of State are to be made to the Commissioners in Lunacy.



Subject to some minor points of objection, our Board have expressed themselves as being generally in favour of the provisions of the amended Bill. We consider that if the Bill becomes law in its amended form it will place attendants and nurses (especially the latter) in County and Borough Asylums in a better position than they have ever enjoyed before, and should tend to promote the general welfare of the patients, by attracting to asylum service more suitable persons to have the care of them.

No further progress with the amended Bill was made before the close of the Session.

### *Finance.*

The total expenditure on the up-keep of the County and Borough Asylums in England and Wales, and on the maintenance, supervision, and treatment of the patients in them during the financial year ending 31st March 1911, amounted to the sum of 3,168,808*l.*, made up as follows:—

	£
Maintenance - - -	2,702,760
Building and repairs - -	448,070
Land purchased - - -	13,106
Land rented - - -	4,872
	<hr/>
	£3,168,808
	<hr/>

The above figures, details of which will be found in Part II., Appendix B., Table VIII., do not include any expenditure on new Asylums as yet unoccupied.

### *Average Weekly Cost.*

The average weekly cost of maintaining the patients in the County and Borough Asylums for the year ending 31st March 1911, excluding the cost of repairs, additions, and alterations, was as follows:—

	s.	d.
In County Asylums - - -	9	11 $\frac{3}{4}$
In Borough Asylums - -	11	0 $\frac{3}{4}$
In both taken together - -	10	3

The items making up the average weekly cost for the last two financial years are contrasted in the following table:—

DETAILS OF THE AVERAGE WEEKLY COST	County Asylums.		Borough Asylums.	
	1909-10.	1910-11.	1909-10.	1910-11.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Provisions not supplied from Asylum garden and farm, but procured from outside the Asylum (including malt liquor in ordinary diet) - - - - -	2 11 $\frac{5}{8}$	3 0 $\frac{1}{8}$	3 2 $\frac{5}{8}$	3 1 $\frac{5}{8}$
Clothing of patients and attendants - - - - -	0 6 $\frac{7}{8}$	0 7 $\frac{1}{8}$	0 7 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 8
Salaries and wages (less deductions under the Asylums Officers' Superannuation Act, 1909)	3 1 $\frac{7}{8}$	3 0 $\frac{7}{8}$	3 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	3 3 $\frac{3}{4}$
Pensions, Gratuities, &c. (charged to maintenance account) - - - - -	—*	0 0 $\frac{3}{8}$	—*	0 0 $\frac{1}{8}$
Necessaries ( <i>e.g.</i> , fuel, light, washing, &c.) - - - - -	1 4 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 4 $\frac{1}{8}$	1 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 6 $\frac{5}{8}$
Surgery and dispensary - - - - -	0 0 $\frac{7}{8}$	0 1	0 1 $\frac{1}{8}$	0 1 $\frac{1}{4}$
Wines, spirits, porter - - - - -	0 0 $\frac{1}{8}$	0 0 $\frac{1}{8}$	0 0 $\frac{1}{8}$	0 0 $\frac{1}{8}$
Furniture and bedding - - - - -	0 4	0 4 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 4 $\frac{3}{4}$
Garden and farm - - - - -	0 11 $\frac{7}{8}$	1 0 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 2 $\frac{3}{8}$	1 3 $\frac{3}{8}$
Miscellaneous - - - - -	0 10 $\frac{3}{8}$	0 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 0 $\frac{7}{8}$	1 0 $\frac{3}{4}$
	10 3 $\frac{7}{8}$	10 4 $\frac{3}{4}$	11 7 $\frac{7}{8}$	11 6 $\frac{3}{8}$
Less monies received for articles, goods, and produce sold (exclusive of those consumed in the Asylum) - - - - -	0 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 5	0 5	0 5 $\frac{5}{8}$
Net TOTAL average weekly cost } per head - - - - -	9 11 $\frac{3}{8}$	9 11 $\frac{3}{4}$	11 2 $\frac{7}{8}$	11 0 $\frac{3}{4}$

No pensions were charged to maintenance account previous to 1st April 1910.

The total average weekly cost for all Asylums shows a fall of  $\frac{1}{8}d.$  on the previous year. For County Asylums alone there is a rise of  $\frac{3}{8}d.$ , and for Borough Asylums alone a fall of  $2\frac{1}{8}d.$

In considering the figures in the above table regard must be paid to the influence exerted by the Asylums Officers' Superannuation Act, 1909, already referred to, which came into operation on 1st April 1910, and which, besides being contributory in character, made it obligatory in future for pensions to be charged to the particular fund—either the maintenance account or the county or borough fund—out of which the salaries and wages and emoluments of the officer or servant had been paid, thereby altering the practice which up to then had obtained of charging all pensions to the county or borough fund. Not only, therefore, does the item “pensions, gratuities, &c.” appear for the first time in the details of the average weekly cost, but there is also an average reduction per head of  $1d.$  in County Asylums and  $1\frac{1}{2}d.$  in Borough Asylums, under the heading of “salaries and wages” in respect to contributory deductions. The amounts of these reductions are approximately what were to be expected, the average rate of contributions for all the Asylums having been about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.



The total average weekly cost per patient of the "pensions, gratuities, &c." in the County and Borough Asylums during the financial year under consideration was  $1\frac{5}{8}d.$  Of this sum  $1\frac{1}{4}d.$  was chargeable to the buildings and repair account, and  $\frac{3}{8}d.$ , as already stated, to the maintenance account. The tendency in coming years will be for the former item to diminish and the latter to increase in amount, as the larger proportion of pensions granted in the future must necessarily be a charge upon the maintenance account.

In view of the remarks in our last report (65th Report, page 36) as to a parsimonious tendency in some Asylums in connection with the patients' meals, it is a matter for congratulation, rather than regret, that the items "Provisions" and "Farm and Garden," when taken together, in County Asylums show an increase of  $\frac{7}{8}d.$ , and that in Borough Asylums they still stand at the rate of the previous year, which was somewhat higher than that of the County Asylums.

*Architect's Department. Buildings.*

The suggestions and instructions issued by our Board with reference to sites, general arrangement of buildings, construction of buildings, plans and particulars, and estimates of cost of Asylums have recently been carefully revised. In them we have again given prominence to the fact that, while not desirous of in any way discouraging the evolution of new designs for buildings that may possibly tend to the recovery and more successful treatment of patients, we shall insist upon the strictest economy, consistent with suitability for purpose and good workmanship, being exercised both in construction and equipment. We have also pointed out that elaboration of design for merely architectural effect will not be sanctioned, and that decorative stonework or other expensive material introduced for that purpose will prejudice the approval of the plans by the Home Secretary.

A large number of building schemes, varying much, in magnitude and importance, have been under consideration in our office during the year. Of these 86, representing a total estimated expenditure of 295,909*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* were finally dealt with.

In addition to the above, other building schemes relating to Lunatic Hospitals and Licensed Houses which demanded our approval but not the sanction of the Secretary of State, the expenditure of public money not being concerned, have passed through our office.

The arrangement, understood to be tentative in character for three years, whereby we have had in our office the entire services of an experienced architect and some additional clerical help to assist us in dealing with plans, estimates, and contracts relating to building schemes, and with the highly technical and impor-

tant questions related thereto, has proved most successful—the completeness of criticism, formerly impossible, having tended to promote greater suitability of design and construction and to the advancement of public economy—and it is with satisfaction we are able to report that the Treasury has sanctioned its continuance on a permanent basis.

*Alterations, Additions, and Improvements.*

The 86 building schemes, which all related to alterations, additions, and improvements to existing County or Borough Asylums, were, on our recommendation, approved by the Secretary of State during the year.

In one instance, that of the London County Manor Asylum, we declined to recommend a scheme for the enlargement and alteration of the recreation hall, with a view to making it suitable for religious services as well as for entertainments, on the grounds that the Asylum ought to be provided with a separate building to be used exclusively for religious services, and that there ought to be no further extension of the present quasi-temporary building.

We may here state that the question of the provision of chapel accommodation at Asylums where it is at present deficient is receiving our careful consideration, and is a matter upon which we are consulting the Law Officers of the Crown.

Short particulars of the approved alterations, additions, and improvements, the estimated cost of which did not in any case exceed 1,500*l.*, are tabulated in Appendix D. (*see* page 481). Those which involved a larger expenditure are noticed below.

It will be observed that in several instances the additions consisted either in the provision of cottages for married attendants or an extension of the Asylum estate. Such proposals we welcome for the following reasons. In our experience, few things tend more to make male attendants contented and settled and to become efficient in their work than the knowledge that when they marry they will be able to obtain suitable houses in close proximity to the Asylum. Where, therefore, suitable cottages are not available in the neighbourhood, they ought to be provided by the Committee. As regards the extension of Asylum estates, we consider it important, both in the interest of the patients and for economic administration, that, as far as practicable, every Asylum estate should be large enough to enable patients of all classes to take extended exercise beyond the airing courts, to provide for those patients who are capable of it ample means of open air employment, and to insure that the Institution may be fully supplied, at as little cost as possible, with garden and dairy produce.

*Berkshire Asylum.*—A row of six additional cottages for the use of married attendants and others is to be erected here at a cost of 1,662*l.* 17*s.* 3*d.*, or 227*l.* a cottage.



*Chester County Asylum: Upton.*—The area of the Asylum estate has been extended by the acquirement of an adjoining property, known as the Bache Hall Estate, comprising a large house, two modern villa residences, farm and other buildings, and 87 acres of land, which has been purchased for 19,000*l.*, a reasonable sum in view of the close proximity of the town. The acquisition of this land will permit of a much-needed enlargement of some of the airing courts, and, besides providing the above-mentioned advantages, allow of future extensions of the Asylum. With regard to the houses, there are several useful purposes to which they can be put.

*Essex County Asylum: Brentwood.*—Two old kitchens and some other buildings, no longer needed since the new central kitchen for the whole Asylum was brought into use (*see* 63rd Report, page 38), are to be altered and adapted, at an estimated cost of 2,274*l.*, so as to provide accommodation for 54 additional male patients as well as mess and recreation rooms for the male staff and a more suitable sewing room.

*Herts County Asylum.*—The estate of this Asylum has been somewhat extended by the purchase for the sum of 2,000*l.* of about 29 acres additional land adjoining the north-western boundary. During the last five years the number of patients in the Asylum chargeable to unions in the county has, on an average, increased by 40 patients a year. In view, therefore, of the need that will probably at no very distant date arise for a further enlargement of the Asylum, the acquisition of additional land, as opportunity offers, is deemed advisable.

*Prestwich Asylum.*—A detached block is to be built which will provide suitable infirmary and hospital accommodation for 100 female patients and will be somewhat similar to the detached infirmary for 120 male patients erected a few years ago. The cost is placed at 15,000*l.*, or 150*l.* per bed.

For reasons hereinafter mentioned in connection with the proposed new annexe at Whittingham Asylum, we were very unwilling at the outset to recommend the Secretary of State to sanction the plans, as the Asylum at that time contained 2,709 patients; but having regard to the facts that much of the existing female infirmary accommodation was of an unsuitable character and could not be satisfactorily improved for sick and infirm patients, though it might, at no very great expense, be adapted for the use of quiet chronic cases, and having consulted the Secretary of State, who some years previously had stipulated that the accommodation should not further be increased, we agreed to advance the scheme.

*Lancashire Asylum, Whittingham.*—As one means of meeting the existing urgent need for additional Asylum accommodation for Lancashire, referred to in our 65th Annual Report, page 43, it has been decided to erect, in connection with this Institution, another Annexe for 120 sick and infirm, and 230 quiet chronic

cases of each sex, or 700 patients in all. This Annexe, which will make the accommodation of the Asylum sufficient for 2,700 patients, will be provided with its own kitchens and with certain other administrative offices, but will be dependent upon the laundry, bakery, recreation hall, steam generating and electric lighting plants in connection with the main building, which are to be enlarged and increased in power in order to cope with the new demands that will be made upon them. Additional sewage disposal works, to deal with the sewage from the new Annexe and the existing Reception Hospital, are to be erected. A contract, amounting to 117,350*l.*, has been entered into, which provides for the carrying out of the whole of the above scheme as well as certain improvements to the existing buildings, some of which, apart from their necessity in view of the proposed increase in the size of the Asylum, would have been desirable in order to maintain the buildings at a proper standard.

When these proposals were first propounded we endeavoured to induce the Asylums Board to establish a second Asylum on a part of the estate, rather than to add further to the present Institution, but could not prevail on the Board to adopt our views, and it was only with great reluctance that we ultimately agreed to advise the Secretary of State to approve the scheme. Our objections, however, to such large Asylums, which, on many previous occasions, we have submitted to your Lordship, continue as strong as ever, but, owing to the constant increase in the number of the insane, and to the difficulties in multiplying the number of moderate sized Asylums in populous areas, we have, unfortunately, been obliged to subordinate our opinions and to consent to the enlargement of Asylums which in our judgment were already large enough, and in some instances too large, for the efficient treatment of the patients.

*Winwick.*—The detached residence originally intended for the use of the Asylum Clerk, but hitherto used by the night nurses, being required for the Senior Assistant Medical Officer, who has obtained permission to marry, the Committee of Visitors propose erecting a block for the 21 night nurses. This will be detached, but connected to the existing day nurses' block by means of bridges on the first and second floors. It is estimated that the cost will be 1,533*l.*, or 73*l.* a bed.

*London County Asylums: Colney Hatch.*—In further continuance of their scheme for rearranging and modernising the wards of this Asylum (see 65th Report, page 38) the Committee of Visitors, in April, received the permission of the Secretary of State to proceed with the alteration of four more male and three more female wards. The alterations are similar to those previously taken in hand, and consist in the removal of the iron window frames in the single rooms and elsewhere and the substitution of wood sashes and frames; the plastering of internal walls; the enlargement of the lavatories, sculleries and



storerooms, and other minor matters. It is estimated that this portion of the general scheme, commenced in the year 1892, for bringing the wards up to the standard of modern requirements will entail an outlay of 3,777*l.*

*Middlesex Asylum: Napsbury.*—The recent provision of wards at this Asylum for a further 582 patients and the corresponding staff (*see* 64th Report, page 28), has made it necessary to build additional septic tanks and percolating filters at the Asylum sewage works, and to enlarge and improve the water-softening apparatus, which has not been satisfactory. It is estimated that the work in connection with the sewage works will entail an expenditure of 2,000*l.*, and that relating to the water-softening plant 3,200*l.* Six pairs of cottages for the use of married members of the staff are also to be erected at an estimated cost of 3,008*l.*, or an average sum of 251*l.* per cottage.

*Northampton County Asylum.*—The drainage system at this Institution having on investigation been found defective, the Committee have decided to reconstruct gradually the whole of it in accordance with modern principles. The work will be carried out in sections, and plans for the part included in the first section, which entail a cost estimated at 512*l.* 5*s.*, were approved by the Secretary of State in August.

Various additions and improvements are also to be effected here which will entail a probable expenditure of 4,025*l.* They include (1) alterations and improvements of the sanitary arrangements in some of the male wards; (2) an extension of the male infirmary, to make it sufficient for 24 additional patients, and the provision of a balcony for the use of tuberculous cases; (3) the conversion of the old laundry buildings into a ward and a general bathroom for female patients.

*Northumberland Asylum.*—Contracts have been approved for (1) the erection on the Asylum Estate, at a cost of 2,314*l.* 4*s.*, of a row of 12 cottages for the use of married attendants and artisans, and (2) the alteration and improvement, at a cost of 1,931*l.* 5*s.* 7*d.*, of the lavatory, w.c. and storeroom accommodation of Wards Nos. 3 and 4 in both the male and female divisions.

A very desirable extension of the freehold estate of the Asylum has also been effected by the purchase by the Committee of 56 $\frac{1}{4}$  acres of land adjoining the north-western boundary of the estate. The price paid was 3,000*l.*, or about 54*l.* an acre.

*Nottingham County Asylum.*—The patients' accommodation having become insufficient for the demands made upon it, the Committee of Visitors, towards the close of the year 1909, submitted for our consideration an important scheme for the

enlargement of the Asylum. This, after considerable amendment, the result of suggestions emanating from our office, was approved by the Secretary of State in August.

It includes (1) the erection of two 2-storied blocks to accommodate 74 patients of each sex, so designed that the ground floors may be devoted to cases of acute and chronic illness requiring hospital treatment, and the upper floors to quiet and convalescent patients; (2) the provision of some additional sleeping accommodation for night nurses, and the erection of six pairs of cottages for the use of married attendants and artizans; and (3) the installation of additional plant in the kitchen and laundry, the enlargement of the bakehouse, the provision of a refrigerating chamber and plant for the meat store, and certain alterations and additions in connection with the engineering department for warming and supplying hot water to the proposed new buildings, for promoting economy in coal consumption, and for increasing the pressure in the fire mains.

The estimated cost of the whole scheme is 26,236*l.*, of which sum 3,250*l.* is for the six pairs of cottages.

As these additions, when completed, will make the Asylum accommodation sufficient for 600 patients, and as the estate of 130 acres originally acquired for the Asylum had proved inadequate to meet the requirements of the patients already under care, the Committee of Visitors in February purchased, for the sum of 5,200*l.*, an adjoining property, known as "The Lings' Farm," comprising 118a. 2r. 4½p. of land, some farm buildings and two cottages.

*Somerset and Bath Asylum, Wells.*—The area of the estate has been extended to about 250 acres by the purchase of two plots of land comprising together 40a. 2r. 2p. The price paid was 1,561*l.* 5*s.*, or an average of about 38*l.* 10*s.* an acre.

*Suffolk District Asylum.*—For some years past we have at our annual visits of inspection to this Asylum had occasion to comment unfavourably upon the small percentage of patients attending the Sunday services, the result entirely of the inadequate size of the chapel, which can seat only about 140 persons, although the Asylum has now, with the additional wards that have from time to time been provided, accommodation for 900 patients. It is with satisfaction, therefore, we are able to report that in April the Secretary of State approved plans and a contract, submitted by the Committee of Visitors, for the erection, at a cost of 3,323*l.*, of a new chapel capable of accommodating 400 patients and 44 members of the staff.

*City of London Asylum.*—Three more pairs of cottages for the use of married members of the staff are to be built on the estate at an estimated cost of 1,650*l.*, or an average of 275*l.* a cottage.



*Newcastle-upon-Tyne Asylum.*—Twenty three cottages and a lodge are also to be erected at this Asylum at a cost of 7,514*l.*, or an average of 313*l.* a cottage. There are two main reasons for building so many cottages. The first is to improve the conditions under which the married attendants live by enabling them to reach their homes more easily and more frequently. The second is to provide suitable dwellings for them as economically as possible. At the present time the married attendants have great difficulty in obtaining suitable houses outside the Asylum, and the rents of those that are obtainable vary from 15*l.* to 20*l.* a year, towards which the Committee allow 15*l.* in each case.

*Portsmouth Asylum.*—The patients in this Institution having increased to 990 in number, and a considerable portion of the estate, which altogether only comprises 89 acres, having been absorbed by recent extensions of the wards, the area of the land available for the exercise and employment of the patients and for the raising of vegetables has become inadequate. The rapid extension of the town in the direction of the Asylum has also rendered it necessary for steps to be taken to prevent the airing courts being overlooked from houses which otherwise were likely to be erected. The Committee of Visitors have, therefore, purchased about 28 acres additional land at a cost of 9,500*l.*, or about 340*l.* per acre. This may appear to be a high price, but our Board has been informed by an independent surveyor that it is less than the market value of the land.

*New Asylums in course of Erection or Sanctioned.*

*Lancashire: Whalley Asylum.*—Owing to the deficiency in the neighbourhood where this sixth Asylum for the county is being erected (*see* 65th Report, page 41), of houses suitable for married attendants and others that will be employed by the Institution, a row of six additional cottages is to be erected at an estimated cost of 1,800*l.*, or 300*l.* a cottage.

*London County Mental Hospital.*—In our 63rd Annual Report, page 31, after emphasizing the importance of early and individualised treatment of cases of insanity as affording prospects of recovery and amelioration compared with which the results of later efforts are to a great extent ineffectual, we referred to a munificent offer on the part of Dr. Henry Maudsley to devote a sum of 30,000*l.* to the foundation in London of a fully equipped mental hospital. The main objects of the hospital were to be (1) the early treatment of persons suffering from recent mental disease in order to promote their speedy recovery and obviate, as far as possible, the necessity for their being sent to the County Asylums; (2) the promotion of scientific research into the causation and pathology of insanity

with a view to prevention and successful treatment; and (3) the promotion of clinical instruction in mental disease.

The hospital was to be managed by a committee of the London County Council, with additional members coöpted from outside; to be in close association with the University of London, and to have a medical, administrative, consulting, and teaching staff, and an outpatient department connected with it.

We pointed out two important difficulties which would have to be faced in carrying the scheme into effect. The first was that of finding a suitable site sufficiently central to be convenient of access to the consulting and teaching staff and their classes, and yet situated in healthy and pleasant surroundings such as would place patients in the most favourable conditions for recovery. The second was the need of legislation for the removal of certain difficulties which at present attend certification. Nothing has, as yet, been done in the direction of legislation, but we are glad to be able to report that the Asylums Board of the London County Council have, after considerable trouble and expenditure of time, secured a site upon which to erect the hospital.

The property comprises  $4\frac{1}{2}$  acres and is situated at Denmark Hill, S.E. It has many advantages, not the least of which is its close proximity to the new King's College Hospital; and, though we should have preferred a somewhat larger site, it is probably as suitable as any that could be obtained for the purpose. The Secretary of State has given his approval to the purchase, and the price agreed upon is 10,000*l.*

The Institution, though falling within the category of a London County Asylum, will be known as the Maudsley Hospital.

*Swansea and Merthyr Tydfil Joint Asylum.*—A site for this proposed Asylum (see 65th Report, page 44) was approved by the Secretary of State in September after it had been inspected by one of our body and by our architect, and had been carefully considered by our Board. It is situate  $2\frac{3}{4}$  miles from the centre of the town of Swansea, is distant about 30 miles from Merthyr Tydfil, and was selected by the Committee of Visitors from a large number of sites visited by them as the one most suitable. It comprises about  $89\frac{1}{2}$  acres of land. The price was 15,373*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.* This, although equivalent to 173*l.* an acre, we were assured by an independent surveyor was reasonable, in view of the fact that the property is in close proximity to a very populous area and includes mineral rights which it was necessary to acquire so that there may be no risk of subsidence of the ground upon which the buildings will be erected, it being impossible to obtain as suitable a site away from the coal measures. Having regard to the size which the Asylum will probably ultimately attain, we should have pre-



ferred this site to have had a larger area, but the terms upon which any additional land could be acquired were prohibitive.

The water supply of the Asylum will be that of the town of Swansea ; the drainage will discharge into the town sewer, and the supply of electric current and gas will probably be obtained from the town mains.

*Suicides and some other Fatal Casualties and Injuries in  
County and Borough Asylums.*

Of the 25 deaths by suicide reported to us as having occurred during the year among patients of County and Borough Asylums, only one-half were the result of acts done while the patients concerned were residing in Asylums. In 3 instances the acts were done before admission, and in 9 while the patients were absent on trial. Two of those who committed suicide while in Asylums were at the time regarded as convalescent, and 6 others were not considered to have suicidal tendencies ; the remaining 5 were under constant supervision as actively suicidal.

The suicides committed in Asylums were 5 cases of hanging, 2 of cut-throat, and one each of strangulation, suffocation, drowning, burning, swallowing a fork, and precipitation from a window.

In two of the cases of suicide by patients under constant supervision there was not in our opinion culpable negligence on the part of the staff. In one the nurse in charge was suddenly called off to another patient who had swallowed something, and her attention being thus distracted she forgot the requirements of the patient in her charge ; in the other there appeared to have been a genuine misunderstanding between two nurses, one believing, erroneously, that the other had accepted the charge of the patient whom she intended to hand over to her. In a third case the patient obtained in some unascertained way a piece of a duster, with which he suffocated himself while in bed ; there was no evidence for imputing negligence to the attendants.

In the case of J. W., in Oxford Asylum, Attendant G. P., on handing over the charge to another attendant who had not previously had charge of this patient, neglected to state that he was to be kept under constant supervision. J. W. was in consequence allowed to go unattended to the w.c., where he hanged himself by his neckerchief from the top of the door. For the error thus committed by G. P., who had seven years' good character, he was reprimanded by the Committee.

A. H., a female patient in Glamorganshire Asylum, Parcgyllt, regarded as actively suicidal, was working in a dormitory under the supervision of Charge Nurse T. The nurse went to the medicine cupboard to go over the bottles and prepare a list of patients on medicine, and stood with the

cupboard door intercepting her view of the door leading to the scullery passage. While she was thus occupied, a period according to her of about a minute and a half, the patient slipped into the scullery and set herself on fire, with fatal result. We considered that Nurse 'T.' showed great want of care, and we also agreed with the coroner's jury in thinking that a nurse in charge of this patient should not have had other duties to perform which could interfere with the close and constant supervision required for the case.

Among the suicides of patients not known to have tendencies in that direction, we note that of E. B., in Norfolk Asylum, as illustrating the danger, to which we are repeatedly calling attention, of leaving in places not under observation looped pipes or other such means of suspension. This patient hanged herself in a single room from the apparatus for opening the centre pane of an iron-framed window. The Committee ordered the single-room windows in the Asylum to be protected by shutters from such use in the future. J. M. M., in the City of London Asylum, a female patient not suspected of an inclination to suicide, contrived to hang herself in a single room from the shutter which was opened and locked back against the wall. By the aid of a safety pin she forced the end of a staylace, which she had abstracted from her corset, into the narrow space between the shutter and the frame, and pushed the pin in as well. Thus fixed, the lace proved sufficient to support her weight. This act was one which was hardly possible to foresee or provide against.

Of the deaths caused or accelerated by accidents or injuries other than suicidal hardly any present special features deserving of comment here. They include one in Cotford Asylum from rupture of the bladder caused by a kick from another patient; and one of a general paralytic in Denbigh Asylum from impaction of food in the larynx, where it appeared that the regulations then in force left too few attendants on duty on Sundays for efficient supervision. Better arrangements have since been made.

#### *Zymotic Diseases in County and Borough Asylums.*

The experience of 1911 as regards zymotic disease in Asylums has not materially varied from that with which we have been familiar for many years. Dysentery and tuberculosis remain as examples of this class of disorders, the development of which would seem to be favoured by the conditions of Asylum life, and possibly also by special vulnerability on the part of the inmates. At times, too, influenza has extensively prevailed, and been the cause of many deaths. But most of the zymotics rarely, if ever, occur within Asylums, and if they do gain entrance are limited to a few scattered cases, their spread being checked by measures of isolation promptly carried out.



The factor of age has doubtless something to do with this immunity ; but it is noteworthy that even enteric fever is comparatively infrequent, and seldom attains serious epidemic proportions.

During the year cases of *influenza* have been less numerous than usual, and the type mild in character, the total number of deaths ascribed to this cause being only 25, contrasting markedly with the considerable mortality in the years 1895, 1898, and 1900, especially the latter. Amongst the Asylums in which it especially prevailed in 1911 may be mentioned—Glamorgan (where 67 patients and 27 members of the staff were attacked), Winson Green, Denbigh, and Northampton. *Erysipelas* occurred only sporadically, nowhere in epidemic form, and was accountable for a total of 19 deaths. *Diphtheria* caused 2 deaths in the Exeter Asylum towards the end of the year, whilst the general rarity of this disorder in Asylums is confirmed by the fact that the only other cases reported to us at our visits were those of 2 nurses, namely, 1 at the Three Counties Asylum and 1 at Plymouth Asylum. We were informed of cases of *scarlet fever* having appeared in 9 different Asylums, in the majority limited to a single attack, and that of a nurse or attendant who had been exposed to infection outside. But in some instances the disease does gain entrance and is disseminated, especially where there are children, as happened at the Burntwood Asylum, where 15 children were attacked. At the time of our visit in December to the Gloucester Asylum 2 young male adults were suffering from this disease and were isolated in a detached building ; no other cases arose.

*Enteric Fever.*—During the year there were 29 deaths reported from enteric fever distributed amongst 11 Asylums, the chief being Bexley Asylum, 6 deaths (2 in January, and 1 in each of the months of May, June, August, and October) all of females. Long Grove Asylum, 2 deaths; Gloucester, 3; Storthes Hall, 3; Three Counties, 4; and Devon 2. At the *Three Counties Asylum* an epidemic started in July and continued throughout the rest of the year. In all 12 cases, 7 male and 2 female inmates, 1 male attendant, a laundry maid, and a kitchen maid were attacked. The last-mentioned was the first to fall ill, having probably contracted the disease when on a visit to a village a fortnight previously. The laundry maid was the next to suffer, her illness commencing about the 1st of September, during which month 2 female and 4 male patients were attacked, with fatal result in one of the latter. Another male patient and 1 of the male attendants died from the disease towards the end of October, and also a female patient. A male epileptic died in December on the 8th day. Examination of the milk and water supplies by Drs. Thiele and Kenwood respectively yielded negative results, and no fresh cases occurred after the close of the year. The male cases were isolated in a separate dormitory and the female on the verandah of the hospital. At the *Storthes Hall Asylum* from the

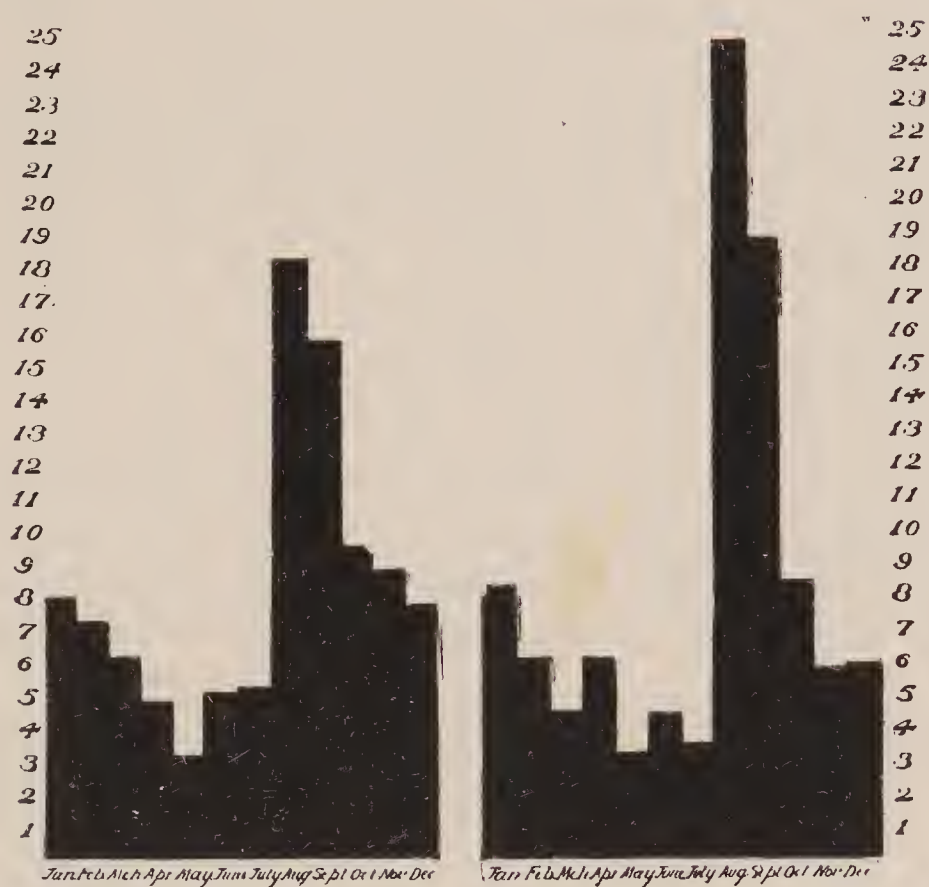


beginning of November 1911 to the middle of January 1912 there were 8 cases of enteric fever in male patients, 2 in females, and 2 in the attendant staff. Three of the male patients died. The cases were not typical, and those in the Asylum occurred simultaneously with 2 cases in attendants' cottages. A careful expert examination of the drainage was made and no defects were discovered. The water was also examined and found to be satisfactory. The possibility of the disease being introduced by a carrier was entertained, but search for such a cause was ineffectual. The cause of the outbreak remained unsolved. At the *Gloucester* (Barnwood) Asylum a female patient in Ward 5 died from enteric fever on October 26th. Another inmate of the same ward died from epilepsy on December 8, whilst suffering from enteric, and at the time of our visit to the Asylum (on December 13) 4 patients of this ward were being treated for this disease. One of them died, but no further cases occurred. Each case as it arose was placed in a single room, and strict injunctions were given to prevent the spread of infection. It could not be ascertained how the October case became infected, but there can be little doubt that the five other cases in the same ward were secondary to that one. At the *City of London Asylum* there were under treatment in October 4 female patients of No. 3 Ward, suffering from suspected enteric, and 1 from No. 4 Ward, a doubtful case. A positive Vidal reaction was yielded by 3 cases, 2 of which were subsequently fatal, but in neither case was the diagnosis confirmed on post-mortem examination. For there was an absence of the characteristic lesions of enteric fever, and in one extensive "dysenteric" ulceration was present. This patient (as well as another whose blood did not give the Vidal test) had suffered from dysentery earlier in the year, and her fatal illness, which had been marked by severe hæmorrhage, was considered to have been a relapse of that disorder.

*Dysentery and Diarrhœa.*—From the returns furnished to us we find that during 1911 there occurred in the 95 County and Boroughs Asylums 1,457 cases of dysentery and 1,026 cases of epidemic diarrhœa, showing an increase in the former of 199, and in the latter of 340 over the figures for 1910. The exceptionally hot and dry summer may in part explain this unusual prevalence of intestinal disorders, more than one-third of the total number of dysenteric attacks and more than two-fifths of the diarrhœal taking place in the months of August and September. In these two months there were marked epidemic outbreaks of dysentery in several Asylums, notably in that of Beds, Herts and Hunts, and in those of Bucks, Hants, Hanwell, Horton, Long Grove, Cheddleton, and Cardiff, associated in some places with an undue prevalence of diarrhœa, whilst outbreaks of diarrhœa were limited to these months at Bracebridge (127 cases) and Stafford (27 cases) Asylums, and this affection was also predominant, apart from dysentery, in



the Glamorgan, Prestwich and Manor Asylums during the same period.



Dysentery.

Diarrhoea.

Monthly Incidence per cent. of total attacks in 1911.

Of those attacked by dysentery, 639 were males and 818 females. There recovered, 1,113; there died 301, and at the end of the year 43 remained under treatment. The case mortality was therefore 21.3 per cent., that for males being 14.8, for females 26.4.

No cases of dysentery are reported from 24 Asylums, in 8 of which the disease has not been notified since 1902, when returns were first made, viz., Cornwall, Leicester and Rutland, Kesteven, Northants, Scalebor Park, Canterbury (since 1903), Leicester Borough, and Newport (since 1906). During the same period the disorder has been very infrequent and sporadic in the following 10 Asylums of this group—Brecon, Carmarthen, Bracebridge, Ewell Colony, Napsbury (since 1905), Bristol, Croydon (since 1903), Ipswich, Middlesbrough and York (since 1906). However in 13 of the 24 Asylums, there were cases of diarrhoea in 1911, amounting in all to 248.

In 19 Asylums, where 269 cases of dysentery occurred during the year, there were no diarrhoeal attacks.

There remain 52 Asylums, in which 1,188 cases of dysentery and 778 of diarrhoea occurred.

The total incidence of dysentery in 1911 was 14.5 per 1,000 inmates; or 1.8 higher than the rate for 1910. The diarrhoeal incidence was 10.2 as compared with 6.9 in 1910.

It will be seen from Table XI., Appendix B, that in 33 out of the 71 Asylums in which dysentery occurred the total

number of cases during the year was less than 10, in 22 it ranged from 10 to 30, and in 16 it was more than 30, the highest number in any single Asylum being 120.

*Group A.*—Asylums in which the daily average resident number of inmates during the year was 1,000 and upwards, namely 38 in number, with an aggregate population of 62,280. Dysentery occurred in 37 of these institutions, ranging from a single case (Norfolk) to 120 (East Sussex) in the course of the year. The total number of recorded cases was 950, of whom, 717 recovered, 201 died, and 32 remained under treatment at the close of the year. The case mortality was therefore 21·9 per cent.; and the incidence rate 15·2 per 1,000 inmates. The following table contrasts the dysenteric incidence and mortality in the large Asylums of the County of London, Lancashire and West Riding with all other Asylums in this group :—

	London County.	Lancs.	Yorks, W. R.	Other Asylums in Group A.	Total.
Number of Asylums - -	9	4	4	21	38
Total Inmates - -	19,699	11,357	6,417	24,837	62,280
Cases of Dysentery :—					
Recovered - - -	172	43	80	422	717
Died - - -	76	14	40	71	201
Remained at end of year -	10	—	12	10	32
Incidence per 1,000 - -	13·1	5·0	20·5	20·2	15·2
Case mortality per cent. -	30·6	24·5	33·3	14·4	21·9

As regards individual Asylums the incidence exceeded the mean rate of the nine years, 1903–11, in 16, the most striking examples of such increase being met with in East Sussex, Devon, Three Counties and Cheddleton Asylums, and to a less but still notable degree in Wadsley, Wakefield, Parkside and Horton Asylums.

*Group B.*—Asylums with an average of from 500 to 1,000 inmates—41 in number, aggregate population, 32,397. Dysentery occurred in 28 of these asylums, the cases in individual institutions ranging from 1 to 91 (Cardiff), and amounting in all to 432. Of these, 332 recovered, 90 died, and 10 remained under treatment at the close of the year. The incidence was, therefore, 13·3 per 1,000, and the case-mortality 21·3 per cent.

In only six of these Asylums was the incidence for the year above their mean annual rate, this excess being very marked in those of Cardiff, Salop, and Nottingham, and also in that of the City of London, where, however, the mean rate is low, viz., 4 per 1,000.

*Group C.*—Asylums with less than 500 inmates—16 in number, aggregate population, 5,876. Cases of dysentery were



reported from six of these Asylums, varying in number from 1 to 18 (Derby Borough), amounting to 75 in all, of whom 53 recovered and 2 died. The incidence in this group was, therefore, 12·7 per 1,000, and the case-mortality only 3·6 per cent. The mean annual incidence rate was exceeded in 1911 in the Asylums of Derby Borough, Isle of Wight, and Exeter.

		CASES OF DYSENTERY, 1911.				Total.
		30 and more.	10 to 30.	Less than 10.	No Cases.	
Group A.	Number of Asylums -	11	9	17	1	38
	Total Inmates -	18,476	17,339	25,212	1,253	62,280
	„ Cases -	715	167	68	—	950
	Proportion per 1,000 -	38·6	9·6	2·7	—	15·2
Group B.	Number of Asylums -	5	9	14	13	41
	Total Inmates -	4,105	6,957	10,868	10,467	32,397
	„ Cases -	239	132	61	—	432
	Proportion per 1,000 -	58·2	19·0	5·6	—	13·3
Group C.	Number of Asylums -	—	4	2	10	16
	Total Inmates -	—	1,666	845	3,365	5,876
	„ Cases -	—	62	13	—	75
	Proportion per 1,000 -	—	37·2	15·4	—	12·7
All Groups	Number of Asylums -	16	22	33	24	95
	Total Inmates -	22,581	25,962	36,925	15,085	100,553
	„ Cases -	954	361	142	—	1,457
	Proportion per 1,000 -	42·2	13·9	3·8	—	14·5

The following are brief accounts of the occurrence of dysentery in some Asylums, where it was specially prevalent during the year, and of which particulars have been furnished to us by the medical superintendents :—

*Colney Hatch Asylum.*—During the year 18 male and 30 female inmates suffered from dysentery, 4 of the former and 10 of the latter having recurrent attacks. The incidence per 1,000 of total in residence was 19·4; and the case-mortality as high as 52·3 per cent. On the male side there were no fresh cases in the months of April and June, nor from August to December inclusive; whilst on the female side only March and September were free from fresh attacks. The highest incidence was in January and February, in which months about two-fifths of the whole number occurred. Apart from C. 5 (male) and Villa 7 (female) wards, in which the dysentery cases are treated, the disease appeared amongst the inmates of four different wards on the male side, and of seven wards on the female. All cases of diarrhoea and dysentery occurring in the female wards are at once removed to a detached building. There being no such building on the male side, the cases here are isolated in single rooms in C. 5 ward. Dysenteric lesions were found in all fatal cases—16 in number—in which post-mortem examinations were made. (Dr. Gilfillan.)

*Long Grove Asylum.*—Here 45 males and 33 females were treated for dysentery, 2 of the former and 3 of the latter having recurrent attacks. The incidence was 39·6 per 1,000 inmates, and the case-mortality 28·2 per cent. On the female side fresh cases arose in every month but February, whilst there were none on the male side in March, June, July, November, and December. Amongst the males about two-thirds of the total attacks

occurred in the three months August to October, and amongst the females about one-half in September and October. "A large proportion of the " male cases (16) came from a single ward, J. 1, in which the majority of " the patients are 'infirm.' On the female side three wards—C. 1, E 1, " F. 1—provided most of the cases; the first is an acute ward of noisy, " turbulent, fairly recent cases; the other two contain patients in feeble " health, many of them being also defective in habits. . . . An attack " of diarrhoea occurring in a patient who has had colitis is always diagnosed " and treated as colitis." (Dr. Bond). The male cases were all isolated in the Sanatorium; the female in F. 1 Ward Infirmary. A nurse in this ward contracted the disease.

*Wadsley Asylum.*—There were 31 males and 51 females attacked, the total incidence being 50·6 per 1,000, and the months of January, February, and April yielding the largest number of fresh attacks, amounting in these three months to 51·6 per cent. of the yearly total on the male side, and 62·7 per cent. on the female side, where no month in the year was free. On the male side, however, no cases arose in the months of May, June, and October to December. The case-mortality was 23·7 per cent. Diarrhoea prevailed to a slight extent throughout the year, especially on the male side in January and February. The dysenteric cases are, as far as possible, isolated in single rooms.

*Devon Asylum.*—Since 1909 (*vide* 64th Report, p. 50) dysentery has been exceptionally prevalent in this Asylum; and during 1911 there were 114 cases under treatment, of which 6 were continued from the preceding year. In only 3 patients did recurrences occur within the year. Of the whole number, 34 were males and 80 females, the total incidence being as high as 86 per 1,000; whilst the case-mortality was 14·7 per cent. Two nurses contracted the disease. "Sporadic cases occurred throughout the year, the " number falling to a single case in May, and attaining a maximum of " 19 cases in September, with at the same time an increase of virulence, " the mortality during this month being 26·3 per cent. . . . At no time " was the disease confined to the inmates of a particular ward, although " certain wards showed a much higher rate of incidence than others. Notably, " of a total of 74 cases, 38 occurred in three adjoining wards in the Female " Blocks F. 2 and F. 4. Certain patients who have had two or more attacks " of dysentery show a tendency to chronic and intractable diarrhoea without " febrile reaction. Cases of dysentery are immediately isolated in the Sana- " torium at a distance from the main buildings. Since October 1911, all " female patients who have recently suffered from dysentery are, after " recovery, isolated in one block to minimise the danger to healthy persons of " possible 'carrier' cases. Post-mortem examinations were made in 9 cases, " typical dysenteric lesions of the large bowel being found in 8 of these, " while in the ninth case the bowel appeared healthy. During October and " November cultures were made upon suitable media from the stools of a " number of dysenteric patients. *Bac. dysenteriae* was isolated in one case " only—a fatal case; in the remainder, *Bac. coli* was grown in practically " pure culture. In several of these latter the diagnosis was confirmed post- " mortem by the presence of typical dysenteric ulceration. Attempts to " cultivate *B. dysenteriae* post mortem from the spleen and mesenteric glands " also failed." (Dr. Davis.)

*Parkside (Cheshire) Asylum.*—There were 50 cases under treatment, of which 16 only were females, amongst which sex no cases occurred in the first half of the year nor in the month of September; whereas on the male side, one or more fresh attacks arose in every month but February. In July there were 14 cases, in August 7, and in November 9. Two male attendants were attacked in May. The incidence was 42·8 per 1,000, and the case mortality 8·2 per cent. Cases were isolated in single rooms.

*Hellingly (E. Sussex) Asylum.*—As many as 120 inmates (9 of whom had two attacks within the year) suffered from dysentery in 1911, so that the incidence rate was 109·3 per 1,000. The type of disease was mild, there being only 6 deaths, or a case-mortality of 5 per cent., which is considerably



below the average. Of the male cases (88 in number) no fewer than 76 (= 83 per cent.) occurred in the months of August, September, November, and December (30 attacks), and of the female attacks 23 out of a total of 41, or 63·4 per cent., in August, November and December. Dr. Taylor reports that the cases were not limited to particular wards, and that in only two did an attack of diarrhoea precede one of dysentery. Isolation was practised as far as possible, all active cases being kept in one ward, and recurrent cases also in a ward apart.

*Cheddleton (Staffs.) Asylum.*—There were 79 cases during the year, 37 males and 42 females, three of the latter being under care when the year opened. Until the end of July the disease was limited to female inmates, of whom 13 suffered during that period, and 26 from August to December, during which months 37 male attacks are recorded. In each sex the highest monthly incidence was in August and September. The incidence for the year was 71·1 per 1,000 and the case-mortality 14·7 per cent.

Dr. Menzies writes:—"Dealing first with the primary attacks on the female side, it was found that cases arose in every ward with the exception of two. The majority of the cases arose during the very hot weather of August, the end of July and September. One woman was admitted with the disease and died from it within 36 hours, a general paralytic, who was also admitted suffering from occasional 'loose' stools, Six cases arising in the infirmary ward occurred in very feeble women, and may be considered as 'fly' infections, although the specimens of flies sent up for bacteriological examination gave a negative culture experiment. Three cases in the admission ward were probably infected by a transfer, who had in another asylum been affected with occasional attacks of diarrhoea. Regarding three individual examples of the disease arising in the tubercle ward, it is impossible to associate them in any way with any usually accepted causal factor. Four females were infected in a ward in which a violent woman, the subject of a dysenteric attack some considerable time ago, is located. This woman is considered too dangerous a subject to live in the dysenteric isolation block. Three women in a semi-convalescent ward were infected; no cause was ascertained, while two recent transfers from another Asylum allocated to the feeble women's ward had attacks of dysentery. A laundry worker became infected, and here no suspicion that she had been infected at her work arose. On the male side we should have had a very good year if a very serious outbreak had not occurred in August. Sixteen men were attacked for the first time in as many days. This attack must be considered to have a direct relation to the abnormal August we have experienced. Of these 16 cases, seven were strong epileptics residing in one ward; the remaining nine were feeble individuals living largely on soft diet and milk. Six cases arose in the admission ward, infected by an old dysenteric, a recent admission. Of the remainder, six men who were the subjects of phthisis, and had been housed with dysenteric patients in the past, when removed to another ward with more air and generally under more exposed circumstances, they broke down and developed an acute attack of dysentery. Two male idiot boys developed the disease in the female infirmary, where they resided at the time of the female dysenteric outbreak. The remaining cases appear to be due to the faulty sterilisation of milk cans. It is impossible to give anything like a satisfactory explanation of these attacks. The summer we have passed through has been very hot, food decomposed readily and flies were numerous. Any explanation of individual attacks is merely theoretical and based as yet upon indifferent knowledge of the bacteriology of the disease. Till we can clinically define a true dysentery from an infective diarrhoea and confirm our opinions by microscopical observation, little progress can be made. The recurrent cases all occurred in the wards specially kept for these chronic cases."

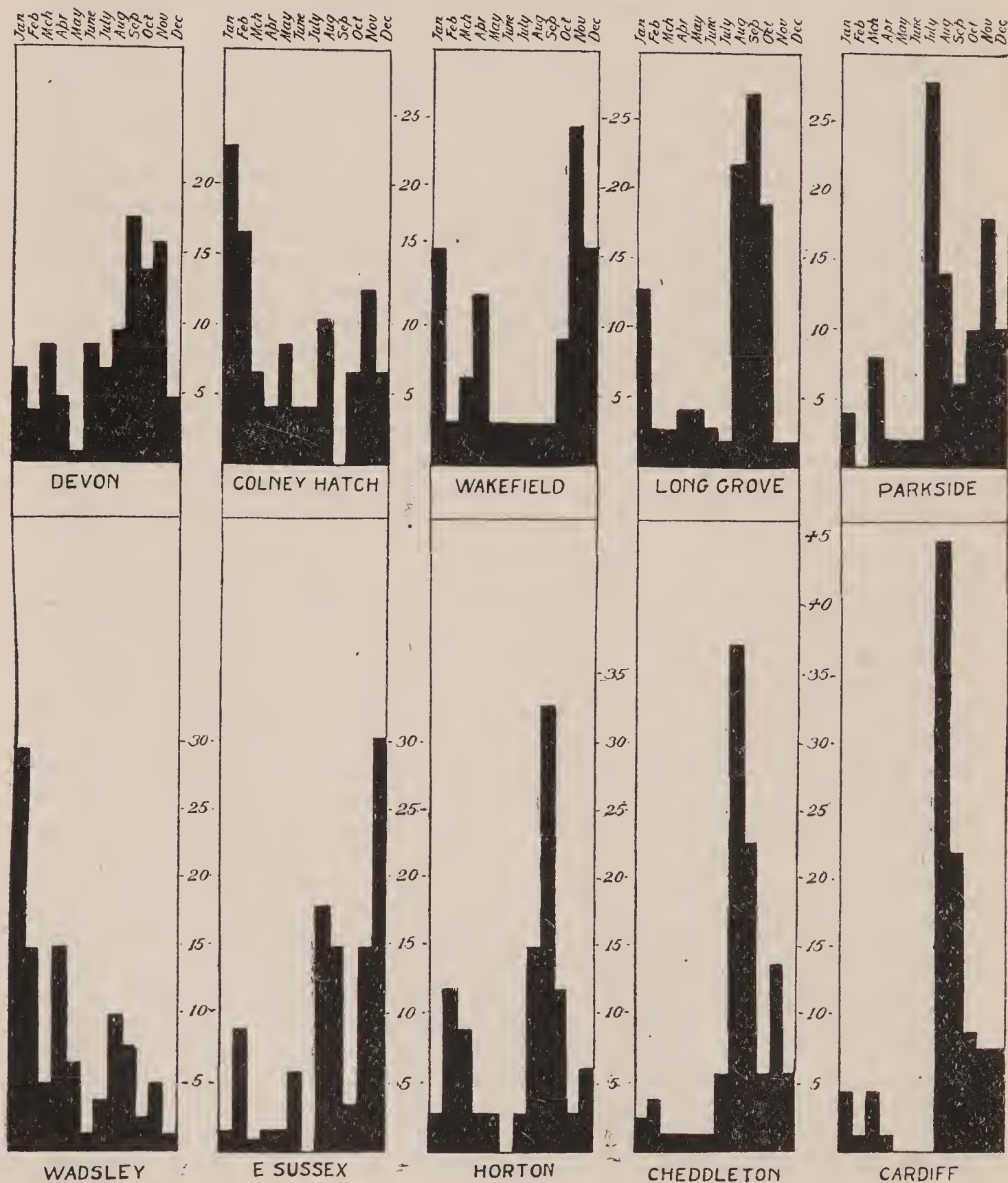
*Cardiff Asylum.*—In this Asylum, where the average resident number of inmates was 697, as many as 94 cases (male 59, female 35) of dysentery



occurred during the year—an incidence of 130·6 per 1,000. In 8 instances there were recurrent attacks within the year; whilst 1 male and 2 females had previously suffered in 1909, and one female in 1908 and 1910. No one was attacked in the three months May–July, but an epidemic outbreak (62 cases) on both sides occurred in the months of August and September. We learn from Dr. Goodall that on the male side only one ward was free from dysentery, of which 26 cases arose in the imbecile and epileptic ward, and 13 in the infirmary ward. On the female side there were 14 cases in the infirmary ward, 7 in the epileptic and the rest in three wards, whilst the inmates of three other wards were free from attacks. One of the female patients had suffered from typhoid fever six months previously. Isolation in single rooms was carried out as far as possible. There were 10 deaths, two of these patients being in the last stage of general paralysis. The case-mortality was therefore 11·8 per cent.

The monthly incidence of the dysenteric attacks in the foregoing 8 asylums is indicated in the accompanying figure.

Dysentery, 1911.—Monthly Incidence (per cent. of total attacks in the year) in certain selected Asylums.





Particulars of the occurrence of dysentery or diarrhœa in certain other asylums are appended.

*Three Counties Asylum.*—Of the 35 cases reported, 28 occurred in August and September, and the remainder in January and April. All were from female wards, and coincidently with the August outbreak, diarrhœa appeared in wards on both sides of the Asylum. As a rule cases are isolated in single rooms, but owing to the large numbers attacked in August a ward was set apart for their reception. There were 7 deaths (a case-mortality of 20 per cent.), and in each case dysenteric lesions were found on post-mortem examination.

*Bucks County Asylum.*—Of 19 cases, only 2 occurred in males; and of the 17 males attacked, 11 were in July from one ward—the infirmary. With two exceptions the patients were old and feeble. Dysenteric lesions were found in the two fatal cases.

*Carmarthen Asylum.*—There were no cases of dysentery, but “an outbreak of epidemic diarrhœa occurred early in September, and was confined to two male wards, 18 patients and 3 attendants being attacked. There was some reason to suppose that the disease was imported from the outside, as diarrhœa was stated to be very prevalent in the district previous to its incidence at the Asylum. The onset of diarrhœa was accompanied in most of the cases by a rise in temperature, which amounted to 104–5° in five cases. In the latter the attack was short and sharp, the symptoms in the other cases being slighter and more prolonged. Salol and bismuth mixture was found to be the most efficient remedy. One death resulted from general paralysis in a case in which the diarrhœa was slight and no intestinal lesion was apparent on post-mortem examination. The cases were treated in the new Isolation Hospital.” (Dr. Richards.)

*Derby County Asylum.*—There were 5 male and 18 female cases of dysentery, 15 of the latter occurring in the four months August to November. Most of the cases came from the old wards. There were also 10 cases of diarrhœa on the male side and 2 on the female. “Of the dysenteric cases 1 had two attacks this year, 2 had dysentery in 1910, 1 had diarrhœa previously. Of the diarrhœal cases 2 had dysentery in recent years, 1 had three previous attacks of diarrhœa. Death occurred in 6 cases, two of which were recurrent; they were all chronic cases and aged from 58 to 80 years, and much enfeebled.” (Dr. Legge.)

*Hants Asylum.*—Of 24 attacks, of which 19 were in females, all but 3 occurred in August to October, especially in August. One of the males had a previous attack in 1909, and 1 female in 1910. There were 3 deaths. Ten cases occurred in I. Ward (female infirmary) and 5 in M. Female Ward. The other 4 female cases were from three wards, and the 5 male cases all from different wards. The cases were isolated in a special dormitory or in single rooms according to the number under treatment.

*Rainhill Asylum.*—“Of the total of 26 cases during the year 20 occurred between August 7 and December 14. Of these 11 were amongst the male patients at the Annexe, and 8 amongst the male patients at the main building. At the Annexe 6 cases were from Ward V. and 3 from Ward XI. At the main building 3 cases were from Ward V. Whenever more than one case of dysentery is under treatment isolation in a single room is practised. It is the custom in dealing with a solitary case to treat it in the General Infirmary, the bed being separated from the rest by an interval of several feet, and also by screens covered with carbolic sheets.” (Dr. Reeve, A.M.O.)

*Bracebridge (Lincs.).*—During the months of August and September there was an extensive outbreak of diarrhœa at this Asylum, which was fairly general throughout the institution. Fifty-one male and 76 female



inmates were attacked, as well as 10 attendants and 6 nurses. There were 6 deaths, and post-mortem examinations did not reveal any characteristics of dysentery, but only of enteritis. The outbreak was ascribed to the exceptionally hot and dry season.

*Claybury Asylum.*—During the year 11 males and 29 females were attacked (incidence 16·1 per 1,000), and 12 died (case-mortality 33·3 per cent.). “There was no dysentery on the male or female sides during the months of May, June and July, but it recommenced in August and continued through September, reaching a maximum in October, but this was only on the female side. The remark has been previously made that it was more prevalent on ground floor wards, but there are more ground floor wards than others, and the class of patients in these are older, more infirm and feeble. In some cases the disease commences as simple diarrhoea and then proceeds to the discharge of mucus and blood. In others there is high fever, no diarrhoea but extreme collapse and prostration possibly ending fatally in a few days; and on post-mortem examination the large intestine has been found to be acutely inflamed, engorged and even ‘diphtheroid’ in the amount of its false membrane. Dysenteric cases are isolated in a special hospital, and also women when diarrhoea does not yield to treatment in two days, the men suffering from diarrhoea being sent to one of the Infirmaryes.” (Dr. R. Jones.)

*Stafford Asylum.*—There were only two cases of dysentery, but “in August there was an epidemic of diarrhoea of a severe type” (of the inmates 28 males and 9 females being attacked, and of the staff 3 males and 2 females). “Seventeen cases occurred in the Detached Block, and the remainder distributed in different wards in both divisions of the main building. One death resulted, showing enteritis to be the cause. Bacteriological examination of a portion of small intestine resulted in the isolation of a Gram-negative motile bacillus closely allied to an organism frequently cultivated by Morgan from the fœces of cases of summer diarrhoea, and known as Morgan’s No. 1 bacillus.” (Dr. Christie.)

*Suffolk District Asylum.*—There were 30 cases of dysentery (10 male and 20 female), of whom 6 died. The incidence was 35·8 per 1,000, and the case-mortality 20 per cent. “The cases that have occurred during the past year have been sporadic, and fairly evenly distributed as regards incidence throughout many wards, undoubtedly due to contact with old cases, of many of which it is impossible for us to have a record in an asylum as old as this. The motions of patients on admission are—(as they have been for many years) all most carefully examined, since it was definitely proved, in an epidemic we had some years ago (*vide* 62nd Report, p. 42), that the origin was an old patient who had been in the Asylum 20 years ago, who said that from time to time, during all the period she had had slight attacks of diarrhoea with blood and mucus at frequent intervals; and from the course of the epidemic it was clearly shown that she infected many wards. During the past year as many as six male patients and three female patient showed mucus or blood or both in their first motions within 12 hours of admission. These patients mostly came from other Asylums or from workhouses—the latter being markedly the case in the persons of two imbecile brothers who came in the same day, the one actually passing blood and mucus at the time of admission, and the other within six hours of admission.” (Dr. Whitwell.)

*Wilts Asylum.*—Of the 37 cases, all but 2 occurred in the last five months of the year, and 29 of them (9 males, 20 females) in September and October. The case-mortality was 17·1 per cent. On the female side the outbreak was rather widely distributed, no fewer than eight wards contributing cases. There were recurrent attacks in two patients, one after an interval of 3½ years.

*Wakefield Asylum.*—At this Asylum where in 1903 there had been 60 cases of dysentery, the disease for the ensuing six years had been very infrequent, about three cases per annum, only a single case being reported



in 1907 and 1909 respectively, and none in 1908. In 1910 there were 11 cases, an incidence of 5·4 per 1,000, and in 1911 as many as 33 cases, or an incidence of 16·3. Thus after a considerable interval there has been a notable recrudescence. There were also 2 cases under treatment from the previous year, and if the total 35 (males 15, females 20) 7 recovered, 18 died and 10 remained under care at the end of the year. Of those who died six were patients whose deaths were not directly attributable to the dysentery from which they had suffered some time previously. Excluding these cases the case-mortality would still be very high, viz. :—63·1 per cent. Dr. Shaw Bolton writes :—“The cases have, as a whole, been sporadic, not more than  
 “ three occurring in one month in one ward. On the male side, 6 cases of  
 “ dysentery and 10 cases of diarrhœa have occurred in Ward 18, which  
 “ is probably the least hygienic of the wards. Cases have occurred during  
 “ the year to confirm my experience that acute dysentery may result in  
 “ death without the stools showing either blood or mucus, or with severe  
 “ hæmorrhage and no mucus. I have also commonly observed that cases of  
 “ chronic dysentery may rarely or never exhibit blood and mucus in the  
 “ stools and may suffer from constipation with occasional attacks of  
 “ diarrhœa. All cases of dysentery or of possible infective enteritis are at  
 “ once removed to the Isolation Hospital, and strict precautions are taken  
 “ in the wards from which they come to prevent the spread of infection.  
 “ The diagnosis is in all cases confirmed or disproved by expert bacteriological  
 “ examination, and the final disposal of the case depends on the verdict of  
 “ the bacteriologist.”

*Nottingham City Asylum.*—“There was an epidemic of dysentery (23 attacks) on the male side from March 27 to May 7, and another (7 attacks) on the male side from August 5th to 28th, which extended to the female side (4 cases) on August 30. The attacks were not confined to inmates of particular wards.” (Dr. Powell.)

The case-mortality was only 5·4 per cent.

*Tuberculosis.*—In the 95 County and Borough Asylums the total number of deaths ascribed to tuberculous diseases was 1,540, being in the proportion of 160·7 per 1,000 deaths from all causes, and of 15·3 per 1,000 persons living (average number resident). Of these deaths 1,333 or 86·5 per cent. were due to pulmonary phthisis.

The general death-rate in these Asylums, which was 94·3 per 1,000 in 1910, rose to 95·3 in 1911; whereas the tuberculous death-rate had fallen from 15·7 to 15·3; and the proportion of tuberculous per 1,000 deaths from all causes from 166 to 160·7. The decline in the tuberculous mortality is evidenced by the fact that per 10,000 living it has fallen in the nine years since 1902 from 181·5 to 153·1, a difference amounting to 28·5 per cent., which is more considerable than the fall in the rate obtaining in the community at large.

*Group A.*—The general death-rate in the larger Asylums (1,000 inmates and upwards) in 1911 was 92·5 per 1,000 living, to which tuberculous diseases contributed 14·6; their proportion to total deaths being 15·8 per cent. High rates of mortality from these affections occurred in the Asylums of Chartham (42·1), Devon (25·6), Norfolk (25·1), Glamorgan (22·8), and Colney Hatch (22·6); whilst low rates obtained at Parkside (3·5), Warwick (5·4), Cane Hill (6·4), Hanwell (6·7), and Brookwood (6·8).

*Group B.*—In the Asylums where the number of inmates ranged from 500 to 1,000, the general death-rate was 100·6 per 1,000; to which tuberculosis contributed 17·2; the relative mortality from tuberculous disease being 17·1 per cent. High tubercular death-rates obtained in the Asylums of Suffolk (43·0), Stafford (40·2), Cotford (31·7), Cardiff (27·3), and Burntwood (26·8); whilst low rates were shown at Herts (3·5), Leicester Borough (5·0), Hull (6·3), and West Ham (6·8).

*Group C.*—In the smaller Asylums, where the inmates number less than 500, there was a general death-rate of 96·1 per 1,000, of which 12·3 was contributed by tuberculous disease, or a proportion of the latter to the total deaths from all causes of 12·7 per cent. High rates obtained in the Notts (24·6) and Exeter (19·6) Asylums; and the lowest was in York City (5·5), whilst in two Institutions, namely, Ewell Epileptic Colony and Scalebor Park, there were no tubercular deaths.

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#### REGISTERED HOSPITALS.

No addition has been made during the past year to the number of Registered Hospitals which form such a valuable part of lunacy administration.

They continue to be generally very well managed and to provide much financial assistance to insane persons of education and refinement but limited means.

On the 1st of January 1911 they contained 2,621 patients and 91 voluntary boarders, and up to the end of the year the admissions were 840; the discharges 763, of which 339 were on recovery; and the deaths 153; leaving then on the books the names of 2,545 patients and 105 boarders.

The recoveries of the year bore to the admissions the proportion of 47·5 per cent., and the deaths 5·9 to the average number resident, showing, as in previous years, favourable results of treatment.

*St. Andrew's Hospital, Northampton.*—Our approval has been given to plans for the addition to the branch of this Hospital at Bryn-y-Neuadd, in Wales, of accommodation for 30 additional patients, so as to enable patients of both sexes to be there at the same time during the summer months.

*Barnwood House, Gloucester.*—Alterations at this Hospital which will improve the lighting of a corridor, supply a lounge, and a female nurses' messroom, and provide additional lavatory accommodation and bedrooms, have been approved and carried into effect.

*Bethlem Hospital, London.*—Extensive arrangements for the heating and electric and hot-water supply at this Hospital have been sanctioned and effected.



Dr. Hyslop has resigned the office of Resident Physician and been succeeded by Dr. Stoddart, the senior assistant medical officer.

*Bootham Park, York.*—H. C., a male patient in this Hospital, who had been melancholic and suicidal, but had improved so much as to justify parole in the grounds being granted to him, committed suicide by drowning himself in a rain-water butt in the garden.

*Cheadle Hospital, Manchester.*—An excellent new branch house for the accommodation of about 40 patients has been erected at Glan-y-don, in Wales, with our approval, and is a valuable addition to the resources of the Hospital.

*St. Luke's Hospital, London.*—A male patient, F. G. E., known to be suicidally disposed, succeeded in obtaining possession of a table knife from the knife box in an attendant's bedroom and committed suicide by cutting his throat. The box containing the knife had been carelessly left unlocked.

E. W. G., a female voluntary boarder at the "Welders" was run over and killed on the level railway crossing while out on parole.

This branch of the Hospital has now been occupied for some time, and affords excellent accommodation for 17 patients. It is bright, cheerful, and admirably suited for its purpose.

*The Warneford Hospital, Oxford.*—Plans for a nurses' block to accommodate 14 nurses have been submitted to and approved by us. It is calculated when carried out to prove a valuable addition to the Hospital.

*Wonford House, Exeter.*—A nurses' home has been provided at this Hospital and we are very glad to record the submission and approval of plans for a recreation hall and supper room which will be a welcome addition to the Hospital and add much to its recreational capabilities.

*The Retreat, York.*—Plans have received our approval of an open-air shelter and verandah at this Hospital with an open-air play room for use in wet weather.

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#### INSTITUTIONS FOR IDIOTS.

We have visited and inspected each of the Idiot Institutions during the past year, and can report them to be generally maintained in a satisfactory state. The amount of their accommodation is, however, unfortunately, more limited than the demands upon it, and we should welcome an addition to their number.

On the 1st January 1911 the number of inmates of all the Idiot Institutions was 2,099, and at the same date in 1912, 2,176.

*The Royal Albert Institution, Lancaster*, was found to be generally in a satisfactory state when visited. Some improvements were suggested and accepted for the improved bathing of the patients.

*Earlswood Asylum*.—The management of this Institution continues to be efficient, and at our last visit its general condition was considered to be very satisfactory.

Unfortunately the funds for the necessary restoration of the building had become exhausted, and many alterations and improvements essential to the security of the structure were being delayed. We trust that this difficulty may be speedily overcome by a realisation by the public of the urgent need of increased financial support.

*The Royal Eastern Counties Institution for Idiots and Imbeciles, at Colchester*, continues to be conducted in a satisfactory manner, and to provide good accommodation and treatment for its inmates.

When last visited a new wing had been added to the annexe to provide 18 additional beds for patients and improved accommodation for the staff, and a scheme was on foot for further and more extensive provision, with special relation also to tuberculous cases.

*Midland Counties Idiot Institution at Knowle*.—At our visit of the year to this Institution, while able to speak very favourably as to the kindness shown to the patients and their obvious happiness and contentment, we had occasion to draw attention to the shabby and cheerless aspect of many of the rooms, the need of an improvement in the exercising ground for the girls, and the great deficiency of means for indoor occupations other than in the shops. We thought generally that objects of interest to brighten the lives of the patients were everywhere needing multiplication.

*Western Counties Idiot Asylum, Starcross*.—A very satisfactory report was able to be made after our visit to this Institution, which was found throughout in excellent order.

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#### STATE AND CRIMINAL INSTITUTIONS.

*State Criminal Asylum, Broadmoor*.—Since this Asylum was visited by members of our Board in June 1910, Dr. Brayne has resigned the appointment of Medical Superintendent, which he had successfully filled for some years, and has been succeeded by Dr. Baker, the experienced Senior Assistant Medical Officer.

At our official visit in October last we found the Asylum generally in good order, and exhibiting full evidence of satisfactory management. There was, however, in many parts of it much need of the renewal of furniture, paint, and whitewash,



and of a general brightening of the wards so as to bring them up to the level of those in a good county asylum. Much had already been done in this direction, and we were glad to notice a marked increase in the medical spirit which was influencing the administration, as should be the case in an institution which, although in considerable measure a prison, must also necessarily be to a large extent a hospital. There were in residence 838 patients, of whom 611 were men and 227 women, and there had been 97 admissions, 17 conditional discharges, 3 remissions to prison on recovery, 17 removals to other asylums, and 29 deaths, of which one was by suicide, the patient, who was not believed to be suicidal, having thrust his handkerchief into his throat in a dormitory, where he was sleeping under observation.

A death also occurred from epileptic suffocation.

While a good deal of seclusion had been made use of, there had again been no resort to mechanical restraint.

*State Criminal Asylum, Parkhurst.*—While regarding this Institution at Parkhurst as unsuitable for its purpose as a Criminal Asylum, our official visit in March 1911 enabled us to report favourably of its general condition and management. Seclusion had, however, been rendered far too profusely necessary by the inadequacy of the staff, who had to dine in relays, during the two hours occupied in which the patients had to be locked in their own single rooms for a total of 26,868 hours. We also regarded the dress of the patients as unnecessarily prison-like, having regard to the fact of their being insane persons.

All the rooms were clean, and the single bedrooms had been newly painted in cheerful colours, a process which was, we understood, to be extended to the dayrooms, which were in much need of it.

The limited space on which the Asylum stands makes much out-door employment impossible, and one of the limited airing grounds struck us as being exceedingly dull and unsuitable.

The numbers in residence were 55, and there had been 24 admissions and 22 discharges, but no death.

*Royal Military Hospital, Netley.*—At our last annual inspection of D. Block of this Hospital we found it generally in very good order, and showing everywhere signs of progress and improvement. The building throughout was clean, homelike, and comfortable, and the airing court was being brightened and improved by laying out and planting.

The patients were contented and free from complaint, and their dress and personal condition were considered satisfactory.

There were only 18 in residence, but we understood that a new military order is likely to largely increase the number committed to this Hospital, which is to undertake the charge of all suspected or known cases of mental disorder occurring in

the Southern, Aldershot, the Eastern (South of the Thames), and London District Commands.

Since the previous visit there had been 66 admissions and 67 discharges, 20 of them on recovery, but no death.

*Royal Naval Hospital, Yarmouth.*—This Hospital was reported on favourably by the Commissioners who visited it in January 1911.

There were then resident 157 patients, of whom 45 were officers and 112 men. They were neatly dressed, orderly in their demeanour, and generally contented with their treatment.

It was noted with approval that the records of exercise beyond the grounds, attendance at chapel, and employment were on an extended scale.

The admissions had been 13, and the discharges 3, all of them on recovery, and the deaths 3, all from natural causes.

The rooms were clean and comfortable and some of them had been brightened and improved by redecoration.

#### THE ADMISSION OF PATIENTS AND BOARDERS DIRECT INTO THE BRANCHES OF REGISTERED HOSPITALS AND LICENSED HOUSES.

An enquiry having been made as to the practice of admitting patients and voluntary boarders direct into the branches of Hospitals and licensed houses without passing through those establishments, the matter was considered by the Board, and the conclusion arrived at was that this practice, however desirable, could not be sanctioned.

An endeavour has been made in more than one Lunacy Bill to secure this object by providing that the branch houses should form parts of the hospitals or licensed houses, and we regard this change in the law as very desirable.

#### LICENSED HOUSES GENERALLY.

There has been a decrease of one in the number of licensed Houses during the past year, the licence of Marsden Hall in Lancashire not having been renewed. On the 31st of December 1911 there were 21 Metropolitan Houses licensed by our Board, and 44 Provincial Houses licensed by Justices for the reception of lunatics under the Lunacy Acts, and, in addition, one Metropolitan and one Provincial Licensed House registered under the Idiots Acts, 1886.

The following table gives the total number, classification, and distribution of the patients detained in those Houses (other



than the two registered as Institutions for Idiots) on the 1st of January 1912 :—

—				Males.	Females.	Total.
Patients in Metropolitan Licensed Houses :—						
Private	-	-	-	541	912	1,453
Pauper	-	-	-	21	79	100
Patients in Provincial Licensed Houses :—						
Private	-	-	-	473	845	1,318
Pauper	-	-	-	188	226	414
Total				1,223	2,062	3,285

From this table it appears that there was an increase of 15 patients in the Metropolitan Houses, and an increase of 434 in the Provincial Licensed Houses; the large excess in the latter is almost entirely due to the increased number of paupers received under contracts at Fisherton House, Salisbury.

In addition to the patients detained on reception orders there were 57 persons residing in these Institutions as voluntary boarders, namely, 20 in the Metropolitan and 37 in the Provincial Houses.

The proportion of private patients and voluntary boarders in these Houses is 29 per cent. and 35 per cent. respectively to the total number of private patients detained under the Lunacy Acts and of voluntary boarders residing in Institutions for lunatics.

As the result of our visits to these Houses during the past year, we are satisfied that they continue to be properly maintained and conducted with due regard to the comfort and treatment of the patients.

In Appendices A. and B. will be found further statistics with regard to the patients in Licensed Houses; in Appendix I. copies of reports made upon them by Commissioners visiting during the year; and Appendix L. gives a list of the Houses and of the licensees.

Two deaths from suicide of patients, and one of a voluntary boarder in these Houses, were reported to us during the year.

In the following paragraphs we give some particulars of the two deaths from suicide of patients, and such other matters as appear to call for particular mention.

#### METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES.

*Hendon Grove.*—We regret to have to record the death of Mrs. Hicks, for many years the Resident Licensee of this House. Her daughter, Mrs. Knethell Green, has taken her place as Resident Licensee.

*Newlands House.*—Mr. A. H. Sutherland, one of the licensees and proprietors of this House since it was opened in 1890, has disposed of it, and in November 1911 the licence was transferred to Dr. John Noel Sergeant and Miss Muriel Dorothy Kate Sergeant.

#### PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES.

*Court Hall.*—Plans were approved by us for additions and alterations to provide increased accommodation for the patients and nurses at this House.

*Fairford Retreat.*—A suicidal patient, who was admitted to this house on the 29th of November 1911, committed suicide on the 10th of December by diving into a well. He was out walking with an attendant, when he suddenly slipped from his side and went through a cottage gate, shutting it against the attendant, ran up the garden walk and dived head first into the well. The coroner's jury at the inquest expressed the opinion that there was no act or neglect on the part of the attendant to be censured.

*Fisherton House.*—Plans for alterations and additions to Wards 12, 14, and 17 were approved by us during the year. These works involve brightening of the rooms and considerable improvement of the sanitary accommodation.

*Greta Bank.*—Mr. Robert C. Haworth has ceased to be one of the licensees of this House, the licence of which was on the 16th of October 1911 renewed to Miss Sarah Jane Perkin and Dr. C. T. Street.

*Kingsdown House.*—Plans for a covered way from the gentlemen's House to the main building, which was also to serve as a lounge for the gentlemen patients, were approved by us during the year.

*Littleton Hall.*—As mentioned in our last Annual Report a licence was granted for this House for 15 females and issued to Dr. Horace Eyre Haynes and his wife on the 15th of February 1911. The lady patients from Witham Retreat were transferred to this House on the 4th of March 1911, when it was open for their reception.

*Marsden Hall.*—No application for the renewal of the licence of this House was made in 1911 and it has lapsed; the House was closed on the 18th of May 1911.

*Overdale.*—The name of Mr. R. C. Haworth has been omitted from the licence of this House.

*The Pleasaunce.*—On the 12th of December 1911 the name of Dr. Arthur W. Llewelyn Jones was substituted for Miss Elizabeth Thomson Swanson, and the former undertook to reside on the premises in the place of Dr. Swanson, who, through illness, has had to give up the active management of the House.



*Plympton House.*—The name of Dr. John Clarke Nixon has been added to the licence of this House.

*Rotherham Grange.*—A patient in this House, not regarded as suicidal, on 11th of May eluded the notice of the nurses under whose observation she was in consequence of previous attempts at escape and got through a window, which was designed for use as a means of escape from fire, on to the roof. From this she precipitated herself to the ground, receiving internal injuries, from which she died. One of our number on the next visit to this House investigated the circumstances, and after a full explanation of the facts and an examination of the window and the fastenings attached to it, came to the conclusion that the window must have been left open by the person who last had occasion to use it. As the window may be found useful as a means of escape in case of fire, we advised that it should not be permanently closed, but that a responsible person, such as the matron in the absence of the resident licensee, should see that it is at all times properly secured.

*St. George's Retreat.*—Plans for smoke screens to the staircases at "The Lees," St. Augustine's, Brighton, the branch of this House, were approved by us.

*Springfield House.*—The name of Mr. Cedric William Bower has been added to the licence.

*Witham Retreat.*—The name of Miss Elizabeth Davies was added to the licence of this House when renewed on the 18th of October 1911.

#### SINGLE PATIENTS.

There has been a further increase in the number of patients who have been placed in single care during the past year, the increase for the year 1911 being 29 as compared with an increase of 18 in the previous year. The following table shows the actual figures:—

—				Males.	Females.	Total.
Number on 1st January 1911 - - -				203	408	611
Add those registered in 1911 - - -				81	177	258
				284	585	869
Deduct those discharged and removed - - - }						
Died - - - - -						
	M.	F.	Total.			
	57	134	191			
	18	20	38			
				75	154	229
Number on 1st January 1912 - - -				209	431	640

Of these, 115, viz., 50 males and 65 females, have been found lunatic by inquisition and have not been visited by us, leaving 525 who during the year have been seen at least once, and in many instances twice, by some member of our Board. Although, as might well be expected amongst so considerable a number of patients scattered throughout the country, the arrangements made for their care have not in every instance met with our approval, we can, speaking generally, say that in the main their surroundings are suitable and that their treatment is kind and considerate.

The only matter in connection with these patients to which reference need be made is the following.

A lady, L. McB. D., a single patient residing with a medical gentleman at Dunton Green, went, on the advice of her medical attendant and with our approval, for the benefit of her health to Folkestone, accompanied by the wife of the gentleman under whose care she had been residing and a nurse companion.

During the absence of the former lady, who had gone out to post some letters, she, as her companion was in the act of switching off the light in their bedroom preparatory to returning to the sitting-room, suddenly made a dash for and opened the bedroom door, locked it on the outside and took the key. The companion at once rang the bell, and on the door being broken open and the circumstances explained, search was made, but unsuccessfully; information was also given to the police. The lady's body was discovered on the following morning in the wash of the waves close to the beach. No active suicidal tendencies had ever been shown.

An inquest was held, and a verdict of suicide whilst insane was returned. Under the circumstances we did not consider that blame attached to anyone.

#### LUNATICS IN WORKHOUSES.

The Workhouses, Workhouse Infirmaries, and the Metropolitan District Asylums, on the 1st of January 1912, contained 19,162 pauper lunatics, who were distributed as follows:—

—	Males.	Females.	Total.
In ordinary Workhouses and Workhouse Infirmaries.	5,424	6,467	11,891
In Metropolitan District Asylums	3,568	3,703	7,271
TOTAL - - -	8,992	10,170	19,162

As compared with the previous year, there is an increase of 206 lunatics in the ordinary Workhouses and Workhouse



Infirmaries, and of 228 in the Metropolitan District Asylums, making a total increase for the year of 434 lunatics.

We have officially visited 234 of these institutions, including the Metropolitan District Asylums, during the year and seen in them a total of 15,321 patients.

The Reports of our visits to Metropolitan District Asylums are set out in Appendix K. and show that we were generally satisfied with their administration and with the condition in which we found the inmates.

The Metropolitan Asylums Board has for some time had under consideration a scheme to convert Darenth Asylum into an Industrial Colony for all classes of the improvable feeble-minded, including many children, adolescents and adults who are mentally defective but not certifiable under the Lunacy Acts and for whom provision is now made by the Managers of the Metropolitan Asylums Board in various homes under their supervision. To enable the Board to carry out this scheme it was necessary to make provision elsewhere for the unimprovables now housed in the Pavilions at Darenth, amounting to about 400 in number and comprising some of the most hopeless mental defectives it is possible to conceive. To the general idea of forming a large Industrial Colony for the feeble-minded at Darenth we did not offer any objection, but we were anxious to see that suitable permanent accommodation was found for the most helpless cases who would be turned out, and we pointed out that it was essential that the place to which they might be removed should be suitable as regards light, ventilation, and general accommodation, and especially be provided with the fullest facilities for escape in case of fire. It was at first proposed that they should be removed to the Metropolitan District Asylums at Leavesden and Caterham; then the wooden structures at Lower Gore Farm and Orchard Hospitals were suggested (to which we took great exception on the ground of risk to life in case of fire) and the substantially built hospital at Joyce Green.

In December, however, we were informed by the Local Government Board that on the application of the Managers of the Metropolitan Asylums Board they had assented to the use of the Fountain Hospital at Tooting Bec as a temporary Asylum for the accommodation of imbeciles for a period of one year subject to such adaptation of the premises as might be necessary and to satisfactory provision being made for the care and supervision of the patients. We were not, however, consulted as to the suitability of this temporary arrangement.

During the past year, Unions in various parts of the country have had under consideration the possibility of combining to make provision for the care of the feeble-minded, the idea being to give up some existing workhouse entirely for this purpose and to adapt it for the reception of such feeble-minded and epileptic

patients as could not be certified under the Lunacy Acts or properly accommodated in the ordinary wards of a Workhouse. The need of combined arrangements to provide accommodation for imbecile children of the unimprovable type, especially boys, is very noticeable throughout the country. So far, however, nothing definite appears to have been adopted, pending the probability of early legislation in connexion with the subject.

We can speak favourably of the condition in which we found most of the ordinary Workhouses which we visited in the course of the year, and there is from year to year a noticeable improvement in the care and attention that is given to their certified inmates.

In several of the Workhouses belonging to Lancashire Unions we were sorry to hear that very considerable difficulty is experienced in getting their acute and troublesome cases removed to the Lancashire Asylums; we know that one Union has been compelled to make independent arrangements for the reception of its patients in one of the Yorkshire Asylums.

In the Lancashire Workhouses there are at the present time over 3,000 certified patients. Most of the larger houses are provided with separate imbecile wards, some of them accommodating from 200 to 300 patients, and most inconveniently overcrowded, many of the patients being bad epileptics of a type for whom Workhouse care with a limited staff is quite inadequate and unsuitable. In the populous districts acute and dangerous cases are frequently admitted to the Workhouse as cases of urgency pending arrangements being made for their removal to an Asylum. On the other hand, although the five Lancashire Asylums are practically full, many of the patients detained in them are of the quiet chronic class, quite suitable for Workhouse care.

This matter has been the subject of consultation between ourselves and the Local Government Board. We think that pending the provision of further asylum accommodation in Lancashire, some improvement of present conditions might be effected if the Visiting Committees would reserve a larger margin of accommodation in each asylum to be immediately available for the reception of acute and dangerous cases, and would arrange with the various Unions to mutually exchange patients now in the Asylums who might be in the Workhouses for cases now in the latter who are unsuitable for Workhouse care and for whose detention Asylums are primarily intended.

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## PROSECUTIONS.

The following prosecutions, undertaken on our order, were successful:—

*R. v. Wharton.*—The defendant, George Harold Wharton, an attendant at the North Riding Asylum, Clifton, York, was, on January 25th, 1911, at the Bulmer East Petty Sessions, held at York, convicted of illtreating a patient by striking him in the face with his hand, and fined 2*l.* without costs.

During the hearing of this case, as well as in a letter written to our Board after the institution of the above proceedings, the defendant made specific and general charges in reference to alleged illtreatment of patients at this Asylum by members of the attendant staff. These allegations were fully inquired into by the Visiting Commissioners on the occasion of their annual inspection of the Asylum in April 1911. They thought it wiser and more likely to lead to a satisfactory result were they, as they did (instead of holding a special enquiry on oath, of which formal notice must have been given), to hold an enquiry when paying their annual unnotified visit, to see the implicated attendants (other than the defendant, who had been discharged) and such of the patients concerned as were still in residence, as well as any other attendants and patients whom they considered likely to assist and to throw light on the questions raised. As a result of such enquiry the Commissioners were entirely satisfied that the charges as formulated were unfounded and untrue, and that in the main the treatment of the patients had been kind and considerate. They were not without suspicion, however, that occasionally there had been, as was suggested by some of the patients examined, a want of thought and lack of discretion in their treatment due to inexperience and ignorance of asylum work on the part of the attendants, and the Commissioners impressed on the Committee the desirability of doing all they could to induce those entering their service to continue in it so as to avoid frequent changes and consequent inexperience.

*R. v. Matheson.*—In March 1911, information was laid before our Board that E. T. B., a lady over 60 years of age, and said to be of unsound mind, had, for payment and without reception order or certificate, been taken charge of and received to board and lodge by Mrs. Jane Matheson, at 5, Penywern Road, Earl's Court, S.W., an unlicensed house, contrary to the provisions of section 315 of the Lunacy Act, 1890, and under circumstances indicating that she had, whilst there, been illtreated or wilfully neglected in violation of section 322 of that Act.

Proceedings were, after due enquiry, taken against Mrs. Matheson, before Mr. Fordham, the Stipendiary Magistrate sitting at the West London Police Court, and the defendant was eventually committed to take her trial at the Central Criminal Court.

The case came on before the Recorder on the 1st day of July 1911, on an indictment charging her under two counts, framed in respect of offences under the above-mentioned sections. The defendant, on the advice of her counsel, Mr. Curtis Bennett, pleaded guilty to the first count relating to her taking charge of a lunatic for payment in an unlicensed house. Mr. Muir, who with Mr. Travers Humphreys appeared for the prosecution, accepted this plea, and intimated that, in the circumstances, it would be possible to allow the other count for alleged illtreatment and neglect to drop. After Mr. Muir had shortly stated the matters which had given rise to the prosecution and Mr. Curtis Bennett had addressed the Court in extenuation, the learned Recorder said that the accused's conduct did not say much for her humanity, but having regard to her age (67) he would fine her 50*l.* and not send her to prison, but that she should remain in prison until the fine was paid, and an application by her Counsel that the accused might be released until the following Tuesday was refused.

*R. v. Franklin.*—It having come to our knowledge early in July 1911, that a woman apparently of unsound mind was residing with or detained by Mrs. Georgina Franklin, at 10, Plas Newydd, Thorpe Bay, Southend-on-Sea, under such circumstances as to constitute an offence under section 315 of the Lunacy Act, 1890, an order was at our instance issued by your Lordship directing Dr. John Turner, Medical Superintendent of the Essex County Asylum, Brentwood, to visit the alleged lunatic and inspect and inquire into the state of the said house. As a result of the report made under such order, Mrs. Georgina Franklin was, on the 29th day of August 1911, prosecuted before the Justices sitting at Southend-on-Sea, for unlawfully taking charge of and receiving for payment one E. S. contrary to the provisions of the above mentioned section of the Lunacy Act, and was convicted and fined 1*l.* and 4*s.* costs.

*R. v. Molesworth.*—On July 31st, 1911, Bagot Molesworth, of 57, Queen's Gate, Kensington, was summoned before Mr. Fordham, sitting at the West London Police Court, for unlawfully and wilfully obstructing Dr. Herbert Campbell Thomson, who had been authorised by an order of your Lordship, issued under section 205 of the Lunacy Act, 1890, to visit and examine one, A. M., a supposed lunatic, and to inspect and inquire into the state of the house, and to report to your Lordship the result of such visit, examination, inspection, and enquiry. Mr. Sefton Cohen, who appeared in support of the summons on behalf of the Public Prosecutor, stated that on July 22nd the Commissioners in Lunacy had obtained an order from the Lord Chancellor for the purposes above referred to, but that on Dr. Campbell Thomson calling at the house the defendant, in spite of repeated applications to be allowed to see the said A. M., and in spite of Dr. Thomson's warning that a defiance of



the Lord Chancellor's order entailed penalties, had refused to admit him.

The defendant stated that the said A. M., his brother, was a guest in his house, and he felt he had no power to allow any doctor to examine him. Mr. Fordham, while expressing sympathy with a gentleman in the defendant's position, pointed out that the law must be obeyed, and advised him to allow Dr. Thomson to see the patient. The defendant finally consented to allow Dr. Thomson to see his brother that afternoon, and the summons was adjourned until August 3rd.

On the adjourned hearing, Mr. Cohen stated that Mr. Molesworth had adopted the very excellent advice tendered by his Worship, and had allowed Dr. Thomson to see his brother and inspect the house. Mr. Fordham observed that of course the defendant had rendered himself liable to a penalty of 50*l.*, but he felt disposed only to impose a nominal one, and on his suggestion that the costs should not be pressed for, Mr. Cohen acquiesced. The defendant addressed the Bench, stating circumstances which he thought, as the magistrate had stated, showed he was deserving of sympathy, and in the result he was fined 40*s.*

*R. v. Manning and Sauverin.*—The defendants, both nurses, resided at Dera Dhoon, Montpelier West, Weston-super-Mare, and the former had under her care, in accordance with the provisions of the Lunacy Act, 1890, a person of unsound mind, who had been duly certified. On it coming to our knowledge that other persons alleged to be insane were residing on the premises without reception orders or certificates, we obtained an order from your Lordship authorising Dr. J. G. Soutar, the Medical Superintendent of Barnwood House, Gloucester, to examine such persons and to inspect and inquire into the state of the said house. As a result of his report, the defendants were charged at the Weston-super-Mare Police Court on the 23rd November 1911, under one summons for taking charge of and receiving to board and lodge for payment one L. W. without reception order or certificate, and on a second summons for detaining two or more lunatics, viz., L. W., G. H., J. W. and G. D., unlawfully and not in accordance with the provisions of the Lunacy Act. After hearing the evidence under the first summons and the remarks of Mr. S. H. Emmanuel and Mr. Gaskell, counsel for the prosecution and for the defendants respectively, the Bench, through their Chairman, stated that they considered the case a very serious one, and each defendant would be fined 10*l.*, but ordered that, of the costs of the case, said to be about 25*l.*, 12*l.* 12*s.* only should be recorded against them, and expressed the opinion that inasmuch as the patient L. W. had, prior to being received at Dera Dhoon, gone harmlessly about the town, some excuse might be made for the defendants. By consent the second summons was adjourned *sine die*.

The following two prosecutions undertaken at the instance of Visiting Committees of asylums were successful:—

*R. v. Thomas.*—The defendant, George Charles Thomas, an under-attendant at the Hants County Asylum, was convicted at the Fareham Petty Sessions on January 9th, 1911, for illtreating a patient by striking him on the head with a bunch of keys, and was fined 2*l.* or in default 14 days' imprisonment.

*R. v. Hessey.*—Thomas Hessey, an attendant at the London County Asylum, Hanwell, was convicted on July 6th, 1911, at the Brentford Petty Sessions, of an assault upon a patient, and the Chairman, on announcing the decision of the Bench, said there was no doubt the prisoner had committed a brutal assault whether he was intoxicated or not. They would not send him to prison, but he would have to pay 10*l.* with the alternative of a month's imprisonment.

At the instance of the Guardians of St. Thomas' Union, Exeter, John Knapman Davey, an inmate of the workhouse, was convicted before the Justices of an assault on A. G., an imbecile female patient, and was sentenced to 21 days' hard labour.

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#### CHANGES IN THE COMMISSION.

By the passing of the Lunacy Act, 1911, the Lord Chancellor acquired the power to increase the number of paid Commissioners by two, and your Lordship was pleased to give effect to this provision by the appointment of our Secretary, Mr. Barnard Thornton Hodgson, and Dr. Charles Hubert Bond, the Medical Superintendent of the London County Asylum at Long Grove, Epsom.

We subsequently appointed as our Secretary, with your Lordship's approval, Mr. Oswald Eden Dickinson, Barrister-at-Law, Secretary to the Lord Chancellor's Visitors.

By order of the Board,  
(Signed) WALDEGRAVE,  
Chairman.

(Signed) O. E. DICKINSON,  
Secretary.

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## Supplement to Report.

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### SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH WORK IN ASYLUMS IN 1911.

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- I.—From the Pathological Laboratory of the London County Asylums.
- II.— „ „ London County Asylum, Banstead.
- III.— „ „ „ „ „ Claybury.
- IV.— „ „ „ „ „ Hanwell.
- V.— „ „ „ „ „ Horton, Epsom.
- VI.— „ „ „ „ „ Long Grove, Epsom.
- VII.— „ „ „ „ „ Colony for Epileptics, Ewell.
- VIII.— „ „ „ „ „ Lancashire County Asylum at Lancaster.
- IX.— „ „ „ „ „ „ Rainhill.
- X.— „ „ „ „ „ „ Prestwich.
- XI.— „ „ „ „ „ West Riding Asylum at Wakefield.
- XII.— „ „ „ „ „ „ Wadsley.
- XII.— „ „ „ „ „ Wilts County Asylum.
- XIV.— „ „ „ „ „ Bristol City Asylum.
- XV.— „ „ „ „ „ Cardiff Borough Asylum.
- XVI.— „ „ „ „ „ Derby Borough Asylum.
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### I.—FROM THE PATHOLOGICAL LABORATORY OF THE LONDON COUNTY ASYLUMS.

#### *A.—Investigations published during 1911.*

Archives of Neurology and Psychiatry, Vol. V. This volume contained the following original papers :—

Congenital Syphilis and Feeble-mindedness. By F. W. Mott, M.D., F.R.S., F.R.C.P.

Microscopic Investigation of a case of Tabo-paralysis with Ophthalmoplegia Bilateralis. By Pietro Rondoni, M.D., Florence.

Diffuse cerebro-spinal Syphilis terminating ten years later in Pseudo-General Paralysis. By G. H. Harper Smith, M.D., B.C. Cantab., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., and R. W. J. Pearson, L.R.C.P. Edin.

A Contribution to the Study of Institutional Dysentery. By J. P. Chandler, M.A., M.D. Cantab., D.P.H., and Professor G. Dean, M.B., C.M. Aberd.

The Psychological Conception of Insanity. By Bernard Hart, M.B., M.R.C.S. Lond.

Two Cases of “Washing Hand” Mania, with some Observations on their Etiology. By G. F. Barham, M.D., B.C. Cantab.

A Review of the Recent Literature in England and America on Clinical Psychology and Psycho-pathology. By Ernest Jones, M.D., M.R.C.P. Lond.

Dementia Præcox. (Thesis for the degree of M.D., Cambridge University.) By G. H. Harper-Smith, M.D., B.C. Cantab., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

The Pathology of Dementia Præcox, especially in Relation to the Circulatory Changes. (Thesis for the degree of M.D. Edinburgh University.) By Rae Gibson, M.D., M.R.C.P.E.

On the Cortex of the Auditory Centre, the Insula and Broca's Convolution in a Case of Deaf-mutism. By A. B. Droogleever Fortuyn, Amsterdam.

A Case of Diffuse Cancer, with especial Reference to the Changes in the Brain. By Pietro Rondoni, M.D. Florence, and E. S. Calthorp, M.B., B.S. Lond.

Reprints of the following communications published in various medical journals were also bound up in this volume :—

- (1) The Oliver-Sharpey Lectures on The Cerebro-spinal Fluid. By F. W. Mott, M.D., F.R.S., F.R.C.P. (Reprinted from the "Lancet" July 2nd and 9th, 1910.)
- (2) The Huxley Lecture on the Hereditary Aspects of Nervous and Mental Diseases. By F. W. Mott, M.D., F.R.S., F.R.C.P. (Reprinted from the "Lancet" October 8th, 1910.)
- (3) A lecture on Heredity and Insanity, Royal Institution. By F. W. Mott, M.D., F.R.S., F.R.C.P. (Reprinted from the "Lancet" May 13th, 1911.)
- (4) The Comparative Neuropathology of Trypanosome and Spirochaete Infections, with a Résumé of Our Knowledge of Human Trypanosomiasis. By F. W. Mott, M.D., F.R.S., F.R.C.P. (Reprinted from the "Proceedings of the Royal Society of Medicine," November, 1910.)
- (5)—(a) The Clinical Study of Amaurotic Idiocy (Tay Sach's Disease). By H. B. Carlyll, M.D. Cantab.  
 (b) The Microscopic Examination of the Central Nervous System in Amaurotic Idiocy. By F. W. Mott, M.D., F.R.S., F.R.C.P.  
 (c) The Chemical Examination of the Brain in Two Cases of Amaurotic Idiocy, and Comparison with the Normal Brain. By S. A. Mann. (Reprinted from the "Proceedings of the Royal Society of Medicine, March, 1911.)
- (6) Motor Localisation in the Brain of the Gibbon Correlated with a Histological Examination. By F. W. Mott, M.D., F.R.S., F.R.C.P., E. H. J. Schuster, M.A., D.Sc., and C. S. Sherrington, M.D., F.R.S. (Reprinted from the "Proceedings of the Royal Society of Medicine" B., Vol. lxxxiv.)
- (7) The Incidence of Gall-stones and of Primary Carcinoma of the Gall-bladder and Biliary Passages in the Insane. By J. P. Candler, M.A., M.D. (Cantab.), D.P.H. (Reprinted from the "Proceedings of the Royal Society of Medicine," February, 1911.)

The following papers have been published since :—

*Dr. Mott :—*

- (a) Heredity and Insanity. ("Eugenics Review," January, 1911.)
- (b) Hereditary Transmission of Disease, especially in Relation to Anticipation. ("Manchester Medical Chronicle," November, 1911.)
- (c) The Inborn Factors of Nervous and Mental Disease ("Brain," November, 1911.)
- (d) The Differential Diagnosis of Syphilis and Parasyphilis of the Nervous System. ("Lancet," November, 1911.)
- (e) Alcohol and Insanity. (The "British Journal of Inebriety," July, 1911.)



(f) The Relation of Head Injury to Nervous and Mental Disease. ("British Medical Journal," August, 1911.)

The medico-legal importance of the relation of head injury to nervous and mental disease has become of increasing importance since the Workmen's Compensation Act and the recently-passed State Insurance Bill. A collective inquiry embracing hospital and asylum cases was therefore made, and the results formed the basis of a paper opening a discussion on the relation of head injury to nervous and mental disease at the Neurological and Psychiatric Section of the British Medical Association held at Birmingham, August, 1911, also of a paper read at the Australasian Medical Congress, September, 1911. In this paper I compared my experience of the results of head injury in cases admitted to Charing Cross Hospital with cases admitted to the asylums with a history or signs of head injury.

A number of cases of concussion or compression (requiring trephining operations), often of a severe nature and which recovered, were found years afterwards never to have become epileptic or insane; and this accorded with the fact that few cases are admitted to the asylums or are seen later on the post-mortem table with obvious signs of head injury; moreover, very rarely indeed are cases seen in the asylums in which trephining had been performed for previous head injury or traumatic epilepsy. The usual result of head injury in my hospital cases was traumatic neurasthenia. This *a priori* seems to show that head injury *per se* is very rarely, if ever, the primary and sole cause of insanity. The history of a head injury in asylum cases is usually a coincidence, but in a certain proportion of cases it is a more or less important contributory factor or exciting cause of insanity in a potential lunatic or epileptic with an inherent neuropathic taint, or of general paralysis in a person the subject of acquired or inherited syphilis. Of all the causes of insanity which the friends are willing to acknowledge and have knowledge of, head injury is the most readily obtained by inquiry, and yet in only 33 cases of 1,057 females dying at Claybury was there a history of head injury of some kind at some period of life, that is 3.1 per cent. In 1,033 males there were 56 cases, 5.4 per cent. Nearly one-half of these cases were general paralytics; in fact, it is the excess of paralytics which raised the percentage of head injuries in males so much above females. In only one case was a condition of injury found post-mortem which could have been the prime and sole cause of the insanity; this was a case of internal hydrocephalus secondary to a basic meningitis the result of fracture of base of the skull. In not a few of the cases of general paralysis head injury may have accelerated the course of the disease, but there is no evidence of a certain causal connection between the head injury and the onset of the symptoms; and there was no case which showed that the patient was mentally perfect before the accident or injury. In many of the cases the history of the time prior to the accident, or the nature of the accident, was so indefinite as to afford no support to the opinion that the head injury was related to the disease in a casual way. There was often evidence that the disease had directly or indirectly caused the injury. Thus the fall was the result of a lapse of consciousness, or a blow was received in a quarrel in the maniacal stage. Still, I was able to record one case under the care of Dr. Stansfield, in which the signs of general paralysis came on soon after the injury, and I have recently met with a case in which the history and the condition of the changes in the brain accorded with the opinion I expressed at the inquest, that although the man had definite signs of syphilis, he might never have developed general paralysis if he had not received the injury. I came to this conclusion after hearing the history of the injury, the onset and progress of



the disease, and the very early but definite microscopic changes in the brain, which accorded with the short course of the disease prior to death. Summaries of five cases of general paralysis dying within the last few years in the London County Asylums, in which claims for compensation have been made, are given.

It may be generally stated that if the symptoms of general paralysis have come on immediately after the accident or injury, the patient was suffering from the disease at the time ; this would be corroborated if the patient died and more or less advanced marked changes were found at the autopsy incompatible with the time which had elapsed since the accident. If the accident or injury occurred a long time before the onset of symptoms, the patient having recovered and returned to his work, it probably had nothing to do with the disease. If, however, symptoms of neurasthenia resulted from the injury, followed a little later by signs of general paralysis, the injury was probably an exciting factor of the organic disease.

*Statistics relating to General Paralysis and Trauma.*—It has been stated that statistics show that cases of general paralysis in which there is a history of trauma run a more rapid course. Individual cases occur occasionally where it may be safely affirmed that head injury has accelerated the course of the disease. Gudden's statistics pointed to the fact that the average age of onset of general paralysis was less in cases with head injuries. With a view of ascertaining if this accords with our experience at Claybury, I have analysed a large number of cases dying at Claybury. There were 21 male private cases, and the average age at death was 46·5 ; among these was not one with a history of head injury. There were 235 male pauper paralytics in whom there was no history of head injury, and the average age at death 43·5. There were 29 male pauper paralytics with a history of head injury of one kind or another occurring at all periods during the life of the individual ; the average age at death was 43·3. In only a very few instances did it seem that there was any causal relationship between the injury and the precipitation of the onset or the acceleration of the course of the disease. In about 9 per cent. of the male general paralytics there was some history of head injury. Of the 111 female paralytics, there were only 4 with a history of head injury.

As a general result of my investigations, I have come to the conclusion that head injury was not a frequent factor either in exciting the onset of general paralysis or in accelerating the symptoms. At the same time, I have met with a few cases where undoubtedly head injury may have been the determining cause of the onset of the symptoms, and it is not denied that if an individual, the subject of acquired or inherited syphilis, had not received the head injury, he might never have developed general paralysis. In my opinion the weight of evidence strongly favours the view, no syphilis, no general paralysis ; but inasmuch as only a small percentage of syphilitics die of this disease, other factors are necessary, inborn and acquired ; indeed, they are all those causes which may lead to neurasthenia, among which may be reckoned trauma ; especially severe head injury.

Statistics of head injury in relation to mental disease at other of the London County Asylums tend to show that head injury is not an exciting cause of insanity. Dr. Stansfield stated of 7,800 admissions to Bexley there were but 16 male cases and 20 female cases where head injury might be definitely considered to have acted as a contributory or determining cause ; moreover, he was of opinion that head injury as a prime cause was extremely rare. Dr. Daniel at Hanwell could only obtain a history of head injury in 7 out of 919 female cases under his



care ; an investigation showed that only 2 of these appeared to have a causal relationship. Sir James Moody at Cane Hill furnished me with statistics relating to 984 male patients ; there was a history of head injury in 17, and an analysis of these showed that few of the 17 had any causal relationship.

*Dr. Candler :—*

Wassermann Reaction in General Paralysis. ("Lancet," November 1911.)

*Dr. Boyer, of Toronto :—*

The Complete Histo-pathological Examination of the Nervous System of an Unusual Case of Obstetrical Paralysis Forty-one Years after Birth. and a Review of the Pathology. (Proceedings of the Royal Society of Medicine. 1911, Vol. V., pp. 31-56.)

*B.—Work ready for Publication.*

*I. Dr. Fortuyn, Privat Docent, University of Amsterdam :—*

Cortical lamination of the Brains of Rodents.

*II. Dr. Candler and Mr. S. A. Mann :—*

The reliability of the Wassermann Reaction on Post-mortem Material.

*III. Dr. M. B. Baines :—*

Microscopic investigations of the brain tissues of cases of Insanity occurring in the involutional period of life.

*IV. Dr. Edgar Schuster :—*

Hereditary resemblance in the fissures of the cerebral hemispheres.

*V. Dr. Nina Cotton :—*

Systematic examination of the nervous system in a case of Alcoholic Insanity.

*VI. Dr. W. A. T. Lind :—*

Systematic examination of a case of Huntington's Chorea.

*VII. Dr. A. M. Penny :—*

Systematic examination of the spinal cord and posterior spinal ganglion of a case of Rheumatoid Arthritis.

*VIII. Dr. Hill Wilson-White :—*

A careful investigation of the pedigrees of a number of insane patients admitted to the Manor Asylum, Epsom.

*C.—Work in Progress.*

*IX. Dr. Mott :—*

*Heredity and Insanity. Abstract.*—The collective investigation of relatives in the London County Asylums has been continued during the past year by the card system, and the numbers of relatives who are at present in the asylums and who have been discharged or died in the asylums now amount to over 3,000, and at the present time there are over 1,500 patients mostly closely related in the London County Asylums.

This investigation has formed the principal matter of two addresses, one being delivered on October 4th, 1911, before the Manchester Medical Society, entitled "Hereditary transmission of Diseases, especially in relation to anticipation"; the other was the Presidential Address of the Neurological Section of the Royal Society of Medicine entitled the "Inborn Factors of Nervous and Mental Disease."

It was pointed out that the best way Nature could purify an unsound stock would be to cause coalescence or crystallisation out of the unsound germinal determinants into a few of the offspring, leaving the germ plasm of the others free from the taint. This would not only purify the stock by segregation, but by concentration in one or two offspring it would lead

to intensification and antedating of the disease ; consequently the affected offspring would be less fitted for the struggle for existence and for propagation. It was stated that this theory of coalescence of similar diseased germinal determinants receives support from a statement made by Galton in his great work on Natural Inheritance, viz., “ In the process “ of transmission by inheritance elements derived from the same ancestor “ are apt to appear in large groups just as if they had clung together in “ the pre-embryonic stage, as perhaps they did.” Reference was made to Ziegler’s chromosome theory of inheritance and a diagram after Nettleship adopted to explain the elimination of unsound elements from a stock ; also it explains the greater liability to an insane inheritance when there is convergent heredity of the neuropathic taint. It was pointed out that Darwin, in his “ Animals and Plants under Domestication,” refers to anticipation or antedating thus : “ There is a strong tendency to inheritance “ to disease at corresponding periods of life. When the rule fails, the “ disease is apt to come on earlier in the child than in the parent, “ exceptions in the other direction being much rarer.” Nettleship has shown that antedating occurs in diabetes and glaucoma and it appears also to occur in phthisis. Morel in 1859 pointed out that progressive uninterrupted transmission of degeneracy of a stock leads finally to special degenerative forms, to imbecility and idiocy, and with the diminished capability of propagation of the latter kind the stock therefore gradually becomes extinct. Maudsley “ Pathology of Mind ” says : “ There appears “ to be at work a silent tendency in Nature to restore an insane stock to “ a sound type if regeneration is possible, or to end it if its degeneration “ be such that it is too bad to mend.” Many pedigrees which I have taken seemed to show the truth of this effort of Nature to return to the normal average of the race by antedating and intensification.

The material afforded by this card system of relatives has permitted the previously published statistics to be increased and extended, so that there can be but little doubt that antedating and intensification is an important method by which nature is continually striving to eliminate unsound embers of tainted stocks. The material, six months ago, supplied 508 pairs of parent and offspring (from the records of 464 insane parents whose 500 insane offspring have been also resident in the London County Asylums), and in these the age of the first attack has been investigated.

The following table is compiled from 217 pairs of father and offspring, and 291 pairs of mother and offspring. The figures denote the percentage of cases whose first attack occurred within the given age-period :—

TABLE I.

Age-periods.		Father.	Offspring.	Mother.	Offspring.
Under 20 years	-	1·4	26·2	0·6	27·8
20—24	-	0·4	18·0	3·4	15·7
25—29	-	1·4	18·0	4·4	18·2
30—34	-	9·6	13·0	7·8	13·4
35—39	-	11·5	7·3	9·2	10·0
40—44	-	9·2	6·4	10·3	5·8
45—49	-	14·3	6·0	12·0	3·7
50—54	-	17·5	0·9	12·3	2·4
55—59	-	13·8	3·7	14·0	1·7
60—64	-	10·1	—	11·6	1·3
65—69	-	5·0	—	8·8	—
70—74	-	4·6	0·4	3·1	—
75—79	-	0·4	—	1·3	—
80—	-	0·4	—	0·6	—



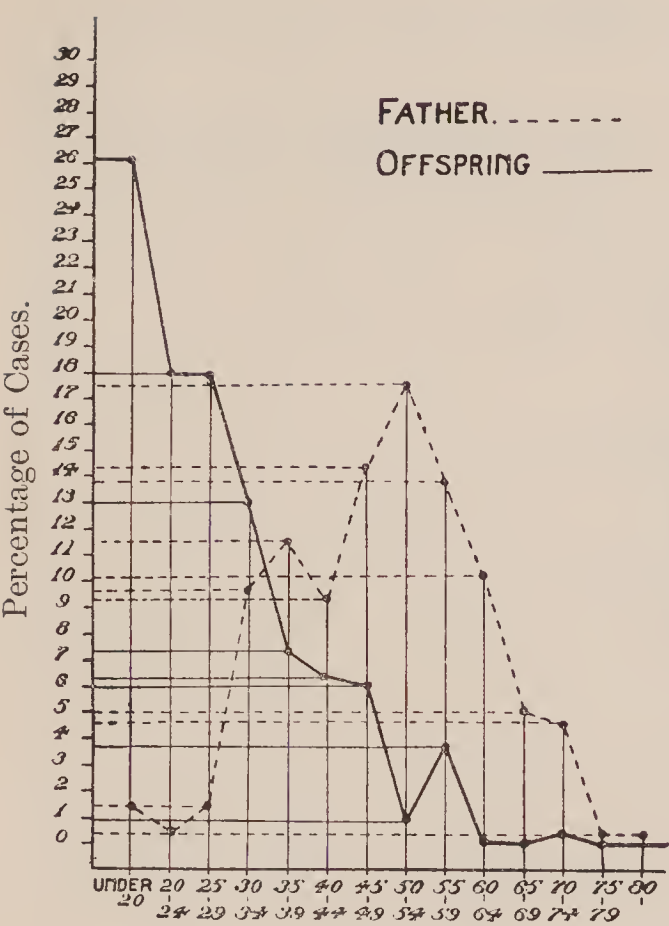


FIG. 1.

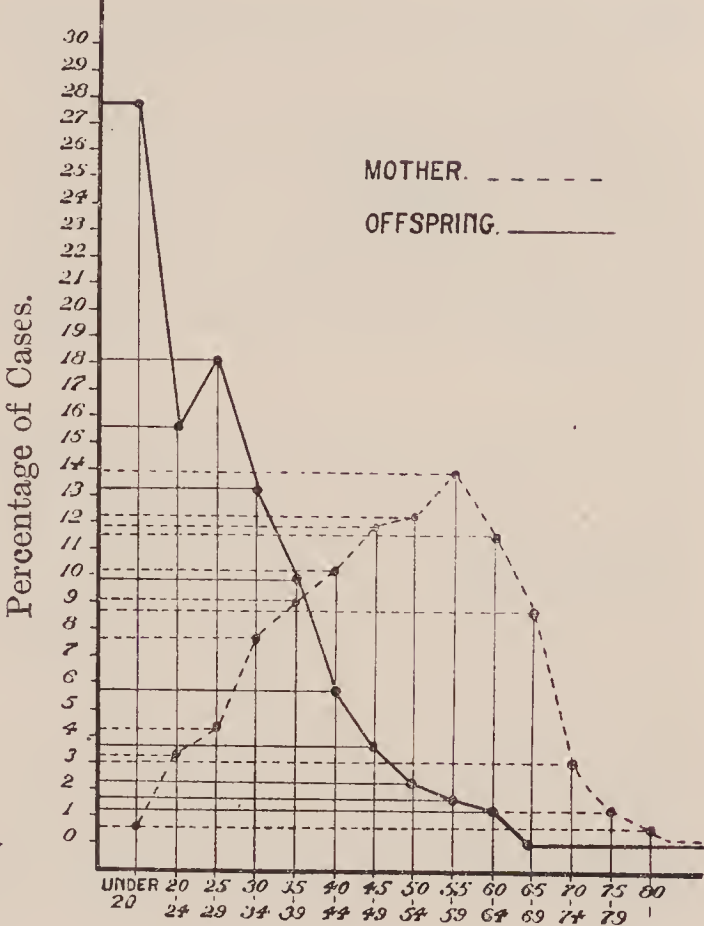


FIG. 2.

These figures are shown graphically in the above diagrams, the abscissæ representing the age-periods, and the ordinates the percentage of cases whose age at the time of first attack falls within the given periods.

Investigating the ages at the time of the first attack in the insane offspring of insane parents, I find in the following pairs that 239, or 47·8 per cent., out of 500 offspring had their first attack at or before the age of 25 years :—

Mother-son	-	-	-	51 out of 118 offspring.
Mother-daughter	-	-	-	81 „ 170 „
Father-son	-	-	-	45 „ 90 „
Father-daughter	-	-	-	62 „ 122 „
				<hr/>
Total	-	-	-	239 out of 500 offspring, = 47·8 per cent.

The following table shows the average age at the time of first attack in the parent and offspring :—

				Average Age.	
				Parent.	Offspring.
120 pairs	mother-daughter	-	-	49·7	29·3
67	„ mother-son	-	-	50·2	30·7
76	„ father-daughter	-	-	50·1	30·4
51	„ father-son	-	-	51·9	33·1
79 parents, 133 offspring in families with more than two insane		-		47·7	28·7
Total : 393 parents, 427 offspring				<hr/>	<hr/>
				49·7	30·0

In addition there were 71 parents whose average age was 49 years at the time of first attack, who were associated with imbecile offspring.

Lastly, I find that in 299, or 58·8 per cent., of the 508 pairs of insane parent and offspring, the first attack in the offspring occurred at an age

of 20 or more years earlier than in the parent ; of these 299 instances, 73 of the offspring were imbeciles.

*Collateral Heredity.*—The following table is compiled from 193 pairs of uncles and aunts with nieces and nephews in which only collateral heredity is manifested, and 231 pairs of uncles and aunts with nieces or nephews, in which are included those instances where one or both parents of the nieces and nephews are also insane. The figures denote the percentage of cases whose first attack occurred within the given age-periods :—

TABLE II.

Age-periods.	Collateral only.		Collateral and Direct.	
	Uncle or Aunt.	Niece or Nephew.	Uncle or Aunt.	Niece or Nephew.
Under 20 years	5·2	20·7	5·2	25·5
20—24	3·1	19·2	3·4	17·7
25—29	6·2	18·6	7·8	19·0
30—34	12·9	17·1	14·3	15·1
35—39	11·9	12·4	12·1	11·2
40—44	11·3	5·7	10·4	4·3
45—49	12·4	2·1	12·1	2·6
50—54	14·5	2·1	12·1	1·7
55—59	7·7	1·5	8·6	2·1
60—64	8·8	—	8·2	—
65—69	1·5	0·5	1·7	0·4
70—74	1·0	—	1·3	—
75—79	3·1	—	2·6	—
80—	—	—	—	—

These figures are shown graphically in the following diagram, the abscissæ representing the age-periods, and the ordinates the percentage of cases whose age at the time of first attack falls within the given periods.

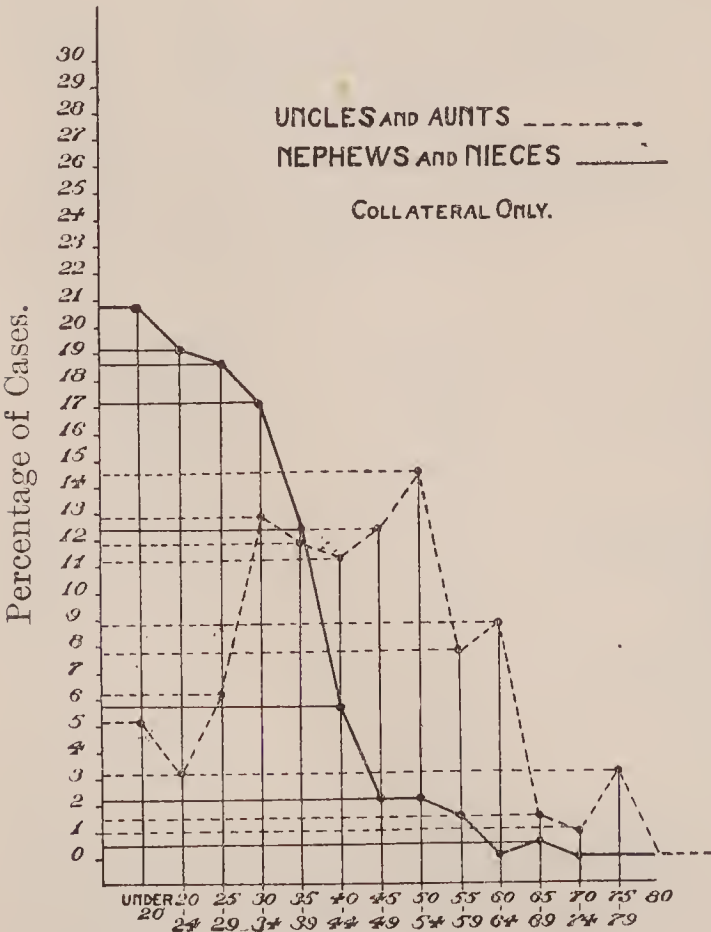


FIG. 3.

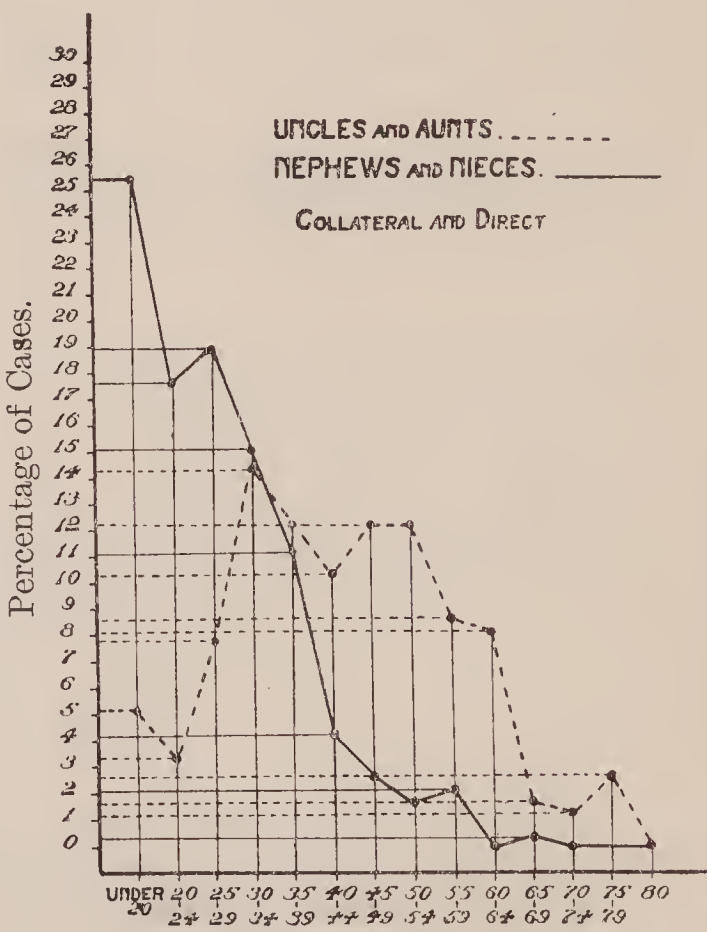


FIG. 4.



Of the insane nieces and nephews of insane uncles and aunts, 103 out of 208, or 49·5 per cent., had their first attack at or before the age of 25 years.

Uncle—nephew or niece	-	-	-	-	51 out of	93
Aunt—nephew or niece	-	-	-	-	52 „	115

Total	-	-	-	-	103 out of	208
					= 49·5 per cent.	

### Conclusions and Inferences.

What conclusions may be drawn from these collective statistics and curves which I have shown in respect to transmission and anticipation?

First, I should remark that there are more women in asylums than men; there are about three times as many male general paralytics as female, and that about 1 to 4 of the deaths occurring in asylums are from general paralysis. Therefore, the number of paralytics in an Asylum is not a measure of the numbers that would occur in a card system of relatives who are at present, or who have been, in the Asylums, because the average duration of life after the onset is comparatively short; nevertheless the number of general paralytics occurring among these relatives is comparatively small. This is really what we should expect if we consider this disease to be due essentially to the acquirement of syphilis and not an inborn taint of a stock. Yet probably an insane predisposition or a neurotic temperament would make a syphilitic subject more liable to the disease.

It will be observed from the accompanying tables that females more often occur among the relatives than males, the proportion being much larger than exists between female and male inmates of Asylums, which is about 11 to 9. In the offspring of insane parents, daughters are much more numerous than sons—viz., in the proportion of 292 to 208. These figures show that the female sex in a stock is more liable to become insane. This may doubtless be explained by the physiological emergencies peculiar to the sex and the non satisfaction of the desires concerned with the sexual instincts. The figures do not seem to show that the mother is more liable to transmit than the father, for the pairs of mother and son to father and son bear the proportion of 67 to 51, which could be accounted for by the fact that the female sex is more liable to become insane.

Next, let us see what the tables show as regards the age-periods of first attack in parent and offspring. I may here remark that congenital imbeciles are not sent to the London County Asylums unless for some special reason, and then not until they are past puberty, as a rule, so that I had to include, under 20, imbeciles and cases of early adolescent insanity. Whether we look at the tables and curves in which the number of cases forms the ordinates and the age periods the abscissae, or the tables and curves compiled from the similar 217 pairs of father and offspring and 291 pairs of mother and offspring, in which the percentage of cases whose first attack occurred within the given age-periods are the ordinates, it is obvious that the great majority of the offspring are affected at a much earlier age than the parents; that is, there is a signal tendency to anticipation or antedating. Whereas the great bulk of the offspring are either affected at birth or in adolescence (62 per cent. are under 30), by far the greater incidence in the parents is in the involutional period (45 to 60).

The female curves of the offspring do not quite coincide with the male, but there is less divergence than between the parents. I will endeavour to offer some explanation of these facts. There is a steady increase of the mothers at each period from 20 onwards to 60; this corresponds at



first to the child-bearing period, especially 20 to 30 ; here there is a marked difference in the percentage between mothers and fathers ; after this up to 40 the percentage of fathers predominates, although the female curve is steadily rising. I think the steady rise of the female curve is due to puerperal insanity ; the increase of the males between 30 and 40, shown by a peak in the curve, is probably occasioned by a preponderance of the few (relatively) male general paralytics.

In conformity with the results of direct heredity in parents and offspring are the results obtained by the comparison of the tables and the curves of collateral relationships, viz., uncles and aunts and nephews and nieces. It will be observed that the same general results of the age-incidence of the two generations are shown, although there are some striking differences.

If a comparison be made of the curves when there is collateral relationship only with that of parent and offspring it will be noticed that there is, as we should expect, a larger number of uncles or aunts in the earlier periods and rather fewer of nephews and nieces than in the case of direct heredity. But when we add those instances when there is direct as well as collateral insanity by including the offspring of insane parents with uncle or aunt insane, then with this more intense form of heredity added we find a larger proportion of nephews and nieces, that is of the second generation, become insane in adolescence. This is shown by a higher peak in the curve at an earlier period.

I have not enough records of grandparents to draw any reliable conclusions as yet. I do not mean to affirm that there may not be some errors in the data upon which these collective statistical investigations have been made, but I think that such simple fact as age on first attack, involving as it does no personal equation on the part of the medical men, affords a useful basis for reliable statistics. I admit that admission to an asylum may not really be the first attack either in parents or offspring or collaterals in a number of cases, but when dealing with the poor who are unable to keep an insane relative in their home, and taking into consideration the large number of cases and the systematic plan adopted, I think the facts are sufficient to prove that the law of anticipation is one method by which nature seeks to either end or mend a degenerate stock.

I have not yet a sufficient collection of facts regarding the proportion of offspring born of an insane parent that become insane, but without precise data and from a study of a number of pedigrees I should say that it is about 1 in 4 or 5 ; if, however, the ancestral stocks on both sides are tainted it is more than this.

These curves and figures seem to show that if the offspring of an insane parent passes adolescence he has a very good chance of not inheriting the taint. Are we justified in supposing that anticipation can purify a stock ? That is to say, if one or more are insane at an early period of life will the others that are sane transmit to their offspring ? That is to say, is there any probability that if these members marry into sound stocks the inheritance will be sound ? In other words, is my hypothesis of anticipation as a coalescence of the unsound germinal elements with gametic segregation of them leaving the other gametes free, or relatively free, in accordance with facts ? Or is anticipation to be explained by the fact that the germ cell from which the insane offspring has developed is as old as the body cells of the parent, and therefore has been subjected to the same biochemical influences ? Further work is in progress to show what proportion of offspring become insane with direct and collateral heredity and convergent heredity ; also what relation there is between conception of the offspring that becomes insane and the insanity of the parent.



An important matter which is not settled by a collective investigation of the certified insane is what proportion of the offspring of insane parents belong to the higher grade—at present—non-certified and non-segregated imbecile. A careful and detailed study of the members of the stocks such as that carried out by Dr. H. W. White will be of the greatest service in this respect; for the higher grade congenital imbecile of slender sagacity and energy, but possessed of animal instincts and fertility, is even a more dangerous individual to the community than the lower grade imbecile and idiot or the subject of adolescent insanity—*dementia praecox*; because under the present conditions of the struggle for existence, Nature's means of elimination is greatly curtailed, without any substitute having been provided, and this is a strong argument in favour of the notification and segregation of the feeble-minded in early life before adolescence and the possibility of procreation and reproduction of degenerates.

*Hereditary Transmission as studied by a comparison of the Convolutional Patterns of the Brains of Relatives.*—The brains of relatives dying in the London County Asylums are accumulating at a rapid rate; so far three pairs of brains of relatives have been obtained, and Dr. Edgar Schuster has made a most careful and detailed survey of the fissures and convolutions of the brains of two brothers and a mother and daughter. I append the author's abstract.

The knowledge, developed in recent years, that the fissures in the surface of the cerebral hemispheres indicate in some cases, at any rate, the boundaries of regions differing from one another in structure and function, renders the study of their hereditary resemblances one of particular interest. The present paper is the first instalment of study of the subject based on material collected by Dr. Mott in the London County Asylums. This material will eventually be the richest ever got together, and will render profitable a detailed and elaborate study.

The method here adopted is to consider each pair of related brains separately and to compare them feature by feature, calling attention to the points of similarity. The comparisons are illustrated by line drawings traced from actual photographs of the brains, prepared at the Pathological Laboratory of Claybury Asylum. Also, such features as it is practical to record in tabular form are recorded in that manner in order to facilitate eventual statistical generalisation. It would be impossible in this abstract to give an enumeration of the points in which the brain of the one brother resembles that of the other, and the mother's that of the daughter. It must suffice to say that they are numerous and striking. The same essential arrangement of a fissural complex is sometimes repeated with differing details; at other times the details may be repeated with considerable fidelity while the essential arrangement differs somewhat; and, again, similarity may be shown with regard to both details and general plan.

The paper includes also an account of the valuable work of Karplus on the same subject, with certain numerical deductions from Karplus' data, and for the sake of definiteness in the descriptions a nomenclature of the fissures which contains a text of the synonyms more commonly employed.

An attempt has been made (*Twenty-five Histories and Pedigrees of Insane Patients*, by Hill Wilson White, M.B., B.Ch.) not only to ascertain the existence of insanity and imbecility, but also of alcoholism, suicide, criminality, neuroses, tuberculosis, and other diseases, as well as temperamental conditions, and general ability in members of the stocks. Some of these pedigrees include five generations, and they are all valuable

records on account of the industry and care with which they have been taken.

*The Wassermann Reaction.* By Dr. J. P. Candler and Mr. S. A. Mann.

During the past year a large amount of time has been spent in a research on the practical value of the Wassermann reaction in general paralysis of the insane; and two papers on this subject have recently been published from this laboratory.

In the first paper ("Lancet," November 11th, 1911) an account was given of the results of a series of Wassermann reactions in cases of general paralysis, which had subsequently died and the diagnosis had been confirmed at autopsy. Out of 80 cases in which the cerebro-spinal fluid had been withdrawn during life, 69 were the subjects of general paralysis of the insane, and only two failed to give a positive reaction (a percentage incidence of positive reactions of 97 per cent.). A negative result was obtained with the cerebro-spinal fluid of the remaining cases of insanity other than general paralysis.

The test was also found to be of great value in eliminating cases of suspected G.P.I. In 12 cases in which this disease had been suspected, a negative result was obtained by the Wassermann test, and the subsequent course of the case has proved that general paralysis was not present.

The method employed in the tests was that used by Wassermann, the strength of the reaction being measured quantitatively by the amount of complement absorbed; the only modification of the original method which was used consisted in the preparation of the liver extract, to which attention was drawn. The method used in this Laboratory consists in reducing the liver of a syphilitic foetus to an anhydrous residue by a mixture of plaster-of-paris and silver sand. It is then washed with acetone before being finally extracted with cold alcohol. By this means a very reliable and stable extract is obtained which has acted admirably for the test.

A second paper ("British Medical Journal," March 9th, 1912) recorded the results obtained by the Wassermann test on the serums and cerebro-spinal fluids obtained post mortem. The result of the examination of over a hundred cases in which the fluids were removed after death showed that a reliable test could be obtained from post-mortem material provided that the fluids had not undergone any changes due to decomposition. Changes of this nature were found to be capable of affecting the reaction.

At the present time attention is being given to a detailed examination of the blood serum removed during life from cases of general paralysis, and tests are also being made to allow of small amounts of serum being satisfactorily dealt with by the original Wassermann test in such cases where it is impossible to obtain blood serum by intravenous puncture.

*Mr. S. A. Mann and Miss G. Miall Smith, B.Sc.:—*

1. "A chemical and histo-chemical investigation of certain of the ductless glands in the insane."

2. "Investigation of the calcium salts in the blood from general paralysis and other forms of insanity."

*Dr. Forster:—*

Systematic investigation of the changes in the ovaries in cases of insanity correlated with the clinical symptoms and mental disorder or defect.



*Dr. Assinder :—*

Systematic investigation of the spinal cord of a case of meningo-myelitis syphilitica treated by injections of "606."

*Dr. Walter Edmunds :—*

Changes in the central nervous system in thyro- and parathyroidless dogs.

## II.—FROM THE LONDON COUNTY ASYLUM, BANSTEAD.

Paper read before the Medico-Psychological Association in October, 1911, and published in "The Journal of Mental Science," January, 1912.

"*Sterilisation from the Eugenic Standpoint.*" By Geoffrey Clarke.

This investigation was undertaken to see how many male cases admitted into Long Grove Asylum during 1910 would not have been born if rigorous sterilisation of all people who were discharged from Asylums had been practised in former generations.

Of over 300 cases investigated only 3 cases would have been stopped by this means, and even 2 of these are doubtful. The conclusions arrived at were as follows :—

Firstly, admitting inheritance to be the most important factor in mental constitution, it has yet to be shown that any practical scheme of sterilisation would materially diminish the normal increase of insanity.

Secondly, we have no right to hold out a hope of material decrease from the statistics at present at our disposal.

Thirdly, there is urgent need of better record of family histories, which should be kept separate from the present useless conglomeration which compose our statistics.

Fourthly, the suggestion is made that the chief danger from the eugenic point of view is the large class of mental degenerates who are not insane.

Fifthly, the opinion is expressed that sterilisation ought to be recommended in some cases of mental disease quite irrespective of the eugenic standpoint.

## III.—FROM THE LONDON COUNTY ASYLUM, CLAYBURY.

"*Amenorrhœal Insanity.*" By C. T. Ewart, M.D. (Proceedings of the Royal Society of Medicine, Vol. V. (Obstetrical and Gynæcological Section), pp. 81-112)

The youngest child of a family is biologically the eldest, and this factor causes diseases to alter their type.

Menstruation is a rhythmical periodic function due to the periodicity produced on animals living near the low or high water mark of some tidal ocean and that this action has survived until the present day.

That in every case of insanity there is an unstable nervous system, peculiarly susceptible to some stimulus, and this not being forthcoming, the individual remains sane.

Amenorrhœa produced by the internal secretion of the ovaries.

In insanity is suspended menstruation "cause" or "effect"?

Diagnostic point in amenorrhœal insanity is, that within three months of re-establishment, the patient is fit to be discharged.

Amenorrhœa related to heredity and environment which are co-lateral but not co-equal.

Amenorrhœa in relation to environment, the main factor of "recovery."

Insanity in relation to amenorrhœa as to prognosis and recovery. (Statistics and cases quoted.)

#### IV.—FROM THE LONDON COUNTY ASYLUM, HANWELL.

*Some Statistics about Sterilisation of the Insane.* By Dr. A. W. Daniel. ("Journal of Mental Science," January, 1912.)

The paper is an analysis of all cases admitted to Hanwell during the years 1909 and 1910 in which there was a history of parental heredity. The object of the enquiry was to ascertain how far the hypothetical sterilisation of the parent at the time of his or her original admission to the Institution would have prevented the birth of the child who subsequently became a patient here.

Dr. Daniel's conclusions are as follows :—

- (1) Parental heredity occurs in 14 per cent. of all admissions.
- (2) Sterilisation would have prevented the birth of 1·5 per cent. of all the admissions during the two years under review.

The smallness of these figures renders the proceeding unjustifiable.

#### V.—FROM THE LONDON COUNTY ASYLUM, HORTON, EPSOM.

By *Drs. Pearn and McKinley Reid* :—

Thirty-three specimens have been added to the Museum, a large proportion being of pathological abnormalities of the cardio-vascular system. Most of these have been prepared by Jores' method, but as some of our specimens have not proved very satisfactory other methods of preserving the natural appearances of the tissues are to be tried.

Vaccine Therapy has now taken its place in the routine treatment of practically all infective disorders, cases having the vaccine prepared from their own organism when necessary. At least two major amputations have been averted in this way. The requests for treatment on bacterio-therapeutic lines from members of the staff suffering from furuncular lesions constitutes another proof of its efficacy.

The bacillus bulgaricus has been administered to depressed cases in which auto-intoxication has been evidenced by the presence of indican in the urine, but no striking effect on the mental symptoms was demonstrable.

The Nonne-Apelt reaction is tried in all doubtful cases of general paralysis, and subsequent clinical and post-mortem findings confirm the value of the test.

Hæmatological and agglutinative methods, also, have given material assistance to the ward work.

Much routine work has been done in the way of examining diseased tissues microscopically.

By *Dr. McKinley Reid* :—

*Bacteriology of Asylum Dysentery.*—A bacteriological examination of fæces has been carried out during the past few months in all cases



characterised chiefly by the presence of diarrhœa, the main object in so doing being to discover, if possible, any micro-organisms peculiar to asylum dysentery. The results have been in no way definite, although in many cases bacilli of the dysentery group have been isolated. Altogether 27 cases have been examined. Of these, 14 have been considered acute dysentery, 2 as chronic dysentery, 5 as slight diarrhœa, and 6 as severe diarrhœa. In five of the acute dysenteries an organism similar to one isolated by Morgan from cases of summer diarrhœa in infants (Morgan 4 A.) and found subsequently in two cases of asylum dysentery by Candler and Dean, has been discovered. In three of the other cases we detected a bacillus (called here B. II.) almost identical with one obtained from the Lister Institute and isolated from an asylum patient. In the ninth case *B. proteus* was found; in the 10th *B. pyocyaneus*; in the eleventh a bacillus of the Friedländer type; in the twelfth *B. Morgan* No. 1; in the remaining two lactose-fermenters only (*coli* group) were present.

Gaertner's bacillus has been isolated from one of the chronic dysentery cases, and *B. pyocyaneus* + *B. alkaligenes fecalis* from the other.

In the severe diarrhœas, lactose-fermenters only have been discovered in 3 cases, the remaining 3 being represented respectively by *B. proteus*, *B. Gaertner*, + *streptococcus pyogenes*, and a bacillus so far unidentified.

Among the slight diarrhœa cases, on three occasions *coli*-like organisms only were found, in one B. II., and in the third no growth was obtained.

Post mortems have been performed on six of the cases previously regarded as dysentery, and in all the diagnosis has been confirmed. Cultures have been made systematically from the large intestine, liver, spleen, and enlarged mesenteric glands. In the last two we have never been able to detect organisms other than those frequently found in the cadaver, but from either of the first two B. II. has been recovered in five cases, and in one of these it existed in conjunction with *B. Morgan*, No. I. In the sixth case *B. coli* only was found.

Death has followed from severe diarrhœa in three instances, and in none of these have dysenteric lesions been present. From the intestine B. II., *B. pyocyaneus*, and *B. coli* have respectively been isolated.

In all these investigations the identity of the organisms has been established as completely as possible, and it is noteworthy that no bacilli closely resembling those of Shiga, Flexner, Strong, Hiss, Willmore, Jurgens, or other foreign investigators have been detected. In recent cases agglutination experiments have been carried out, the patient's bacillus and serum in dilutions of 1 in 20, 1 in 40, and 1 in 80 being employed. Considering the admitted difficulty of obtaining positive results with asylum dysentery in this connection, the findings have been fairly satisfactory, and have borne out the pathogenic rôle of the dysentery bacilli isolated. Unfortunately, we have, so far, been unable to obtain the serum of an animal immunised against such organisms, but this we hope to prepare in the near future.

Autogenous vaccines have been tried in a few instances with results which are promising considering the usually rapid course of the disease and the difficulty in obtaining the specific organisms early enough.

We are indebted to Professor Hewlett of King's College, and to Dr. Macalister of the Lister Institute for several cultures used for identification purposes.

## VI.—FROM THE LONDON COUNTY ASYLUM, LONG GROVE, EPSOM.

By Edward Mapother, M.D. (Lond.), F.R.C.S. (Eng.) :—

(1) *Mental Symptoms in association with Choreiform Disorders* ("Journal Mental Science," October, 1911).—This paper deals with the following types of choreiform disorders :—Sydenham's chorea, Huntington's chorea, chorea dependent on gross lesion of the brain (focal or diffuse), and the two forms of hysterical chorea (rhythmic and arrhythmic). With all of these mental symptoms are almost constantly associated. Such ætiological factors and such characters of the physical symptoms as are of diagnostic significance are noted and the mental symptoms associated with each form briefly described. Reference is made to a number of illustrative cases. The pathological basis of chorea and of the connection between this and mental defect is discussed.

(2) *Aphasia in General Paralysis and the Conditions associated with it* ("Journal Mental Science," April, 1912).—Transitory aphasia is fairly common in general paralysis as a purely functional disturbance. Lasting aphasia is much rarer, but may occur as the result of the following conditions :—(1) functional disturbance ; (2) focal intensity of the characteristic degenerative process ; (3) subdural hæmorrhage ; (4) vascular lesions due to associated syphilitic endarteritis or atheroma. In this paper the clinical and post-mortem findings are recorded of cases illustrating its occurrence as a result of each of the conditions, and the diagnosis between them is briefly discussed.

By Bernard Hart, M.B. :—

(1) *The Psychological Conception of Insanity* ("Archives of Neurology and Psychiatry," 1911).—An examination of the methods of research applicable to insanity, with special reference to the modern psychological methods.

(2) *A Case of Double Personality* ("Journal Mental Science," April, 1912).—A short account of a case of double personality, with an analysis of the psychological factors responsible for the phenomena observed.

(3) *The Psychology of Insanity* (published by the Cambridge University Press, 1912).—A systematic exposition of certain recent developments in the psychology of insanity.

By C. Spearman, Ph.D., and Bernard Hart, M.B. :—

*General Ability, its existence and Measurement* ("British Journal of Psychology," 1912).—An experimental investigation, partly carried out at Long Grove Asylum.

By J. G. Martin, M.B. (Lond.) :—

*A Case of Hysterical Anæsthesia* with Torticollis and Talipes equinovarus also probably hysterical in origin. (A paper read before the Medico-Psychological Association.)

By G. F. Barham, M.A., M.D. (Cantab.) :—

(1) *Insanity with Myxædema* ("Journal Mental Science," April, 1912).—Report of a case of a psycho-neurosis complicated by myxædema, together with an analysis of the history and symptoms ; and a discussion on the whole question of prognosis in reference to insanity occurring with myxædema.

(2) *The Influence of Emotional Conflicts and of Repressed Emotion in the causation of abnormal States of Mind* (an M.D. Thesis accepted by the University of Cambridge).—An analysis of 20 cases of insanity, with



a view to showing the ætiological significance of abnormally directed emotional conflicts.

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VII.—FROM THE LONDON COUNTY COLONY FOR EPILEPTICS, EWELL.

*Dr. M. A. Collins*, Medical Superintendent, writes :—

During the year in question the Committee have equipped a small laboratory so that the now necessary clinical tests and examinations can be made.

I made some enquiry into the question as to whether epileptic fits cause death in healthy people, but in no case, apart from accident, in the course of eight years and including some 30,000 fits, did death occur from a fit, apart from gross organic lesion.

An examination into the question of diet showed that in chronic cases there was some small reduction in the total number of fits when the quantity of meat issued was diminished, but that on the whole the purin-free diet for the chronic epileptic seems to have no good effect commensurate with its general unpopularity. These results were embodied in a paper read before the Medico-psychological Association in July, and were printed in the following number of the Journal.

The striking effect of alcoholism in the parents is shown that in 107 cases selected because injury had been given as a cause, no less than 34 times was the father recorded as alcoholic, 6 times the mother, 4 times both father and mother, and 11 times the grandparents.

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VIII.—FROM THE LANCASTER COUNTY ASYLUM AT LANCASTER.

*Report of the Scientific Investigations for the year 1911.* By *Dr. R. G. Rows*, Pathologist to the Asylum.

The work carried out during the year 1911 has been a continuation of the research on the importance of the lymph paths in infections of the central nervous system. The results obtained this year demonstrate that the degree of the inflammatory reaction in the nervous system depends chiefly on the quantity and intensity of the irritating agent.

By examining the results produced by irritants of varying intensity it has been possible to follow the inflammatory process in the nervous system in all its stages. In the less acute conditions plasma cells were the predominating cells and with the more acute conditions the reaction was characterised by the presence of polyblasts. In both instances the cells were the product of a reaction amongst the adventitial and endothelial cells of the vessel walls and must be regarded as the product of the direct action of the irritant on these cells.

In the acute series of cases further stages of the inflammatory process were present and were characterised by the presence of epithelioid cells and compound granular corpuscles. These types of cells appeared in areas in which the tissues had broken down under the influence of the toxins and they were actively engaged in removing the debris of the degenerated tissues. They are always found where there is any detritus of nerve tissues, no matter how the destruction of the tissues has been produced, and are characteristic of what Schmaus has called the secondary stage of the inflammatory process.

These cells were derived from the plasma cells and polyblasts. But as these plasma cells and polyblasts owe their origin to the proliferation of

the adventitial cells of the vessel walls, it follows that all the cells of reaction in the inflammatory processes in the nervous system, when the irritant approached by the lymph paths have a common origin. The inflammatory reaction to an irritant, therefore, is a continuous process, from the time that the toxin approaches by the lymph stream to the time when the broken down tissues are being removed; the morphological character of the cells present in the tissues will vary with the intensity of the irritant and the function they have to carry out.

The neuroglia cells also react, especially those which lie adjacent to the outer side of the adventitial sheath.

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#### IX.—FROM THE LANCASHIRE COUNTY ASYLUM, RAINHILL.

*Dr. G. A. Watson*, Pathologist, furnishes the following Report of the work carried on in the Pathological Laboratory in 1911 :—

##### 1. *Histology of Epilepsy* :—

A paper, jointly with Dr. Reeve, is in the course of preparation on the histological findings in a series of 40 cases of epilepsy, special attention being paid to the condition of the Betz cells and to the evidences of intravascular clotting.

##### 2. *Histological Study of Brain in Microcephalic Idiocy* :—

The greater part of my time available for research work during the past year has been devoted to a continuation of the histological study of an entire cerebral hemisphere from a case of microcephalic idiocy. The reasons for the selection of this specimen for detailed examination have been given in a previous report. The work is now sufficiently advanced for the following observations to be made :—

The convolutional pattern of the brain is of marked simplicity in all regions. The fissuration, as also the extent and distribution of some of the histologically distinct cortical areas shows several simian features. This is notably exemplified by the presence of a simian type of sulcus fronto-orbitalis and Sylvian cleft, together with practical absence of the sulcus frontalis inferior and of the subfrontal region, the latter condition being very rarely seen with such completeness in the human brain.

With respect to the histologically differentiated cortical areas it was found, somewhat contrary to expectation, that the number of these in all regions, excluding the frontal lobe, was (with one or two exceptions of minor importance) the same as in the normal as worked out by Brodmann, although many anomalies exist regarding the position and relative size of the areas. Owing to the simplicity of the cortical structure many of these areas could be distinguished with greater readiness than they can in the normal.

The two best developed regions of the hemisphere are the limbic lobe and the insula; in the former the several types of cortex have an almost normal distribution. Reference will presently be made to the distribution of the insular types.

The cortex of the temporal lobe is on the whole comparatively well developed, although some of the areas of this lobe are anomalous in position.

The visuo-sensory cortex is poorly developed, but the surrounding visuo-psychic cortex, although showing much variation in different parts, is relatively well formed. Both those types have an unusual distribution.

The inferior portion of the parietal region as compared with the superior is of good size—a distinctly human feature—but the cortex of



most of the parietal region, and particularly that of the posterior and inferior portion of the lobe, is more feebly developed than that of almost any other part of the hemisphere. This portion corresponds to an area which, according to Flechaig, is one of the very latest to become myelinated.

The precentral and postcentral areas have an approximately normal distribution, and the cortex of these areas is on the whole comparatively well developed as regards depth, but the majority of the Betz cells are badly formed and many of them are of a markedly "axonal" type, a feature believed by Turner to be frequently associated with epilepsy. The subject, in this instance, however, is stated not to have suffered from epilepsy.

Anterior to the precentral area, between this and the neighbourhood of the frontal pole only three types of cortex can be traced. These closely resemble each other in structure, shade almost insensibly into one another, and it is doubtful if they can be regarded as definite histological units. They differ from each other in showing a diminution in depth of the pyramidal layer of nerve cells and an increased distinctness of the granular layer as the cortex is followed forwards.

In the neighbourhood of the frontal pole is a simple but typically human sulcus transversus anterior, and situated chiefly immediately behind the middle portion of this sulcus is a small region of cortex having the characteristic features of the prefrontal area of Bolton and Campbell, and the area fronto-polaris of Brodmann. The cortex of this area is shallow and is very defective in development. The distribution of the area is also markedly limited both in the upward and inner, and downward and outer directions. It does not extend as far as the superior border of the hemisphere and covers none of the mesial aspect. The portion of the latter aspect, which in the normal is clothed with prefrontal cortex, is in this instance occupied by cortex of an orbital and totally different type. The failure in relative extent of the important prefrontal area is of much interest, and a study of its distribution in this case suggests that the area has its chief focus about the centre of the frontal pole and that in the course of evolution the area spreads in all directions, but chiefly upwards and mesially as well as subfrontally.

In the absence of the anterior Sylvian opercula there is, in this specimen, a still more remarkable failure in development of the subfrontal region. The insula is thus largely exposed on the lateral aspect of the hemisphere and the concealed portion of the insula forms the greater part of the upper wall of the Sylvian cleft. The presence of a definite though relatively small prefrontal area together with the practical absence of the anterior Sylvian opercula—if it were not for other considerations—tends to support the view that the subfrontal region is a newer development than the prefrontal, notwithstanding the fact that, according to Flechsig, the myelination of the latter occurs later than does that of the former.

In all regions the principal defect of the cortex both in depth and in development of the individual nerve cells lies in the pyramidal layer, thus affording further proof of the functional significance of this lamina. The cortex is also in almost every region decidedly most deficient on the flat surfaces of the gyri and best developed along the sides of the sulci.

The brain, though presenting many human characteristics, appears to have developed to an unusual degree upon simian lines, and from the markedly immature condition of the nerve cells and shallowness of the cortex in many regions, it also seems clear that an arrest of development occurred at some early period of life.

One of the most interesting features of this case is that in a hemisphere of such low development it has been possible to recognise so many—indeed, almost the normal number of—histologically distinct areas. The cerebral hemispheres of many lunatics, not usually classified as idiots or imbeciles are obviously congenitally deficient macroscopically, and it seems probable that in such hemispheres it would be found that there is not an actual absence of any of the cortical areas, but rather that certain of them are defective not only in structure but also in relative extent.

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#### X.—FROM THE LANCASHIRE COUNTY ASYLUM AT PRESTWICH.

*Dr. David Orr* reports as follows :—

The work of the past year deals with the inflammatory phenomena induced in the spinal cord by infecting the ascending lymph stream of the spinal nerves connected with it, and is complementary to and an advance on previous observations.

In former experiments a celloidin capsule containing a broth culture of an organism was placed against the sciatic nerve; in the present series it has been placed in contact with the dura mater in order to diminish the distance of propagation of the infection. In some cases the capsule ruptured and acute inflammation with suppuration resulted; when it remained intact the reaction phenomena were of a sub-acute or chronic nature.

The conclusion to be drawn is that chronic and acute myelitic conditions can be induced by infection of the lymph system ascending to the cord. The infection takes a definite anatomical course. The dura mater is invaded first and acts as a protective barrier. What infection is not neutralised by the reaction of the epidural tissue passes with the lymph stream along the spinal roots into the cord as far as the central canal. The dura always shows more acute changes than do the structures within it. Thus polymorphonuclear exudation is found in the epidural tissue; in the spinal roots and cord somewhat less acute reaction or only plasma cell formation constitute the evidence of infection.

The adventitial spaces of the veins and capillaries are filled with inflammatory products. The neuroglia cells assume the “amœboid” shape recently described by Alzheimer.

This last series of experiments confirms our previous assertion that general paralysis of the insane is a lymphogenous infection. Evidence has also been obtained which shows that anterior polio myelitis, or better termed disseminated myelitis since Wickman’s work, can be produced by infection of the lymphogenous path.

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#### XI.—FROM THE WEST RIDING ASYLUM, WAKEFIELD.

*Dr. J. S. Bolton* furnishes the following report of scientific researches during 1911 :—

During the year research has been actively prosecuted in the laboratories at Wakefield Asylum in several directions.

Three Papers of Psychiatric subjects, of which abstracts follow, have been published by Dr. Devine.



- (1) *Abnormal Mental States associated with Malignant Disease* ("Journal of Mental Science," April 1911).

Observations on three cases of insanity occurring in women suffering from malignant disease of the breast, this disorder being regarded entirely from its aspect as a form of mental stress. The psychological continuity between the painful experience and the abnormal ideas constituting the various psychoses is traced in detail, it being shown that the insane reactions are to be regarded as merely exaggerations of those observed in normal mental life.

- (2) *The Pathogenesis of a Delusion* ("Journal of Mental Science," July 1911).

A detailed analysis of a hypochondriacal delusion in a young woman, undertaken with the assistance of "Jung's Association Experiment." (A Paper read before the Northern Division of the Medico-Psychological Association.)

- (3) *The Significance of some Confusional States.*

A Paper illustrated by four examples, showing that many confusional conditions have the same biological significance to the individual as dreams and reveries, to which they are also closely related in psychological structure. (A Paper read at the Annual Meeting of the British Medical Association.) "British Medical Journal," September 30th, 1911.

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A lengthy research, which is nearly ready for publication, has been conducted by Dr. Moyes and myself, with regard to the *early evolution of the Cerebral Cortex*. The brain employed was that of a foetus of between 16 and 20 weeks, at which time the main fissures are beginning to appear, and the hemispheres, after hardening, are of little more than the consistence of jelly. The difficulties which presented themselves, though great, have been successfully overcome. Two regions have been mapped out, namely, the Betz-cell and visuo-sensory areas, and the lamination and degree of development of the chief regions of the cortex have been determined. The interesting facts have been observed that the Betz cells are already present, this region of the cortex showing even at such an early period of development a characteristic "motor" appearance, and that the region behind the commencing furrow of Rolando exhibits the characteristic appearances of sensory-projection cortex. This part of the cerebrum is by far the best developed of any, an observation of great importance, which may be correlated with the truth that the lower reflex centres controlling the movements of the limbs are already active, as is evidenced by the movements *in utero* of a foetus of this age.

The visuo-sensory area, on the other hand, is much less advanced in its degree of evolution. The actual area, which occupies the normal adult distribution, has been determined by the presence of a cleavage of the neuroblasts into upper and lower portions, which at first sight suggested a line of Gennari, with which, however, it is naturally not homologous. The posterior part of the area is still very thin and poorly evolved, and there are still no traces of the existence of the posterior part, and of the body, of the calcarine fissure, the stem only being indicated. It is an interesting fact that the visuo-sensory cortex is best developed along the lower lip of the stem of the calcarine fissure, its appearance here contrasting greatly with the poorly evolved visuo-sensory cortex of the rest of the area. Lamination thus precedes fissuration and evolves rapidly *pari passu* with the onset of the latter.



The anterior frontal cortex is very poorly developed indeed, whereas the callosal cortex, which is phylogenetically of much greater age, though at present in the adult probably of little functional importance, is surprisingly well evolved. It is thus clear that the order of evolution of the different regions of the cortex has as its basis a complex of phylogenetic and ontogenetic factors, of which the latter are the more important.

Apart from the above work, and from that carried out with the Pathologist, Dr. Nabarro, a report of which follows, I have also, partly alone, and partly in association with Dr. Moyes, been engaged at a research with regard to three questions :—

(1) The non-existence of any special histological features in Dementia Paralytica beyond those due to former syphilitic arteritis, and to an enhanced degree of non-neuronic reparative proliferation following neuronic dissolution in the subjects of former syphilis ; (2) The similarity (or even identity) which exists between the *final* histological features of Dementia Paralytica and of senile progressive dementia ; and (3) The histological features, in relatively or practically non-demented seniles, with and without syphilitic arteritis of long standing. This research was laid before the Annual Meeting of the Medico-Psychological Association in Dublin in July 1911, and will be published in due course.

The following is the Report of the Pathologist, Dr. Nabarro :—

*Pathologist's Report for the Year 1911.*—On my appointment as Pathologist in January 1911, I found the laboratory very deficient as regards bacteriological equipment. Pending the arrival of an autoclave, an incubator and other apparatus necessary for carrying out bacteriological investigations, practically no research work could be done. By the beginning of March, however, the laboratory was in full working order, and since then the ordinary routine, as well as research work, has gone on uninterruptedly.

The routine work included (1) the examination of clinical material from the wards, such as sputa from phthisical and pneumonic patients, urine, blood—for cytological and bacteriological examinations and for the Widal test—and cerebro-spinal fluid from cases of meningitis.

(2) Cutting sections of tumours removed during life, and of tumours and interesting tissues obtained at the post-mortem examinations.

(3) Systematic examination of all brains from the point of view of fissuration and complexity of pattern. Of the 225 brains so examined, 127—that is to say, more than one half—were of a simple type, and distinctly below the average ; 70 were of average complexity, 25 were above average, 2 were very simple, and 1 very complex.

As it has already been proved that a definite correlation exists between mental disease and defective brain organisation, this analysis of brain patterns, though the numbers are small, is of interest, and particularly so since 25–30 per cent. of the admissions to Wakefield Asylum have previously been insane.

*Injections of “606.”*—Two patients suffering from active syphilis received intravenous injections of “Salvarsan” (606), with the result that the lesions very rapidly disappeared. In one case the Wassermann reaction was negative in the course of a few weeks ; in the other, the intensity of the reaction diminished, but had not disappeared when the patient was last examined.

*Pneumococcus Vaccine.*—Towards the end of the year many patients died of pneumonia, and, with a view to diminishing, if possible, the incidence of pneumonia, a vaccine was prepared and injected into a



number of feeble and bedridden patients. Fifty-seven patients were given a weekly, and later a fortnightly, dose of vaccine (5 to 10 millions of pneumococci) with distinctly encouraging results.

The bacteriological and serological research work done in the department includes two important and laborious investigations which are not yet completed: (1) Wassermann tests on a large number of patients, and (2) an inquiry into cases of dysentery and other forms of diarrhœa.

(1) *Wassermann Tests*.—During the year 198 observations were made upon 130 patients, and in nearly every case both the blood and the cerebro-spinal fluid were examined simultaneously. Our results may be summarized as follows:—25 patients suffering from other mental diseases than general paralysis—blood and cerebro-spinal fluid all negative: 6 patients known to have had syphilis, but with no signs of general paralysis, blood positive in 3, negative in 3; cerebro-spinal fluid negative in all but 1, in whom it was partial at the first examination and negative at the second. In 10 doubtful cases of general paralysis, the blood and fluid were invariably negative. In 3 aberrant general paralytics, the blood and fluid were both negative in 1 case, blood positive and fluid negative in another, and blood negative and fluid positive in the third.

One hundred and forty-two observations were made upon 86 patients suffering from general paralysis or dementia paralytica with the result that 19 patients gave a negative Wassermann reaction in both blood and cerebro-spinal fluid; and the remainder—67—gave a positive result in the blood or cerebro-spinal fluid or in both. As the material becomes available we intend to examine the brains of these patients histologically in order to ascertain if there be any correlation between a negative or positive reaction obtained during life and the microscopical changes found in the brain. During the course of these investigations observations have also been made upon variations in the technique employed, such as the use of varying amounts of complement, and of blood and cerebro-spinal fluid.

(2) *Dysentery Investigations*.—During the year 1911, 35 patients (15 males and 20 females) had attacks of dysentery, more than half the total number of cases—16 (4 males and 12 females)—occurring during the last quarter of the year. This apparently sudden appearance of dysentery in the Asylum, which was regarded as practically free from the disease, can only be explained by supposing that many cases of dysentery were called epidemic diarrhœa or possibly tuberculous enteritis, in the absence of bacteriological investigation and of a systematic and thorough examination of the intestines after death.

Of the 35 patients attacked, 19 were examined during life and 10 post mortem. The clinical investigation included the examination of the fæces for a dysentery bacillus, and the agglutinating power of the blood upon dysentery and other bacilli. A dysentery bacillus of the Flexner type was isolated in 4 out of the 19 cases, and 10 of the bloods agglutinated the Flexner or Y. dysentery bacillus.

The investigation of the 10 fatal cases is not yet completed, but several types of organism have so far been isolated—a dysentery bacillus, the *B. pyocyaneus*, and a bacillus resembling Morgan's No. 1 bacillus, but differing from it in liquefying gelatine, in digesting and peptonising milk, in not producing indol and in producing acid and slight gas in glycerine peptone water.

Owing to the prevalence of dysentery, all suspicious cases of diarrhœa are now being systematically examined bacteriologically. The fæces are examined for dysentery bacilli and the blood by the Widal test. As a

result of this systematic inquiry several anomalous cases of typhoid fever have been encountered and the *B. typhosus* has been isolated from the stools in one case and from the gall-bladder in another ("carrier"?) case. The subject of dysentery and typhoid carriers in the Asylum is thus one calling for urgent and systematic investigation, but is necessarily a laborious task in such a large institution.

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## XII.—FROM THE WEST RIDING ASYLUM AT WADSLEY.

1. *Fragilitas Ossium in the Insane*.—An investigation into the conditions associated with fragilitas ossium occurring among the insane has been made by Dr. Firth. The results corroborate those obtained by previous workers on the subject.

2. *The Cerebro-Spinal Fluid*.—Dr. Mathieson has completed a series of examinations of cerebro-spinal fluid (removed after death) by Noguchi's method. The results showed that the test was not pathognomonic as regards general paralysis of the insane, but is not altogether valueless.

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## XIII.—FROM THE WILTS COUNTY ASYLUM.

In a paper "*On some Morphological Aspects of Microcephalic Idiocy*" ("Journal of Anatomy and Physiology," Vol. XLIV., July 1910, pages 315-344) Dr. S. J. Cole gives a description, with photographs and drawings, of an idiot brain which, in its general proportions, and in many details of fissuration, showed ape-like characters. Under-development appeared to be most marked in regions that (according to Flechsig) myelinate late. The writer has attempted to find, in an excessive retardation of development in such regions, an explanation of some of the peculiarities of the fissural pattern of this specimen. Dealing with these from the standpoint of comparative anatomy, he refers specially to the question of human representation of the sulcus arcuatus of the lower apes, and the significance of the differences observed in the position of this sulcus in different species of Primates. In a subsequent paper he endeavours to show how such studies may affect our interpretation of the distribution of cerebral wasting in dementia ("The Comparative Anatomy of the Frontal Lobe, and its bearing upon the Pathology of Insanity" ("Journal of Mental Science," January 1911, pages 52-55)).

In "*Remarks on some Points in the Fissuration of the Cerebrum, illustrated by three Chinese Brains*" ("Journal of Anatomy and Physiology," Vol. XLVI., October 1911, pages 54-68), he discusses the arcuate sulcus in relation to the comparative histology of the frontal cortex. In the three brains of which he here gives detailed drawings, he calls attention to sulci resembling some which, in a number of English brains (Wilts insane), he has observed following the grain of the histological structure of the frontal cortex in a manner analogous to that demonstrated by Brodmann for the arcuate sulcus of *Cercopithecus*. While tracing no strict homology between these sulci, Dr. Cole concludes that they have at least this much in common, viz., a relationship to histological differentiation—a relationship variously modified, however, by other factors. He gives also his experience of variations observed in the relation of the sulcus lunatus to the margin of the area striata in the Wilts insane.

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## XIV.—FROM THE BRISTOL CITY ASYLUM.

Dr. Scott Williamson, Pathologist to the Bristol General Hospital, and Dr. Phillips, Assistant Medical Officer at Bristol Asylum, have been doing work on the cerebro-spinal fluid, and have published a joint paper in the "Journal of Mental Science," January 1912, entitled "*Further Investigation on the Cerebro-Spinal Fluid in Insanities.*" The work was undertaken with a view to finding out if the Noguchi is a reliable test in cases of suspected general paralysis, the Wassermann being too complicated for ordinary clinical work; also to ascertain if the peptase reaction is present in the cerebro-spinal fluid in any forms of insanity, and, if so, which.

The conclusions arrived at were :—That the Noguchi precipitation test is as reliable as the Wassermann test and of much more service and utility as a practical clinical procedure.

The work upon the peptase action of serous fluids has not progressed sufficiently far to justify any conclusions being drawn from it, except that the subject is well worth the fullest investigation.

## XV.—FROM THE CARDIFF BOROUGH ASYLUM.

1. Dr. E. Goodall delivered the Presidential Address in the Section of Neurology and Psychiatric Medicine, British Medical Association, 79th Annual Meeting, Birmingham, July 1911, on "The Possible Toxic Origin of some Forms of Insanity." (See "Brit. Med. Journal," September 30th, 1911.) After summarising our knowledge of the subject, Dr. Goodall gave the following condensed account of preliminary work carried out in the laboratory at Cardiff Asylum in conjunction with Dr. E. Barton White, Assistant Medical Officer :—

"As regards the bacteriology of the fæces in mental disorders, I am not aware of any work other than that of the Italian observer, Pardo. One gram of fæces from cases of acute mania and melancholia was examined in each instance, using decimal dilutions of an original solution of 1 in 100; as a control, the results with normal stool obtained by Dr. Houston, of the Local Government Board, were used. Cases examined, 23; total bacteria increased in 39 per cent., diminished in 26 per cent.; *B. coli* increased or diminished to like extent, whether as typical or atypical forms requires further investigation; the anaërobe, *B. enteritidis sporogenes*, diminished in all but one case (in which the amount was normal), often greatly diminished; *B. putrificus* not found; spores of aerobic bacteria diminished in 76 per cent., in none increased; colonies isolated on agar fuchsin made up practically of *B. coli*, typical in 80 per cent. of cases; the micro-organisms found were, with a few possible exceptions, those of normal stools; agglutination of *B. coli*, very rare, and when present, equal with homologous and heterologous serum (these results agree with those obtained in 82 cases of acute mania and melancholia by Dr. Johnson and myself at Carmarthen Asylum).

"As far as evidence based upon formation of agglutinin goes, *B. coli* is neither in circulation nor responsible for any toxin which may be. But evidence based upon complement-fixation and the opsonic index is also required. Streptococci: 13 cases examined; increased in 7, diminished or absent in 4, in normal amount in 2.

"Our work lends no support to the statement of Pardo, that the putrefactive anærobes are increased at the expense of *B. coli* and *B. aërogenes*,



the normally-preponderant organisms; nor to the statement that streptococci preponderate.

“It is evident that much work has yet to be done in the bacteriology of stool in the acute insanities, to say nothing of psycho-chemical research.

“Let it be noted that Metchnikoff and his pupils have shown that the three chief putrefactive anaërobes found in the human intestine produce toxins which are absorbed by the mucosa of the large intestine.”

The Address alluded to dealt with the subject of leucocytosis upon the basis of observations made by Dr. Goodall, as follows:—

“The outstanding pathological fact which indicates a toxic pathogenesis for some of the psychoses is leucocytosis. The condition is found very commonly in acute and recent mental disorder, and in states of exacerbation during chronic insanity. I believe the following statements are justified by much personal study of this question for the past three years, and by the work of other investigators (mentioned in the Address). The total leucocyte count is increased in varying amounts from 10 to 30,000 per c.mm. in acute and recent mania and melancholia (senility excluded), and in the periodic exacerbations of chronic cases of the same. Should the count fall in the course of the disease it rises again to rather above normal towards the close of the attack in cases which recover, and remains fairly high on recovery. In acute mania and melancholia the percentage-proportion of the neutrophile cells is increased in the early phases of the disease, also towards the close of the attack when recovery is to take place. In these disorders a low total count, and a fall in the normal percentage of neutrophiles, if maintained, are of bad augury, and point to the onset of dementia. As regards dementia præcox, in the active phase there is some, but no considerable increase in the total number of leucocytes; neutrophiles are diminished, and lymphocytes, mononuclears, and eosinophiles increased. Cases of systematised delusional insanity do not exhibit leucocytosis.

“As a generalization, in the acute and recent mental disorders there is leucocytosis, with percentage increase of the polynuclear cells; in the subacute and chronic ones there is little or none, and the proportion of large mononuclears and lymphocytes is increased.

“In acute mental disorders absence of leucocytosis and a fall in the percentage proportion of polymorphs goes with deficient reaction, and is an unfavourable indication, as is the case in those infectious fevers in which leucocytosis is observed. This, from the standpoint of toxæmia, is significant.

“In regard to paralytic dementia; in the first period, while still the patient is well-nourished and active, there is leucocytosis with proportional increase of neutrophiles; in the succeeding periods lymphocytes and mononuclears are increased at their expense, but it is to be noted that even in these, exacerbations are accompanied by a rise in the neutrophile count.

“In eight cases of well-marked remission recently and repeatedly examined by me, the lymphocytes, transitional cells, and mononuclears (especially the last two varieties) were notably increased at the expense of neutrophiles. (Incidentally three showed eosinophilia.) My friend, Dr. Scholberg, pathologist, of Cardiff, reminds me that in protozoal maladies (sleeping sickness, syphilis, malaria) the reaction of the white cells towards infection is by lymphocytosis, not leucocytosis. If further experience shows that there is the same reaction in general paralysis, a point of great significance, as he observes, will have been made out. The Wassermann test shows that in general paralysis we have a disease



which is syphilitic *au fond*; its essential cause becomes, I think, again operative under privation and stress; further evidence of this may be found in the mode of reaction of the white cells (lymphocytosis). We should then look upon the polymorphonuclear increase as merely a reaction to a secondary infection, such as would cause acute phases and exacerbations in the malady. If this line of reasoning prove correct, an explanation would be available for the favourable results reported by von Wagner and Pilez, of Vienna, who prolong remissions and ameliorate the disease by injections of tuberculin, for by this means lymphocytosis is promoted. There is no mention of the state of the white-cell count in the papers by Pilez which I have consulted."

## 2. *Agglutination and Opsonic Index. Immunity Reactions.*

Drs. Goodall and Scholberg have been making observations on the blood sera of acute cases of insanity with reference to those two reactions. The tests have been carried out with certain obligatory anaërobes with a view to determining the presence or absence of substances in the blood of acute cases suggestive of an infection by one or others of these organisms. The technical difficulties of this work are considerable, but they have been for the most part overcome, and it is hoped that the results so obtained will give indications justifying the frequently-expressed surmise that these anaërobic organisms are concerned in the production of some of the symptoms in acute conditions.

## 3. *Qualitative Blood Changes in General Paralysis.* (Drs. Scholberg and Goodall.)

The peripheral blood has been examined in a number of cases to determine the variations, if any, in the ratios of leucocytes present, at different stages of the disease. So far, it would appear that cases in remission show a marked lymphocytosis which disappears when there is a fresh onset of symptoms. The observations are to be continued over a number of cases so as to establish the degree of constancy of this change, and its value in prognosis. It is of interest to draw attention in connection with this work to the fact that the peripheral blood in 11 general paralytics showing active symptoms showed no evidence of micro-organisms in the circulation. Dr. Barton White, who carried out the bacteriological examination, gives further details on this matter in his remarks printed below.

## 4. *Bacteriological Examination of Blood in General Paralysis.*

In view of what has been stated with regard to micro-organisms circulating in the peripheral blood in general paralytics, Dr. White has examined 11 cases which at the time were showing marked symptoms of the disease.

Blood was withdrawn under strictly aseptic conditions from the median basilic vein, and transferred to Pasteur flasks of broth and to the surface of Nasgar Agar. After incubation for 48 hours at 37° C. the cultures were perfectly sterile.

## 5. *Acute Ulcerative Colitis.*

With regard to the bacterial examination by Drs. Scholberg and White of mucus from the intestine in cases of ulcerative colitis, all the organisms normally inhabiting the colon were present, but the dysentery bacillus was not found.

In the treatment of the cases, best results were obtained when enemata of silver nitrate, 30 grains to 3 pints of warm water, were given at the onset, followed by another, twice the above strength, on the



second day. In these cases the symptoms ceased almost at once, and in all cases the patients were convalescent in from 5 to 7 days.

Experience showed that a continued course of magnesium salts was not a prophylactic against a second attack, and that intestinal antiseptics by the mouth were of no value. A continued diet of milk was found unsuitable owing to its constipating effect, but was useful during the short period of pyrexia. Large quantities of alkaline fluids were found beneficial; they also alleviated the great thirst.

#### 6. *Ductless Glands and Insanity.*

Drs. Scholberg and White have made a systematic collection of all the ductless glands furnished by the autopsies performed during the year. This is a continuation of the work started in 1910. A knowledge of the pathological histology of these organs is necessary before their action can be investigated by physiological experiments. This will be possible when the extension of the present laboratory is completed.

#### 7. *Account of Research carried out in the Year 1911 in the Chemical Laboratory, Cardiff City Mental Hospital.* By R. V. Stanford, M.Sc., Ph.D., Research Chemist.

During the past year further progress has been made in the investigation of the production of indigo in the human organism, which is of importance in connection with the metabolism of the insane. The work has followed the lines indicated in last year's Report, but the further knowledge gained has shown the problem to be more complex than was at first supposed. The original object of the research was to devise a method for the estimation of the quantity of indigoid substances produced daily by an individual, and to prove the method accurate within the limits required by physiological investigation. Accordingly, in the spring and summer of 1911 a method (based on Bloxam's tetrasulphonate process) was worked out, by means of which very small quantities of indigotin could be estimated with sufficient exactness. It was then sought to apply this method to the purpose indicated by converting the indigo-producing substance of urine into indigotin, but the result was unsatisfactory, for the conversion of indigo-producing substance into indigotin was found to be not quantitative, no matter how it was effected. The problem was therefore attacked in another way. A method was devised by means of which very small quantities of indirubin could be accurately estimated, and this process was applied to the analysis of urine by converting the indigo-producing substance of the latter into indirubin. The results were gratifying, for this conversion appeared to be quantitative. A suitable method for the estimation of excreted indigoid substances having been thus obtained in all probability, it only remained to prove its accuracy. Such a proof can be furnished only by isolating the indigo-producing substances from urine and estimating weighed quantities of them by means of the method.

The isolation of the indigo-producing substances from human urine was, therefore, undertaken. The indigoid substances are present in human urine in very small amounts, so that in the hope of obtaining about one gram of product, about 100 litres of urine had to be dealt with. Owing to the unstable nature of the indigo-producing substances, the removal of the large excess of other urinary constituents proved very troublesome, and the work has not yet been brought to a successful conclusion.

Reference has been made in a former publication ("Journal Mental Science," 1911), to the uncertainty of the usual tests for the indigo-producing substance in urine. An explanation of these puzzling irregu-



larities has recently (January 1912) been discovered, so that it is now possible to detect indigoid substances in urine much more surely than has hitherto been the case.

A number of other questions regarding the production of indigoid substances, their nature and stability, have been investigated. No results have been published during the year, because each of the foregoing investigations depends on the others, and each remains to some extent incomplete as long as the others are outstanding.

The new methods of estimating indigotin and indirubin are colorimetric, and their elaboration led naturally to an examination of the principles of colorimetry and of the colorimeters chiefly in use, with the result that notable inaccuracies were discovered in the latter. A new colorimeter, free from these errors, was devised and has been employed, not only for the above methods, but also for other colorimetric work. Occupation with this subject has also given occasion for the scrutiny of some colorimetric methods which are in common use for physiological purposes. Among these is Folin's method for the estimation of creatinin, concerning which some results will be ready for publication shortly.

I am indebted to my colleague, Dr. E. B. White, for his kind assistance, especially in the collection of sterile urines. In collaboration with him, an investigation of the possibility of the production of indigoid substances by bacterial agency is now in progress.

8. Dr. Harvey Baird has been endeavouring to ascertain the frequency of chronic urethral inflammation, especially in general paralytics, by histological and bacteriological examination; and this work is still in progress. During 1911, 28 male patients were histologically examined, 16 of whom were general paralytics, and 12 non-paralytics. Of the former, 3 showed very marked lesions, 9 well-marked ones (75 per cent.), and 4 slight ones; none could be described as healthy. Of the 12 others, 2 showed very marked changes, 2 well marked (33 per cent.), and 4 slight; 4 appeared healthy.

Bacteriological observations have been carried out on 11 general paralytics, but these require amplification and control.

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#### XVI.—FROM THE DERBY BOROUGH ASYLUM.

1. A research on the cerebro-spinal fluid of the insane was carried on in the Derby Borough Asylum, during the years 1910 and 1911, by Dr. William Boyd. The results obtained were embodied in a thesis which obtained not only the Gold Medal of Edinburgh University, but also the prize open to Assistant Physicians of Great Britain and Ireland.

The fluid of 107 patients was examined, and in many cases the examination was repeated on several occasions. Some of the conclusions were in accordance with those of other observers, others were strongly opposed to them. The chief points which were investigated were the cytology, the protein content, and the Fehling-reducing power.

The cell-count was made by Widal's method, and by using the method in the same case on a number of different occasions the conclusion was reached that for practical purposes it was quite satisfactory, although, of course, not ideal. The Noguchi and Ross-Jones tests were used for the detection of excess of protein, and a quantitative estimation was made by diluting the fluid until the ring in the Ross-Jones test could no longer be seen. This method, which has never before been employed, was found very useful for showing the exact amount of excess present.

The principal conclusions arrived at were as follows :—

- (1) The Noguchi test is characteristic of general paralysis and tabes dorsalis, being positive in every case, but it occasionally occurs in other conditions. Thus, a faint but distinct reaction was obtained in one case of pituitary tumour, 1 out of 10 cases of dementia præcox, and 2 out of 15 cases of epilepsy.
- (2) The Ross-Jones test is also characteristic of these two diseases, but is more commonly met with in other conditions than is the Noguchi reaction. In these other conditions, however, it is hardly ever obtained when the fluid is diluted, whereas in the first two named diseases a ring is occasionally obtained with a dilution as great as 1 in 13.
- (3) It cannot be said that the Fehling-reducing substance shows changes characteristic of any one condition. On the whole it tends to be decreased in general paralysis.
- (4) The cytological results in general paralysis are identical with those of other observers, a marked lymphocytosis being the invariable rule.
- (5) This increased cell-count is by no means confined to this condition and tabes, as has been commonly supposed. It was found in one case of non-syphilitic tumour of the pituitary body, 2 cases of imbecility, and several cases of epilepsy.
- (6) A definite group of cases, bearing a strong family likeness to one another, and approximating more closely to the hebephrenic variety of dementia præcox than to any other recognised form of insanity, has been isolated; these cases presented a lymphocytosis which was always distinct and occasionally very marked.
- (7) It is the rule, not the exception, for the operation of lumbar puncture to be followed by unpleasant results, especially if the patient be not kept in bed for 24 hours. The only class of case which is quite free from such results are the general paralytics. These after effects are not accompanied by any appreciable alterations in the blood-pressure.

2. A case of tumour of the pituitary body was reported in the "Lancet." The chief points of interest in the case were :—

- (1) The long duration (eight years).
  - (2) The absence of wasting and of any symptoms of acromegaly.
  - (3) The very sudden termination.
  - (4) A discharge of cerebro-spinal fluid from the nose.
  - (5) An enormous amount of albumen and extraordinary lymphocytosis (1,630 per field under a magnification of 450 diameters) in the cerebro-spinal fluid from a case of non-syphilitic tumour, and
  - (6) A remarkable destruction to the floor of the skull.
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L U N A C Y.

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SIXTY-SIXTH REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY.

TO

THE LORD CHANCELLOR.

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PART II.

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Note.—Down to the year 1884, inclusive, some Criminal Patients were “Private” and some were “Pauper,” chargeable entirely to the Parliamentary Vote, and are therefore technically “Private.” The present of years

On 1st January.		In County and Borough Asylums.		In Registered Hospitals (including Idiot Establishments).		In Metropolitan Licensed Houses (including an Idiot Establishment).		In Provincial Licensed Houses (including Idiot Establish- ments).		In Naval and Military Hospitals, and Royal India Asylum.*	Criminal Asylums. Broadmoor (opened in 1863) and Parkhurst (opened in 1906).	
		Males.	Females.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Males.	M.	F.
1859	Private -	122	105	750	755	657	624	714	666	164	-	-
	Pauper -	6,887	8,404	102	108	440	794	455	450	-	-	-
	Criminal	242	84	122	18	31	5	137	43	-	-	-
	Total -	7,251	8,593	974	881	1,128	1,423	1,306	1,159	164	-	-
1869	Private -	107	118	995	942	929	731	744	712	209	-	-
	Pauper -	12,148	14,382	204	205	311	709	271	334	-	-	-
	Criminal	79	33	3	3	2	-	42	11	-	375	86
	Total -	12,334	14,533	1,202	1,150	1,242	1,440	1,057	1,057	209	375	86
1879	Private -	216	260	1,421	1,297	1,056	862	788	825	325†	-	-
	Pauper -	17,350	20,885	69	48	174	382	188	296	-	-	-
	Criminal	112	48	1	1	2	-	52	20	-	374	109
	Total -	17,678	21,193	1,491	1,346	1,232	1,244	1,028	1,141	325†	374	109
1889	Private -	396	473	1,767	1,582	834	793	600	794	268‡	-	-
	Pauper -	22,863	27,846	95	66	378	497	230	218	-	-	-
	Criminal	92	24	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	471	147
	Total -	23,351	28,343	1,863	1,648	1,212	1,290	833	1,012	268‡	471	147
1899	Private -	628	806	1,898	1,809	706	876	503	786	246	-	-
	Pauper -	31,709	38,516	306	176	396	517	240	355	-	-	-
	Criminal	116	20	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	481	165
	Total -	32,453	39,342	2,205	1,986	1,102	1,393	744	1,141	246	481	165
1903	Private -	799	1,170	1,876	1,850	668	920	505	819	230	-	-
	Pauper -	36,335	43,597	352	203	188	206	137	153	-	-	-
	Criminal	92	16	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	550	188
	Total -	37,226	44,783	2,229	2,053	856	1,126	642	972	230	550	188
1904	Private -	873	1,320	1,860	1,832	659	948	506	837	211	-	-
	Pauper -	37,801	44,436	371	208	179	178	126	168	-	1	-
	Criminal	95	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	566	192
	Total -	38,769	45,780	2,231	2,040	838	1,126	632	1,005	211	567	192

\* The Royal India Asylum was opened in 1870. In the year 1885 it was registered as a hospital, but it was retained here for statistical purposes. It was closed in 1892.  
† And 17 females.  
‡ And 21 females.



## Appendix A.

Persons of Unsound Mind, in England and Wales, on the 1st January in each of the **1899**, and **1903—1912**, inclusive.

and in Reports previous to 1885 were so classed in this Table. Since 1884 all Criminal Patients have been arranged in this Table with a view to uniformity and comparison of any year or series with others.

In Workhouses.						T O T A L.			Increase.		
In ordinary Workhouses.		In Metropolitan District Asylums (first two were opened in 1870).		Residing with Relatives or Others.							
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Males.	Females.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
—	—	—	—	49	73	2,456	2,223	4,679	—	—	—
3,435	4,528	—	—	2,449	3,349	13,768	17,633	31,401	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	532	150	682	—	—	—
<b>3,435</b>	<b>4,528</b>	—	—	<b>2,498</b>	<b>3,422</b>	<b>16,756</b>	<b>20,006</b>	<b>36,762</b>	—	—	—
									Average Annual Increase in the Ten Years.		
—	—	—	—	138	186	3,122	2,689	5,811	67	46	113
4,899	6,282	—	—	2,908	4,079	20,741	25,991	46,732	697	836	1,533
—	—	—	—	—	—	501	133	634	(a)	(b)	(c)
<b>4,899</b>	<b>6,282</b>	—	—	<b>3,046</b>	<b>4,265</b>	<b>24,364</b>	<b>28,813</b>	<b>53,177</b>	<b>761</b>	<b>880</b>	<b>1,641</b>
—	—	—	—	192	280	3,998	3,541	7,539	88	85	173
5,014	6,683	1,971	2,337	2,378	3,852	27,144	34,483	61,627	640	849	1,489
—	—	—	—	—	—	541	178	719	4	5	9
<b>5,014</b>	<b>6,683</b>	<b>1,971</b>	<b>2,337</b>	<b>2,570</b>	<b>4,132</b>	<b>31,683</b>	<b>38,202</b>	<b>69,885</b>	<b>732</b>	<b>939</b>	<b>1,671</b>
—	—	—	—	187	255	4,052	3,918	7,970	5	38	43
5,266	6,746	2,578	2,919	2,426	3,504	33,836	41,796	75,632	669	731	1,400
—	—	—	—	—	—	567	171	738	3	(d)	2
<b>5,266</b>	<b>6,746</b>	<b>2,578</b>	<b>2,919</b>	<b>2,613</b>	<b>3,759</b>	<b>38,455</b>	<b>45,885</b>	<b>84,340</b>	<b>677</b>	<b>768</b>	<b>1,445</b>
—	—	—	—	166	249	4,147	4,526	8,673	71	160	231
5,152	6,317	2,888	3,096	2,394	3,566	43,085	52,543	95,628	1,393	1,475	2,868
—	—	—	—	—	—	599	186	785	13	2	15
<b>5,152</b>	<b>6,317</b>	<b>2,888</b>	<b>3,096</b>	<b>2,560</b>	<b>3,815</b>	<b>47,831</b>	<b>57,255</b>	<b>105,086</b>	<b>1,477</b>	<b>1,637</b>	<b>3,114</b>
—	—	—	—	160	326	4,238	5,085	9,323	56	132	188
5,080	6,184	2,858	2,982	2,152	3,367	47,102	56,692	103,794	1,461	1,554	3,015
—	—	—	—	—	—	643	204	847	40	8	48
<b>5,080</b>	<b>6,184</b>	<b>2,858</b>	<b>2,982</b>	<b>2,312</b>	<b>3,693</b>	<b>51,983</b>	<b>61,981</b>	<b>113,964</b>	<b>1,557</b>	<b>1,694</b>	<b>3,251</b>
—	—	—	—	175	330	4,284	5,267	9,551	46	182	228
5,039	6,220	3,172	3,356	2,091	3,425	48,780	57,991	106,771	1,678	1,299	2,977
—	—	—	—	—	—	661	216	877	18	12	30
<b>5,039</b>	<b>6,220</b>	<b>3,172</b>	<b>3,356</b>	<b>2,266</b>	<b>3,755</b>	<b>53,725</b>	<b>63,474</b>	<b>117,199</b>	<b>1,742</b>	<b>1,493</b>	<b>3,235</b>

(a) Decrease, 3.

(b) Decrease, 2.

(c) Decrease, 5 (a considerable number (about 300) of these lunatics ceased to be "Criminal" and became ordinary "Pauper" lunatics by the operation of the "Criminal Lunatics Act, 1867," during that year).

(d) Decrease, 1.

TABLE I.—continued.—Showing the Number and Distribution of all reported Lunatics, each of the Years 1859, 1869, 1879,

On 1st January.		In County and Borough Asylums.		In Registered Hospitals (including Idiot Establishments).		In Metropolitan Licensed Houses (including an Idiot Establishment).		In Provincial Licensed Houses (including Idiot Establish- ments).		In Naval and Military Hospitals, and Royal India Asylum.*	Criminal Asylums. Broadmoor (opened in 1863) and Parkhurst (opened in 1906).	
		Males.	Females.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Males.	M.	F.
1905	Private -	961	1,425	1,807	1,768	645	952	494	855	212	-	-
	Pauper -	39,061	45,490	394	228	110	137	188	300	-	1	-
	Criminal	133	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	561	197
	Total -	40,155	46,936	2,201	1,996	755	1,089	682	1,155	212	562	197
1906	Private -	1,012	1,511	1,843	1,784	628	942	489	854	211	-	-
	Pauper -	40,170	46,503	409	244	44	76	182	267	-	1	-
	Criminal	124	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	569	206
	Total -	41,306	48,036	2,252	2,028	672	1,018	671	1,121	211	570	206
1907	Private -	1,039	1,589	1,854	1,842	621	952	479	855	164	-	-
	Pauper -	40,936	47,449	399	228	26	86	219	293	-	1	-
	Criminal	126	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	610	206
	Total -	42,101	49,059	2,253	2,070	647	1,038	698	1,148	164	611	206
1908	Private -	1,112	1,689	1,877	1,861	623	954	479	839	173	-	-
	Pauper -	42,189	48,449	404	237	22	86	4	1	-	1	-
	Criminal	115	28	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	627	212
	Total -	43,416	50,166	2,281	2,099	645	1,040	483	840	173	628	212
1909	Private -	1,189	1,827	1,868	1,901	615	926	486	857	167	-	-
	Pauper -	43,217	49,524	413	234	28	75	3	-	-	1	-
	Criminal	137	33	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	622	224
	Total -	44,543	51,384	2,282	2,135	643	1,001	489	857	167	623	224
1910	Private -	1,293	1,895	1,882	1,893	616	968	475	838	163	-	-
	Pauper -	43,997	50,217	431	233	29	83	3	-	-	1	-
	Criminal	147	31	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	637	220
	Total -	45,437	52,143	2,314	2,126	645	1,051	478	838	163	638	220
1911	Private -	1,335	2,030	1,919	1,962	621	951	464	830	167	-	-
	Pauper -	44,808	51,369	456	247	21	76	4	4	-	1	-
	Criminal	168	32	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	663	231
	Total -	46,311	53,431	2,376	2,209	642	1,027	468	834	167	664	231
1912	Private -	1,413	2,171	1,921	1,912	626	957	473	849	174	-	-
	Pauper -	45,612	52,009	502	251	21	79	188	226	-	1	-
	Criminal	184	41	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	672	227
	Total -	47,209	54,221	2,424	2,163	647	1,036	661	1,075	174	673	227

\* The Royal India Asylum was opened in 1870. In the year 1885 it was registered as a hospital, but it was retained here for statistical purposes. It was closed in 1892.

					Males.	Females.	Total.
The average Annual Increase in the Ten years from 1902 to 1912.					63	137	200
					1,181	1,081	2,262
					26	7	33
					1,270	1,225	2,495



liots, and Persons of Unsound Mind in England and Wales, on the 1st January in 1889, 1899, and 1903—1912, inclusive.

In Workhouses.				Residing with Relatives or Others.		T O T A L.			Annual Increase.		
In ordinary Workhouses.		In Metropolitan District Asylums (first two were opened in 1870).									
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
—	—	—	—	176	345	4,295	5,345	9,640	11	78	89
5,033	6,131	3,254	3,388	2,139	3,423	50,180	59,097	109,277	1,400	1,106	2,506
—	—	—	—	—	—	694	218	912	33	2	35
5,033	6,131	3,254	3,388	2,315	3,768	55,169	64,660	119,829	1,444	1,186	2,630
—	—	—	—	172	356	4,355	5,447	9,802	60	102	162
4,996	6,155	3,231	3,360	2,183	3,435	51,216	60,040	111,256	1,036	943	1,979
—	—	—	—	—	—	693	228	921	(a)	10	9
4,996	6,155	3,231	3,360	2,355	3,791	56,264	65,715	121,979	1,095	1,055	2,150
—	—	—	—	165	329	4,322	5,567	9,889	(b)	120	87
5,108	6,117	3,250	3,429	2,179	3,416	52,118	61,018	113,136	902	978	1,880
—	—	—	—	—	—	736	227	963	43	(a)	42
5,108	6,117	3,250	3,429	2,344	3,745	57,176	66,812	123,988	912	1,097	2,009
—	—	—	—	163	342	4,427	5,685	10,112	105	118	223
5,101	6,248	3,281	3,433	2,164	3,369	53,166	61,823	114,989	1,048	805	1,853
—	—	—	—	—	—	742	241	983	6	14	20
5,101	6,248	3,281	3,433	2,327	3,711	58,335	67,749	126,084	1,159	937	2,096
—	—	—	—	181	376	4,506	5,887	10,393	79	202	281
5,179	6,276	3,375	3,566	2,154	3,332	54,370	63,007	117,377	1,204	1,184	2,388
—	—	—	—	—	—	760	257	1,017	18	16	34
5,179	6,276	3,375	3,566	2,335	3,708	59,636	69,151	128,787	1,301	1,402	2,703
—	—	—	—	193	400	4,622	5,994	10,616	116	107	223
5,143	6,281	3,336	3,508	2,181	3,458	55,121	63,780	118,901	751	773	1,524
—	—	—	—	—	—	785	251	1,036	25	(c)	19
5,143	6,281	3,336	3,508	2,374	3,858	60,528	70,025	130,553	892	874	1,766
—	—	—	—	203	408	4,709	6,181	10,890	87	187	274
5,284	6,401	3,431	3,612	2,137	3,321	56,142	65,030	121,172	1,021	1,250	2,271
—	—	—	—	—	—	832	263	1,095	47	12	59
5,284	6,401	3,431	3,612	2,340	3,729	61,683	71,474	133,157	1,155	1,449	2,604
—	—	—	—	209	431	4,816	6,320	11,136	107	139	246
5,424	6,467	3,568	3,703	2,139	3,210	57,455	65,945	123,400	1,313	915	2,228
—	—	—	—	—	—	857	268	1,125	25	5	30
5,424	6,467	3,568	3,703	2,348	3,641	63,128	72,533	135,661	1,445	1,059	2,504

(a) Decrease, 1.

(b) Decrease, 33.

(c) Decrease, 6.

TABLE II.—Showing the Ratio (per 10,000) of reported Lunatics, Idiots, and  
1st January in each of the Years **1859, 1869, 1879,**

Note.—Down to the year 1884, inclusive, some Criminal Patients were “ Private,” and some were “ Pauper,”  
chargeable entirely to the Parliamentary Vote, and are, therefore, technically “ Private.”  
comparison of any year or

YEAR.	POPULATION			NUMBER OF LUNATICS, &c., on 1st January.								
	(estimated for the Middle of each Year).			PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		CRIMINAL.		TOTAL.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
1859	9,606,982	10,079,719	19,686,701	2,456	2,223	13,768	17,633	532	150	16,756	20,006	36,762
1869	10,821,775	11,401,524	22,223,299	3,122	2,689	20,741	25,991	501 (a)	133 (a)	24,364	28,813	53,177
1879	12,349,875	13,021,614	25,371,489	3,998	3,541	27,144	34,483	541	178	31,683	38,202	69,885
1889	13,794,721	14,653,518	28,448,239	4,052	3,918	33,836	41,796	567 (b)	171 (b)	38,455	45,885	84,340
1899	15,421,578	16,459,787	31,881,365	4,147	4,526	43,085	52,543	599	186	47,831	57,255	105,086
1903	16,100,211	17,194,097	33,294,308	4,238	5,085	47,102	56,692	643	204	51,983	61,981	113,964
1904	16,268,166	17,372,570	33,640,736	4,284	5,267	48,780	57,991	661	216	53,725	63,474	117,199
1905	16,437,866	17,552,898	33,990,764	4,295	5,345	50,180	59,097	694	218	55,169	64,660	119,829
1906	16,609,330	17,735,099	34,344,429	4,355	5,447	51,216	60,040	693	228	56,264	65,715	121,979
1907	16,782,579	17,919,197	34,701,776	4,322	5,567	52,118	61,018	736	227	57,176	66,812	123,988
1908	16,957,634	18,105,213	35,062,847	4,427	5,685	53,166	61,823	742	241	58,335	67,749	126,084
1909	17,134,508	18,293,164	35,427,672	4,506	5,887	54,370	63,007	760	257	59,636	69,151	128,787
1910	17,313,221	18,483,068	35,796,289	4,622	5,994	55,121	63,780	785	251	60,528	70,025	130,553
1911	17,493,690	18,675,060	36,168,750	4,709	6,181	56,142	65,030	832	263	61,683	71,474	133,157
1912	17,675,707	18,869,369	36,545,076	4,816	6,320	57,455	65,945	857	268	63,128	72,533	135,661

(a) A considerable number of these lunatics (about 300) ceased to be “ Criminal,” and became ordinary “ Pauper ” Lunatics by the operation of the “ Criminal Lunatics Act, 1867,” during that year.  
(b) In 1880 a number of insane convicts, not previously included in these Tables, were removed from Woking Prison to Broadmoor Asylum.



Persons of Unsound Mind to the Population, in England and Wales, on the  
**1889, 1899, and 1903—1912**, inclusive.

and in Reports previous to 1885 were so classed in this Table. Since 1884 all Criminal Patients have been  
 The present arrangement of this Table is made with a view to uniformity and  
 series of years with others.

RATIO (per 10,000).									Number of Persons in the whole Population to each Lunatic.		
Private Lunatics to Population.		Pauper Lunatics to Population.		Criminal Lunatics to Population.		Total Lunatics to Population.					
Males.	Females	Males.	Females	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total
2·56	2·21	14·33	17·49	·55	·15	17·44	19·85	18·67	573	504	536
2·88	2·36	19·17	22·79	·46	·12	22·51	25·27	23·93	444	396	418
3·23	2·72	21·98	26·48	·44	·13	25·65	29·34	27·54	390	341	363
2·94	2·67	24·53	28·52	·41	·12	27·88	31·31	29·65	359	319	337
2·69	2·75	27·94	31·92	·39	·11	31·02	34·78	32·96	322	287	303
2·63	2·96	29·26	32·97	·40	·12	32·29	36·05	34·23	310	277	292
2·63	3·03	29·98	33·38	·41	·13	33·02	36·54	34·84	303	274	287
2·61	3·05	30·53	33·67	·42	·12	33·56	36·84	35·25	298	271	284
2·62	3·07	30·83	33·85	·42	·13	33·87	37·05	35·52	295	270	282
2·58	3·11	31·05	34·05	·44	·13	34·07	37·29	35·73	294	268	280
2·61	3·14	31·35	34·15	·44	·13	34·40	37·42	35·96	291	267	278
2·63	3·22	31·73	34·44	·44	·14	34·80	37·80	36·35	287	265	275
2·67	3·24	31·84	34·51	·45	·14	34·96	37·89	36·47	286	264	274
2·69	3·31	32·09	34·82	·48	·14	35·26	38·27	36·82	284	261	272
2·72	3·35	32·51	34·95	·48	·14	35·71	38·44	37·12	280	260	269

TABLE IIA.—Showing, as regards the various Administrative Counties, Act, 1890, the Total Population of England and Wales at the time General) ; and the Total Number of Pauper Lunatics on January Population at the dates specified.

Administrative Counties, County Boroughs, and Scheduled Boroughs.	Population, 3rd April 1911.			Number of Pauper Lunatics, 1st January 1911.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES.						
Anglesey - - -	24,598	26,330	50,928	88	104	192
Beds - - -	75,679	79,726	155,405	230	283	513
Berks - - -	83,720	87,303	171,023	264	301	565
Brecknock - - -	30,366	28,921	59,287	74	102	176
Bucks - - -	107,326	112,225	219,551	301	403	704
Cambridge - - -	43,666	44,629	88,295	118	189	307
Isle of Ely - - -	35,223	34,529	69,752	82	142	224
Cardigan - - -	26,918	32,961	59,879	105	135	240
Carmarthen - - -	80,045	80,361	160,406	232	235	467
Carnarvon - - -	59,379	65,664	125,043	153	199	352
Chester - - -	321,761	354,514	676,275	874	913	1,787
Cornwall - - -	150,546	175,455	326,001	480	568	1,048
Isles of Scilly - - -	1,068	1,029	2,097	2	—	2
Cumberland - - -	129,783	135,963	265,746	405	303	708
Denbigh - - -	72,208	72,575	144,783	176	171	347
Derby - - -	282,965	277,048	560,013	495	568	1,063
Devon - - -	203,034	229,607	432,641	713	879	1,592
Dorset - - -	110,805	112,461	223,266	345	419	764
Durham - - -	475,262	453,952	929,214	808	811	1,619
Essex - - -	495,521	522,878	1,018,399	1,097	1,624	2,721
Flint - - -	45,780	46,925	92,705	113	115	228
Glamorgan - - -	391,573	351,425	742,998	892	677	1,569
Gloucester - - -	156,274	172,740	329,014	536	713	1,249
Hereford - - -	44,717	46,984	91,701	249	283	532
Herts - - -	148,632	162,652	311,284	484	628	1,112
Hunts - - -	27,533	28,044	55,577	69	102	171
Kent - - -	481,651	511,199	992,850	1,371	1,530	2,901
Lancaster - - -	835,691	903,629	1,739,320	1,925	1,992	3,917
Leicester - - -	122,441	126,890	249,331	315	377	692
Lincoln :						
Holland Division - -	40,914	41,935	82,849	102	101	203
Kesteven Division - -	45,554	45,700	91,254	144	169	313
Lindsey Division - -	118,719	119,124	237,843	292	313	605
London - - -	2,116,261	2,385,767	4,502,028	11,935	14,925	26,860
Merioneth - - -	21,802	23,763	45,565	69	78	147
Middlesex - - -	525,431	601,034	1,126,465	1,253	1,637	2,890
Monmouth - - -	165,255	146,773	312,028	506	361	867
Montgomery - - -	26,232	26,914	53,146	103	113	216
Norfolk - - -	149,571	151,961	301,532	442	626	1,068
Northampton - - -	106,209	107,524	213,733	294	376	670
Soke of Peterborough.	21,662	23,056	44,718	74	84	158
Northumberland - -	186,482	184,992	371,474	388	291	679
Notts - - -	171,319	172,875	344,194	318	338	656
Oxford - - -	71,525	74,696	146,221	254	351	605
Pembroke - - -	43,462	46,498	89,960	137	132	269
Radnor - - -	11,340	11,250	22,590	47	60	107
Rutland - - -	10,314	10,032	20,346	31	31	62



County Boroughs, and Boroughs specified in Schedule IV. of the Lunacy of the Census of 3rd April 1911 (kindly furnished by the Registrar-General, 1911; together with the ratio (per 1,000) of Pauper Lunatics to

Ratio (per 1,000) of Pauper Lunatics to Population.			Number of Persons in the Population to each Pauper Lunatic.			Administrative Counties, County Boroughs, and Scheduled Boroughs.
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
						ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES.
3·58	3·95	3·77	280	253	265	Anglesey.
3·04	3·55	3·30	329	282	303	Beds.
3·15	3·45	3·30	317	290	303	Berks.
2·44	3·53	2·97	410	284	337	Brecknock.
2·80	3·59	3·21	357	278	312	Bucks.
2·70	4·23	3·48	370	236	288	Cambridge.
2·33	4·11	3·21	430	243	311	Isle of Ely.
3·90	4·10	4·01	256	244	249	Cardigan.
2·90	2·92	2·91	345	342	343	Carmarthen.
2·58	3·03	2·82	388	330	355	Carnarvon.
2·72	2·58	2·64	368	388	378	Chester.
3·19	3·24	3·21	314	309	311	Cornwall.
1·87	—	·95	534	—	1,049	Isles of Scilly.
3·12	2·23	2·66	321	449	375	Cumberland.
2·44	2·36	2·40	410	424	417	Denbigh.
1·75	2·05	1·90	572	488	527	Derby.
3·51	3·83	3·68	285	261	272	Devon.
3·11	3·73	3·42	321	268	292	Dorset.
1·70	1·79	1·74	588	560	574	Durham.
2·21	3·11	2·67	453	322	374	Essex.
2·47	2·45	2·46	405	408	407	Flint.
2·28	1·93	2·11	439	519	474	Glamorgan.
3·43	4·13	3·80	292	242	263	Gloucester.
5·57	6·02	5·80	180	166	172	Hereford.
3·26	3·86	3·57	307	259	280	Herts.
2·51	3·64	3·08	399	275	325	Hunts.
2·85	2·99	2·92	351	334	342	Kent.
2·30	2·20	2·25	434	454	444	Lancaster.
2·57	2·97	2·78	389	337	360	Leicester.
						Lincoln :
2·49	2·41	2·45	401	415	408	Holland Division.
3·16	3·70	3·43	316	270	292	Kesteven Division.
2·46	2·63	2·54	407	381	393	Lindsey Division.
5·64	6·25	5·97	177	160	168	London.
3·16	3·28	3·23	316	305	310	Merioneth.
2·38	2·72	2·56	420	367	390	Middlesex.
3·06	2·46	2·78	327	407	360	Monmouth.
3·93	4·20	4·06	255	238	246	Montgomery.
2·95	4·12	3·54	338	243	282	Norfolk.
2·77	3·50	3·13	361	286	319	Northampton.
3·42	3·64	3·53	293	275	283	Soke of Peter- borough.
2·08	1·57	1·83	481	636	546	Northumberland.
1·86	1·96	1·91	539	511	525	Notts.
3·55	4·70	4·14	282	213	242	Oxford.
3·15	2·84	2·99	317	352	334	Pembroke.
4·14	5·33	4·74	241	188	211	Radnor.
3·01	3·09	3·05	332	324	328	Rutland.

At the dates specified the ratio (per 1,000) of all *Pauper* Lunatics to the whole Population was—Males, 3·28; Females, 3·54; Total, 3·41; and the number of persons in the whole Population to each *Pauper* Lunatic was—Males, 304; Females, 283; Total, 293.

TABLE IIA.—Showing, as regards the various

Administrative Counties, County Boroughs, and Scheduled Boroughs.	Population, 3rd April 1911.			Number of Pauper Lunatics, 1st January 1911.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
<b>ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES—cont.</b>						
Salop - - -	100,339	101,335	201,674	297	345	642
Somerset - - -	191,982	215,322	407,304	643	893	1,536
Southampton - - -	225,573	207,993	433,566	681	694	1,375
Isle of Wight - - -	41,399	46,787	88,186	130	201	331
Stafford - - -	359,219	359,570	718,789	772	899	1,671
Suffolk, East - - -	100,451	102,772	203,223	318	371	689
" West - - -	50,029	50,091	100,120	150	189	339
Surrey - - -	302,109	350,098	652,207	772	1,040	1,812
Sussex, East - - -	132,554	162,134	294,688	406	502	908
(Including East- bourne County Borough, as it was not formed until 1st April 1911, or three months after 1st January 1911).						
Sussex, West - - -	83,283	93,025	176,308	283	410	693
Warwick - - -	191,966	204,403	396,369	426	542	968
Westmorland - - -	30,105	33,470	63,575	91	100	191
Wilts - - -	143,137	143,685	286,822	534	662	1,196
Worcester - - -	203,184	223,842	427,026	534	730	1,264
York (East Riding) -	75,824	78,944	154,768	225	259	484
" (North Riding) -	155,386	159,393	314,779	369	372	741
" (West Riding) -	766,461	787,903	1,554,364	1,519	1,523	3,042
<b>COUNTY BOROUGHS.</b>						
Barrow-in-Furness -	33,374	30,396	63,770	73	65	138
Bath - - -	20,750	29,971	50,721	121	165	286
Birkenhead - - -	63,601	67,193	130,794	191	219	410
Birmingham - - -	253,723	272,110	525,833	935	936	1,871
Blackburn - - -	61,788	71,264	133,052	201	208	409
Blackpool - - -	25,425	32,946	58,371	50	58	108
Bolton - - -	85,167	95,684	180,851	305	310	615
Bootle - - -	34,408	35,468	69,876	116	119	235
Bournemouth - - -	30,564	48,110	78,674	67	91	158
Bradford - - -	133,470	154,988	288,458	410	379	789
Brighton - - -	58,370	72,867	131,237	345	509	854
Bristol - - -	163,572	193,476	357,048	665	844	1,509
Burnley - - -	50,252	56,070	106,322	152	185	337
Burton-upon-Trent -	24,221	24,045	48,266	74	82	156
Bury - - -	27,719	30,929	58,648	80	72	152
Canterbury - - -	11,718	12,908	24,626	73	61	134
Cardiff - - -	89,728	92,531	182,259	393	403	796
Chester - - -	18,444	20,584	39,028	63	82	145
Coventry - - -	54,258	52,091	106,349	93	120	213
Croydon - - -	77,059	92,492	169,551	194	299	493
Derby - - -	59,999	63,411	123,410	179	198	377
Devonport - - -	44,469	37,209	81,678	96	104	200
Dudley - - -	25,011	26,068	51,079	89	132	221



Administrative Counties, &c.—*continued*.

Ratio (per 1,000) of Pauper Lunatics to Population.			Number of Persons in the Population to each Pauper Lunatic.			Administrative Counties, County Boroughs, and Scheduled Boroughs.
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
						ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES— <i>cont.</i>
2·96	3·41	3·18	338	294	314	Salop.
3·35	4·15	3·77	299	241	265	Somerset.
3·02	3·34	3·17	331	300	315	Southampton.
3·14	4·30	3·75	318	233	266	Isle of Wight.
2·15	2·50	2·33	465	400	429	Stafford.
3·17	3·61	3·39	316	277	295	Suffolk, East.
3·00	3·77	3·39	334	265	295	„ West
2·56	2·97	2·78	391	337	360	Surrey.
3·06	3·10	3·08	327	323	325	Sussex, East.
						(Including East- bourne County Borough, as it was not formed until 1st April 1911, or three months after 1st January 1911).
3·40	4·41	3·93	294	227	254	Sussex, West.
2·22	2·65	2·44	451	377	409	Warwick
3·02	2·99	3·00	331	335	333	Westmoreland.
3·73	4·61	4·17	268	217	240	Wilts.
2·63	3·26	2·96	380	307	338	Worcester.
2·97	3·28	3·13	337	305	320	York (East Riding).
2·37	2·33	2·35	421	429	425	„ (North Riding).
1·98	1·93	1·96	505	517	511	„ (West Riding).
						COUNTY BOROUGHs.
2·19	2·14	2·16	457	468	462	Barrow-in-Furness.
5·83	5·51	5·64	171	182	177	Bath.
3·00	3·26	3·13	333	307	319	Birkenhead.
3·69	3·44	3·55	271	291	281	Birmingham.
3·25	2·92	3·07	307	343	325	Blackburn.
1·97	1·76	1·85	509	568	540	Blackpool.
3·58	3·24	3·40	279	309	294	Bolton.
3·37	3·36	3·36	297	298	297	Bootle.
2·19	1·89	2·01	456	529	498	Bournemouth.
3·07	2·45	2·74	326	409	366	Bradford.
5·91	6·99	6·51	169	143	154	Brighton.
4·07	4·36	4·23	246	229	237	Bristol.
3·02	3·30	3·17	331	303	315	Burnley.
3·06	3·41	3·23	327	293	310	Burton-upon-Trent.
2·89	2·33	2·59	346	429	386	Bury.
6·23	4·73	5·44	161	212	184	Canterbury.
4·38	4·36	4·37	228	230	229	Cardiff.
3·42	3·98	3·72	293	251	269	Chester.
1·71	2·30	2·00	583	434	500	Coventry.
2·52	3·23	2·91	397	309	344	Croydon.
2·98	3·12	3·05	335	320	327	Derby.
2·16	2·80	2·45	463	358	408	Devonport.
3·56	5·06	4·33	281	198	231	Dudley.

At the dates specified the ratio (per 1,000) of all *Pauper* Lunatics to the whole Population was—Males, 3·28; Females, 3·54; Total, 3·41; and the number of persons in the whole Population to each *Pauper* Lunatic was—Males, 304; Females, 283; Total, 293.

TABLE II.A.—Showing, as regards the various

Administrative Counties, County Boroughs, and Scheduled Boroughs.	Population, 3rd April, 1911,			Number of Pauper Lunatics, 1st January 1911.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
<b>COUNTY BOROUGHES</b> — <i>cont.</i>						
Eastbourne - - - (Included in East Sussex, as the County Borough was formed on 1st April 1911, or three months after 1st January 1911).	—	—	—	—	—	—
Exeter - - -	22,395	26,269	48,664	115	151	266
Gateshead - - -	57,813	59,104	116,917	163	149	312
Gloucester - - -	23,759	26,276	50,035	54	71	125
Great Yarmouth -	25,607	30,298	55,905	97	116	213
Grimsby - - -	37,582	37,077	74,659	102	99	201
Halifax - - -	46,344	55,209	101,553	145	117	262
Hastings - - -	24,981	36,164	61,145	69	150	219
Huddersfield - -	50,034	57,787	107,821	143	152	295
Ipswich - - -	34,980	38,952	73,932	106	126	232
Kingston-upon-Hull -	136,006	141,985	277,991	315	349	664
Leeds - - -	211,747	233,803	445,550	707	678	1,385
Leicester - - -	105,912	121,310	227,222	355	427	782
Lincoln - - -	28,509	28,776	57,285	88	102	190
Liverpool - - -	358,080	388,341	746,421	1,468	1,784	3,252
Manchester - - -	343,347	370,986	714,333	1,157	1,201	2,358
Merthyr Tydfil - -	43,026	37,964	80,990	115	97	212
Middlesbrough - -	53,557	51,210	104,767	135	128	263
Newcastle-upon-Tyne-	131,184	135,419	266,603	471	392	863
Newport (Monmouth)	42,174	41,517	83,691	146	146	292
Northampton - -	42,970	47,094	90,064	165	169	334
Norwich - - -	56,171	65,307	121,478	260	355	615
Nottingham - - -	120,401	139,503	259,904	532	596	1,128
Oldham - - -	70,664	76,819	147,483	211	224	435
Oxford - - -	23,412	29,636	53,048	81	109	190
Plymouth - - -	51,663	60,367	112,030	298	371	669
Portsmouth - - -	115,160	115,981	231,141	389	411	800
Preston - - -	53,915	63,173	117,088	232	269	501
Reading - - -	36,199	38,999	75,198	109	126	235
Rochdale - - -	42,653	48,775	91,428	114	132	246
Rotherham - - -	32,275	30,208	62,483	93	91	184
St. Helens - - -	50,309	46,242	96,551	125	119	244
Salford - - -	111,673	119,684	231,357	487	452	939
Sheffield - - -	224,303	230,329	454,632	647	695	1,342
Smethwick - - -	34,426	36,268	70,694	95	80	175
Southampton - -	57,406	61,606	119,012	285	277	562
Southport - - -	21,076	30,567	51,643	34	62	96
South Shields - -	53,286	55,361	108,647	143	124	267
Stockport - - -	50,912	57,770	108,682	199	258	457
Stoke-on-Trent - -	114,764	119,770	234,534	304	346	650
Sunderland - - -	72,564	78,595	151,159	250	201	451
Swansea - - -	57,853	56,810	114,663	150	180	330
Tynemouth - - -	29,047	29,769	58,816	94	82	176
Walsall - - -	45,375	46,740	92,115	182	156	338



Administrative Counties, &c.—*continued*.

Ratio (per 1,000) of Pauper Lunatics to Population.			Number of Persons in the Population to each Pauper Lunatic.			Administrative Counties, County Boroughs, and Scheduled Boroughs.
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	COUNTY BOROUGHS — <i>cont.</i>
						Eastbourne.
						(Included in East Sussex, as the County Borough was formed on 1st April 1911, or three months after 1st January 1911).
5.14	5.75	5.47	195	174	183	Exeter.
2.82	2.52	2.67	355	397	375	Gateshead.
2.27	2.70	2.50	440	370	400	Gloucester.
3.79	3.83	3.81	264	261	262	Great Yarmouth.
2.71	2.67	2.69	368	374	371	Grimsby.
3.13	2.12	2.58	319	472	388	Halifax.
2.76	4.15	3.58	362	241	279	Hastings.
2.86	2.63	2.74	350	380	365	Huddersfield.
3.03	3.23	3.14	330	309	319	Ipswich.
2.32	2.46	2.39	432	407	419	Kingston-upon-Hull.
3.34	2.90	3.11	299	345	322	Leeds.
3.35	3.52	3.44	298	284	291	Leicester.
3.09	3.54	3.32	324	282	301	Lincoln.
4.10	4.59	4.36	244	218	229	Liverpool.
3.37	3.24	3.30	297	309	303	Manchester.
2.67	2.56	2.62	374	391	382	Merthyr Tydfil.
2.52	2.50	2.51	397	400	399	Middlesbrough.
3.59	2.89	3.24	279	345	309	Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
3.46	3.52	3.49	289	284	287	Newport (Monmouth).
3.84	3.59	3.71	260	279	269	Northampton.
4.63	5.44	5.06	216	184	198	Norwich.
4.42	4.27	4.34	226	234	230	Nottingham.
2.99	2.92	2.95	335	343	339	Oldham.
3.46	3.68	3.58	289	272	279	Oxford.
5.77	6.15	5.97	173	163	167	Plymouth.
3.38	3.54	3.46	296	282	289	Portsmouth.
4.30	4.26	4.28	232	235	234	Preston.
3.01	3.23	3.13	332	310	320	Reading.
2.67	2.71	2.69	374	369	372	Rochdale.
2.88	3.01	2.94	347	332	340	Rotherham.
2.48	2.57	2.53	402	388	396	St. Helens.
4.36	3.77	4.06	229	265	246	Salford.
2.88	3.02	2.95	347	331	339	Sheffield.
2.76	2.21	2.48	362	453	404	Smethwick.
4.96	4.50	4.72	201	222	212	Southampton.
1.61	2.03	1.86	620	493	538	Southport.
2.68	2.24	2.46	373	446	407	South Shields.
3.91	4.47	4.20	256	224	238	Stockport.
2.65	2.89	2.77	378	346	361	Stoke-on-Trent.
3.45	2.56	2.98	290	391	335	Sunderland.
2.59	3.17	2.88	386	316	347	Swansea.
3.24	2.76	2.99	309	363	334	Tynemouth.
4.01	3.34	3.67	249	300	272	Walsall.

At the dates specified the ratio (per 1,000) of all *Pauper* Lunatics to the whole Population was—Males, 3.28 ; Females, 3.54 ; Total, 3.41 ; and the number of persons in the whole Population to each *Pauper* Lunatic was—Males, 304 ; Females, 283 ; Total, 293.

TABLE II<sub>A</sub>.—Showing as regards the various

Administrative Counties, County Boroughs, and Scheduled Boroughs.	Population, 3rd April 1911.			Number of Pauper Lunatics, 1st January 1911.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
COUNTY BOROUGHS --cont.						
Warrington - -	36,341	35,825	72,166	109	102	211
West Bromwich - -	34,371	33,961	68,332	130	131	261
West Ham - - -	142,738	146,292	289,030	481	602	1,083
West Hartlepool - -	31,516	32,407	63,923	55	63	118
Wigan - - -	43,582	45,570	89,152	120	118	238
Wolverhampton - -	46,412	48,916	95,328	163	171	334
Worcester - - -	22,251	25,731	47,982	82	113	195
York - - - -	39,969	42,313	82,282	128	150	278
BOROUGHES SPECIFIED IN SCHEDULE IV. OF THE LUNACY ACT, 1890.						
Barnstaple - -	6,598	7,887	14,485	10	37	47
Bedford - - -	17,327	21,856	39,183	36	72	108
Bury St. Edmunds - -	7,916	8,869	16,785	26	36	62
Cambridge - - -	18,010	22,017	40,027	58	90	148
Colchester - - -	22,403	21,049	43,452	65	75	140
Doncaster - - -	15,546	14,970	30,516	31	39	70
Grantham - - -	10,001	10,069	20,070	35	27	62
Gravesend - - -	13,501	14,614	28,115	47	47	94
Guildford - - -	11,227	12,593	23,820	33	53	86
Hereford - - -	10,451	12,117	22,568	44	60	104
Kings Lynn - - -	9,810	10,391	20,201	37	41	78
London, City of (a) -	10,080	9,577	19,657	252	214	466
Newbury - - -	5,680	6,427	12,107	23	30	53
Newcastle - under Lyme.	9,906	10,295	20,201	22	34	56
New Windsor - - -	6,210	6,471	12,681	20	29	49
Shrewsbury - - -	13,778	15,611	29,389	47	57	104
Tiverton - - -	4,654	5,551	10,205	21	29	50
Warwick - - -	5,790	6,068	11,858	17	29	46
Wenlock - - -	7,718	7,526	15,244	27	25	52

(a) It will be obvious that the high proportions for the City of London are caused by the fact that so many of the pauper lunatics were not residents of the City.



## Administrative Counties, &amp;c.—continued.

Ratio (per 1,000) of Pauper Lunatics to Population.			Number of Persons in the Population to each Pauper Lunatic.			Administrative Counties, County Boroughs, and Scheduled Boroughs.
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
						COUNTY BOROUGHES —cont.
3.00	2.85	2.92	333	351	342	Warrington.
3.78	3.86	3.82	264	259	262	West Bromwich.
3.37	4.12	3.75	297	243	267	West Ham.
1.75	1.94	1.85	573	514	542	West Hartlepool.
2.75	2.59	2.67	363	386	375	Wigan.
3.51	3.50	3.50	285	286	285	Wolverhampton.
3.69	4.39	4.06	271	228	246	Worcester.
3.20	3.55	3.38	312	282	296	York.
						BOROUGHES SPECIFIED IN SCHEDULE IV. OF THE LUNACY ACT, 1890.
1.52	4.69	3.24	660	213	308	Barnstaple.
2.08	3.29	2.76	481	304	363	Bedford.
3.28	4.06	3.69	304	246	271	Bury St. Edmunds.
3.22	4.09	3.70	310	245	270	Cambridge.
2.90	3.56	3.22	345	281	310	Colchester.
1.99	2.61	2.29	501	384	436	Doncaster.
3.50	2.68	3.09	286	370	323	Grantham.
3.48	3.22	3.34	287	311	299	Gravesend.
2.94	4.21	3.61	340	238	277	Guildford.
4.21	4.95	4.61	238	202	217	Hereford.
3.77	3.94	3.86	265	254	259	Kings Lynn.
25.00	22.35	23.71	40	45	42	London, City of (a).
4.05	4.67	4.38	247	214	228	Newbury.
2.22	3.30	2.77	450	303	361	Newcastle - under - Lyme.
3.22	4.48	3.86	311	223	259	New Windsor.
3.41	3.65	3.54	293	274	283	Shrewsbury.
4.51	5.22	4.90	222	191	204	Tiverton.
2.94	4.78	3.88	341	209	258	Warwick.
3.50	3.32	3.41	286	301	293	Wenlock.

At the dates specified the ratio (per 1,000) of all *Pauper* Lunatics to the whole Population was—Males, 3.28; Females, 3.54; Total, 3.41; and the number of persons in the whole Population to each *Pauper* Lunatic was—Males, 304; Females, 283; Total, 293.

TABLE III. — Showing the Ratio (per 10,000) of the Number of **Patients** Military Hospitals, State Asylums, and Licensed Houses, and into Single Charge, Years **1869, 1879, 1889, 1899, and 1902 to 1911**, inclusive. (Excluding Patients rendered necessary by previous Reception Order having expired under the

YEAR.	P O P U L A T I O N			Number of Admissions (excluding Patients Transferred, &c., as shown in heading).										
	(estimated for the Middle of each Year).			Private.		Pauper.		Criminal.		Total.				
	Males.	Females.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.		
1869	10,821,775	11,401,524	22,223,299	The Classes cannot be distinguished for these Years.						-	-	5,283	5,189	10,472
1879	12,349,875	13,021,614	25,371,489									6,342	6,759	13,101
1889	13,792,872	14,654,142	28,447,014	960	1,027	6,081	6,798	141	40	7,182	7,865	15,047		
1899	15,421,578	16,459,787	31,881,365	969	1,181	8,261	8,713	130	35	9,360	9,929	19,289		
1902	15,933,989	17,017,466	32,951,455	1,309	1,184	9,725	10,400	183	50	11,217	11,634	22,851		
1903	16,100,211	17,194,097	33,294,308	1,124	1,318	9,726	9,817	165	67	11,015	11,202	22,217		
1904	16,268,166	17,372,570	33,640,736	1,149	1,306	9,489	9,961	185	52	10,823	11,319	22,142		
1905	16,437,866	17,552,898	33,990,764	1,040	1,288	9,307	9,786	146	55	10,493	11,129	21,622		
1906	16,609,330	17,735,099	34,344,429	928	1,320	9,250	10,066	212	36	10,390	11,422	21,812		
1907	16,782,579	17,919,197	34,701,776	1,001	1,358	9,401	9,840	197	63	10,599	11,261	21,860		
1908	16,957,634	18,105,213	35,062,847	1,095	1,435	9,351	10,115	184	64	10,630	11,614	22,244		
1909	17,134,508	18,293,164	35,427,672	1,039	1,400	9,208	9,889	190	38	10,437	11,327	21,764		
1910	17,313,221	18,483,068	35,796,289	1,037	1,414	9,044	10,103	223	40	10,304	11,557	21,861		
1911	17,493,690	18,675,060	36,168,750	1,008	1,327	9,251	10,063	209	48	10,468	11,438	21,906		



**Admitted** into County and Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals, Naval and to the Number of the whole **Population** in England and Wales, for each of the transferred, Patients admitted [from 1891 inclusive] on fresh Reception Order Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 38, and Patients admitted into Idiot Establishments.)

Number of <i>first</i> Admissions since 1899, inclusive, <i>i.e.</i> , excluding Re-admissions of Patients who had been in an Institution before.		Ratio [per 10,000] of Admissions to Population.									Ratio [per 10,000] of <i>first</i> Admissions to Population.	
		Private.		Pauper.		Criminal.		Total.				
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4·88	4·55	4·71	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5·14	5·19	5·16	—	—
—	—	·70	·70	4·41	4·64	·10	·03	5·21	5·37	5·29	—	—
7,835	7,917	·63	·72	5·36	5·29	·08	·02	6·07	6·03	6·05	5·08	4·81
9,578	9,414	·82	·70	6·10	6·11	·12	·03	7·04	6·84	6·93	6·01	5·53
9,340	9,023	·70	·77	6·04	5·71	·10	·04	6·84	6·52	6·67	5·80	5·25
9,232	9,000	·71	·75	5·83	5·74	·11	·03	6·65	6·52	6·58	5·67	5·18
8,878	8,918	·63	·73	5·66	5·58	·09	·03	6·38	6·34	6·36	5·40	5·08
8,705	9,123	·56	·74	5·57	5·68	·12	·02	6·25	6·44	6·35	5·24	5·14
9,044	9,072	·60	·76	5·60	5·49	·12	·03	6·32	6·28	6·30	5·39	5·06
9,022	9,324	·65	·79	5·51	5·59	·11	·03	6·27	6·41	6·34	5·32	5·15
8,862	9,000	·61	·76	5·37	5·41	·11	·02	6·09	6·19	6·14	5·17	4·92
8,755	9,206	·60	·76	5·22	5·47	·13	·02	5·95	6·25	6·11	5·06	4·98
8,897	9,294	·57	·71	5·29	5·39	·12	·02	5·98	6·12	6·06	5·09	4·98

TABLE IV.—Statistics of Patients in County and Borough Asylums, Registered Idiot Establishments, and Single Patients in

UNDER DETENTION on the 1st of January in each Year.

YEAR.	County and Borough Asylums.		Registered Hospitals (excluding Idiot Establishments).		Metropolitan Licensed Houses (excluding an Idiot Establishment).		Provincial Licensed Houses (excluding an Idiot Establishment).		Naval and Military Hospitals.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.
1902	35,427	42,833	1,091	1,444	899	1,238	732	1,056	254
1903	37,226	44,783	1,098	1,443	774	1,078	642	968	230
1904	38,769	45,780	1,080	1,442	754	1,075	633	1,001	211
1905	40,155	46,936	1,053	1,411	672	1,036	682	1,151	214
1906	41,306	48,036	1,083	1,432	593	967	671	1,117	211
1907	42,101	49,059	1,049	1,445	562	988	699	1,143	164
1908	43,415	50,167	1,058	1,469	560	990	483	837	173
1909	44,542	51,384	1,057	1,505	558	949	489	853	167
1910	45,437	52,143	1,037	1,506	563	1,000	478	834	163
1911	46,311	53,431	1,070	1,551	558	980	468	830	167
Mean of the 10 years, 1902–11, inclusive.	41,469	48,455	1,068	1,465	649	1,030	598	979	195

ADMITTED each Year (excluding those transferred and those Re-admitted on fresh under the Lunacy

YEAR.	County and Borough Asylums.		Registered Hospitals (excluding Idiot Establishments).		Metropolitan Licensed Houses (excluding an Idiot Establishment).		Provincial Licensed Houses (excluding an Idiot Establishment).		Naval and Military Hospitals.	Criminal Asylums. Broadmoor and Parkhurst. (a)	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	M.	F.
1902	9,682	10,292	368	458	415	526	177	272	458	91	19
1903	9,819	9,996	318	420	335	391	167	314	285	57	18
1904	9,727	10,055	256	381	237	349	236	455	269	33	18
1905	9,558	9,997	322	442	178	312	154	293	216	31	18
1906	9,554	10,354	278	456	152	287	127	257	166	81	12
1907	9,750	10,203	320	482	179	294	124	204	140	66	18
1908	9,734	10,521	315	492	205	256	127	241	142	47	19
1909	9,593	10,255	301	459	189	317	127	210	114	67	8
1910	9,452	10,490	301	517	175	273	140	208	121	74	22
1911	9,615	10,413	288	426	149	273	152	234	159	74	15
Mean of the 10 years, 1902–11, inclusive.	9,648	10,258	307	453	221	328	153	269	207	62	17

(a) Parkhurst opened in 1906.



Hospitals, Licensed Houses, Naval and Military Hospitals, Criminal Asylums and each of the Years 1902 to 1911, inclusive.

UNDER DETENTION on the 1st of January in each Year.

Criminal Asylums. Broadmoor and Parkhurst. (a)		Private Single Patients.		TOTAL (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Idiot Establishments.		GRAND TOTAL.		
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.
486	179	162	302	39,051	47,052	86,103	1,193	666	40,244	47,718	87,962
550	188	160	326	40,680	48,786	89,466	1,213	660	41,893	49,446	91,339
567	192	175	330	42,189	49,820	92,009	1,235	652	43,424	50,472	93,896
562	197	176	345	43,514	51,076	94,590	1,231	642	44,745	51,718	96,463
570	206	172	356	44,606	52,114	96,720	1,248	651	45,854	52,765	98,619
611	206	165	329	45,351	53,170	98,521	1,289	679	46,640	53,849	100,489
628	212	163	342	46,480	54,017	100,497	1,308	684	47,788	54,701	102,489
623	224	181	376	47,617	55,291	102,908	1,310	686	48,927	55,977	104,904
638	220	193	400	48,509	56,103	104,612	1,361	678	49,870	56,781	106,651
664	231	203	408	49,441	57,431	106,872	1,390	709	50,831	58,140	108,971
590	206	175	351	44,744	52,486	97,230	1,278	671	46,022	53,157	99,178

(a) Parkhurst opened in 1906.

Reception Order rendered necessary by Previous Reception Order having expired Act, 1890, section 38).

Private Single Patients.		TOTAL (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Idiot Establishments.		GRAND TOTAL.			Number of <i>first</i> Admissions (see Table III.) excluding Idiot Establishments.		
M.	F.	Males.	Females.	Total.	M.	F.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
26	67	11,217	11,634	22,851	151	82	11,368	11,716	23,084	9,578	9,414	18,992
34	63	11,015	11,202	22,217	159	94	11,174	11,296	22,470	9,340	9,023	18,363
65	61	10,823	11,319	22,142	164	89	10,987	11,408	22,395	9,232	9,000	18,232
4	67	10,493	11,129	21,622	158	80	10,651	11,209	21,860	8,878	8,918	17,796
32	56	10,390	11,422	21,812	179	105	10,569	11,527	22,096	8,705	9,123	17,828
20	60	10,599	11,261	21,860	166	93	10,765	11,354	22,119	9,044	9,072	18,116
60	85	10,630	11,614	22,244	127	76	10,757	11,690	22,447	9,022	9,324	18,346
46	78	10,437	11,327	21,764	160	68	10,597	11,395	21,992	8,862	9,000	17,862
41	47	10,304	11,557	21,861	180	100	10,484	11,657	22,141	8,755	9,206	17,961
31	77	10,468	11,438	21,906	185	83	10,653	11,521	22,174	8,897	9,294	18,191
36	66	10,638	11,390	22,028	163	87	10,801	11,477	22,278	9,031	9,137	18,169

TABLE IV.—continued.—Statistics of Patients in Asylums, Registered

TOTAL NUMBER UNDER TREATMENT (*i.e.*, the Number at the beginning of the Year, plus the

YEAR.	County and Borough Asylums.		Registered Hospitals (excluding Idiot Establishments).		Metropolitan Licensed Houses (excluding an Idiot Establishment).		Provincial Licensed Houses (excluding an Idiot Establishment).		Naval and Military Hospitals
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.
1902 - -	47,199	55,588	1,514	1,951	1,347	1,859	935	1,392	712
1903 - -	49,295	57,358	1,461	1,916	1,163	1,565	927	1,451	515
1904 - -	50,095	57,614	1,435	1,891	1,042	1,611	918	1,514	480
1905 - -	51,633	58,798	1,430	1,907	867	1,413	868	1,488	432
1906 - -	52,255	59,803	1,420	1,987	850	1,346	850	1,445	379
1907 - -	53,710	61,181	1,426	1,993	794	1,363	841	1,394	304
1908 - -	54,585	62,319	1,420	2,018	791	1,309	639	1,117	315
1909 - -	55,858	63,281	1,393	2,031	777	1,336	631	1,096	281
1910 - -	55,822	63,717	1,398	2,115	768	1,326	639	1,076	284
1911 - -	57,685	65,900	1,405	2,047	734	1,301	826	1,341	326
Mean of the 10 years, 1902-11, inclusive.	52,814	60,556	1,430	1,986	913	1,443	807	1,331	403

DISCHARGED each Year as RECOVERED.

YEAR.	County and Borough Asylums.		Registered Hospitals (excluding Idiot Establishments).		Metropolitan Licensed Houses (excluding an Idiot Establishment).		Provincial Licensed Houses (excluding an Idiot Establishment).		Naval and Military Hospitals
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.
1902 - -	3,193	3,859	154	219	130	205	53	147	265
1903 - -	3,167	4,095	139	232	124	153	70	101	176
1904 - -	3,140	4,030	113	175	87	158	70	161	146
1905 - -	3,176	4,063	132	222	53	114	69	166	136
1906 - -	3,216	4,086	121	221	53	127	52	116	101
1907 - -	3,192	4,087	126	228	50	81	37	115	57
1908 - -	3,160	3,944	119	219	70	108	41	85	84
1909 - -	3,073	4,035	118	227	47	97	47	89	47
1910 - -	2,900	3,885	120	235	43	71	44	90	43
1911 - -	2,733	3,875	109	230	33	86	44	80	90
Mean of the 10 years, 1902-11, inclusive.	3,095	3,996	125	221	69	120	53	115	115



Hospitals, &c., &c., in each of the Years 1902 to 1911, inclusive.

Admissions, which include Transfers, but not the Re-admissions under Section 38) in each Year.

Criminal Asylums. Broadmoor and Parkhurst. (a)		Private Single Patients.		T O T A L (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Idiot Establishments.		G R A N D T O T A L.		
Males.	Females.	M.	F.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.
582	199	209	430	52,498	61,419	113,917	1,344	749	53,842	62,168	116,010
609	208	229	451	54,199	62,949	117,148	1,372	754	55,571	63,703	119,274
601	211	256	456	54,827	63,297	118,124	1,399	741	56,226	64,038	120,264
597	217	244	496	56,071	64,319	120,390	1,391	722	57,462	65,041	122,503
653	218	238	499	56,645	65,298	121,943	1,427	756	58,072	66,054	124,126
682	224	209	480	57,966	66,635	124,601	1,455	772	59,421	67,407	126,828
677	232	261	521	58,688	67,516	126,204	1,435	760	60,123	68,276	128,399
691	232	268	572	59,899	68,548	128,447	1,470	754	61,369	69,302	130,671
721	242	282	566	59,914	69,042	128,956	1,541	778	61,455	69,820	131,275
741	248	283	584	62,000	71,421	133,421	1,575	792	63,575	72,213	135,788
655	223	248	506	57,271	66,044	123,315	1,441	758	58,712	66,802	125,514

(a) Parkhurst opened in 1906.

DISCHARGED each Year as RECOVERED.

Criminal Asylums. Broadmoor and Parkhurst. (a)		Private Single Patients.		T O T A L (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Idiot Establishments.		G R A N D T O T A L.		
Males.	Females.	M.	F.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.
3	5	8	16	3,806	4,451	8,257	—	—	3,806	4,451	8,257
9	4	8	21	3,693	4,606	8,299	—	—	3,693	4,606	8,299
5	7	13	14	3,574	4,545	8,119	—	—	3,574	4,545	8,119
4	4	17	14	3,587	4,583	8,170	—	—	3,587	4,583	8,170
6	7	9	25	3,558	4,582	8,140	—	—	3,558	4,582	8,140
7	8	11	21	3,480	4,540	8,020	—	—	3,480	4,540	8,020
5	7	9	20	3,488	4,383	7,871	—	—	3,488	4,383	7,871
7	9	14	21	3,353	4,478	7,831	—	—	3,353	4,478	7,831
12	7	16	35	3,178	4,323	7,501	1	—	3,179	4,323	7,502
8	9	10	19	3,027	4,299	7,326	—	—	3,027	4,299	7,326
7	7	12	21	3,474	4,479	7,953	—	—	3,475	4,479	7,954

(a) Parkhurst opened in 1906.

TABLE IV.—*continued*.—Statistics of Patients in Asylums, Registered

DISCHARGED each Year as NOT RECOVERED (including those Transferred and those

YEAR.	County and Borough Asylums.		Registered Hospitals (excluding Idiot Establishments).		Metropolitan Licensed Houses (excluding an Idiot Establishment).		Provincial Licensed Houses (excluding an Idiot Establishment).		Naval and Military Hospitals.	Criminal Asylums. Broadmoor and Park- hurst. (a)	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	M.	F.
1902	2,346	2,857	162	219	305	455	190	227	190	11	1
1903	2,923	3,359	146	163	153	221	178	306	109	18	5
1904	2,223	2,549	209	246	157	314	114	152	98	19	6
1905	2,519	2,490	113	173	133	245	73	158	71	7	2
1906	2,178	2,325	187	265	172	155	66	123	90	18	—
1907	2,316	2,432	134	225	102	206	262	378	61	33	—
1908	2,170	2,593	153	232	90	165	77	125	39	23	—
1909	2,393	2,472	152	241	89	185	57	126	48	24	1
1910	1,716	2,054	142	250	99	190	72	117	61	29	—
1911	2,816	3,190	166	258	81	163	82	139	41	38	9
Mean of the 10 years, 1902-11, inclusive.	2,360	2,632	156	227	138	230	117	185	81	22	22

(a) Parkhurst opened in 1906.



Hospitals, &c., &c., in each of the Years 1902 to 1911, inclusive.

whose Reception Orders expired under the Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 38).

Private Single Patients.		TOTAL (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Idiot Establishments.		GRAND TOTAL.			(Of the Number Discharged not Recovered.) Transferred to other Institutions.		
M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
30	84	3,234	3,843	7,077	93	57	3,327	3,900	7,227	2,230	2,734	4,964
36	87	3,563	4,141	7,704	96	64	3,659	4,205	7,864	2,504	2,961	5,465
55	78	2,875	3,345	6,220	118	69	2,993	3,414	6,407	1,815	2,158	3,973
45	102	2,961	3,170	6,131	106	47	3,067	3,217	6,284	2,066	2,114	4,180
41	116	2,752	2,984	5,736	111	53	2,863	3,037	5,900	1,649	1,762	3,411
23	104	2,931	3,345	6,276	117	66	3,048	3,411	6,459	2,016	2,204	4,220
53	104	2,605	3,219	5,824	91	65	2,696	3,284	5,980	1,578	1,885	3,463
43	130	2,806	3,155	5,961	83	51	2,889	3,206	6,095	1,845	1,930	3,775
52	100	2,171	2,711	4,882	110	46	2,281	2,757	5,038	1,101	1,382	2,483
17	115	3,271	3,874	7,145	91	46	3,362	3,920	7,282	2,091	2,552	4,643
3	102	2,917	3,379	6,296	102	56	3,019	3,435	6,454	1,890	2,168	4,058

TABLE IV.—continued.—Statistics of Patients in Asylums, Registered

DIED each Year.									
YEAR.	County and Borough Asylums.		Registered Hospitals (excluding Idiot Establishments).		Metropolitan Licensed Houses (excluding an Idiot Establishment).		Provincial Licensed Houses (excluding an Idiot Establishment).		Naval and Military Hospitals.
	Males.	Females	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.
1902 -	4,474	4,145	104	79	140	134	58	61	27
1903 -	4,471	4,149	102	85	134	125	49	52	19
1904 -	4,597	4,127	66	65	130	107	54	68	24
1905 -	4,656	4,236	106	81	89	91	59	61	14
1906 -	4,795	4,364	67	61	64	81	41	74	24
1907 -	4,808	4,521	108	78	84	96	61	75	13
1908 -	4,735	4,432	97	68	75	94	34	66	25
1909 -	4,980	4,659	91	68	84	61	52	57	23
1910 -	4,920	4,375	71	84	69	90	58	43	13
1911 -	4,943	4,642	78	75	59	64	46	59	21
Mean of the 10 years, 1902-11, inclusive.	4,738		89	74	93	94	51	62	20

DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER RESIDENT each Year.

1902 -	36,497	43,874	1,105	1,442	782	1,109	660	1,000	229
1903 -	37,823	45,172	1,110	1,448	791	1,071	668	993	202
1904 -	39,543	46,400	1,040	1,374	728	1,081	648	1,060	198
1905 -	40,729	47,478	1,079	1,427	631	1,014	669	1,124	195
1906 -	41,843	48,714	1,073	1,454	568	974	696	1,119	175
1907 -	42,680	49,508	1,052	1,465	565	945	577	960	165
1908 -	43,934	50,778	1,067	1,502	568	965	456	865	171
1909 -	44,960	51,728	1,052	1,487	560	976	476	848	159
1910 -	45,740	52,765	1,060	1,531	570	970	471	833	164
1911 -	46,751	53,801	1,070	1,527	557	967	567	940	163
Mean of the 10 years, 1902-11, inclusive.	42,050	49,022	1,071	1,466	632	1,007	589	974	182



Hospitals, &c., &c., in each of the Years 1902 to 1911, inclusive.

DIED each Year.											
Criminal Asylums. Broadmoor and Parkhurst. (a)		Private Single Patients.		TOTAL (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Idiot Establishments.		GRAND TOTAL.		
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.
18	5	12	9	4,833	4,433	9,266	38	31	4,871	4,464	9,335
15	7	10	15	4,800	4,433	9,233	41	38	4,841	4,471	9,312
15	1	12	19	4,898	4,387	9,285	50	30	4,948	4,417	9,365
16	5	12	24	4,952	4,498	9,450	37	24	4,989	4,522	9,511
18	5	24	30	5,033	4,615	9,648	27	24	5,060	4,639	9,699
14	4	13	15	5,101	4,789	9,890	30	22	5,131	4,811	9,942
26	1	18	21	5,010	4,682	9,692	34	9	5,044	4,691	9,735
22	2	18	21	5,270	4,868	10,138	26	25	5,296	4,893	10,189
16	4	11	23	5,158	4,619	9,777	40	23	5,198	4,642	9,840
22	3	18	20	5,187	4,863	10,050	29	25	5,216	4,888	10,104
18	4	15	20	5,024	4,619	9,643	35	25	5,059	4,644	9,703

DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER RESIDENT each Year.

509	184	161	314	39,943	47,923	87,866	1,193	658	41,136	48,581	89,717
556	188	167	328	41,317	49,200	90,517	1,215	650	42,532	49,850	92,382
561	194	176	337	42,894	50,446	93,340	1,229	645	44,123	51,091	95,214
565	198	174	350	44,042	51,591	95,633	1,233	644	45,275	52,235	97,510
586	205	169	342	45,110	52,808	97,918	1,260	655	46,370	53,463	99,833
622	207	164	335	45,825	53,420	99,245	1,287	666	47,112	54,086	101,198
622	219	172	359	46,990	54,688	101,678	1,311	682	48,301	55,370	103,671
630	220	187	388	48,024	55,647	103,671	1,328	688	49,352	56,335	105,687
651	223	198	404	48,854	56,726	105,580	1,379	687	50,233	57,413	107,646
665	229	206	419	49,979	57,883	107,862	1,431	705	51,410	58,588	109,998
597	207	177	358	45,298	53,033	98,331	1,287	668	46,584	53,701	100,286

(a) Parkhurst opened in 1906.

TABLE V.—Showing the Proportion (per Cent.) of stated Recoveries to the Reception Orders rendered necessary by previous Reception Orders having Establishments) in the following 10-Year Periods, viz., 1869 to 1878, 1902 to 1911, inclusive, together with the proportion (per Cent.)

YEAR	Number of stated Recoveries to 100 Admissions.							
	County and Borough Asylums.		Registered Hospitals (excluding Idiot Establishments).		Metropolitan Licensed Houses (excluding an Idiot Establishment).		Provincial Licensed Houses (excluding an Idiot Establishment).	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Averages, 1869 to 1878.	35·58	44·33	39·61	51·62	26·79	32·17	31·26	37·76
Averages, 1879 to 1888.	35·82	44·27	39·53	53·26	29·36	40·26	31·09	40·43
Averages, 1889 to 1898.	35·07	41·94	41·59	53·54	30·98	39·01	31·87	41·15
Averages, 1899 to 1908.	33·38	39·97	42·30	49·61	32·32	36·97	35·46	44·15
1902 - -	32·98	37·50	41·85	47·82	31·33	38·97	29·94	54·04
1903 - -	32·25	40·97	43·71	55·24	37·01	39·13	41·92	32·17
1904 - -	32·28	40·08	44·14	45·93	36·71	45·27	29·66	35·38
1905 - -	33·23	40·64	40·99	50·23	29·78	36·54	44·81	56·66
1906 - -	33·66	39·46	43·53	48·46	34·87	44·25	40·94	45·14
1907 - -	32·74	40·06	39·38	47·30	27·93	27·55	29·84	56·37
1908 - -	32·46	37·49	37·78	44·51	34·15	42·19	32·28	35·27
1909 - -	32·03	39·35	39·20	49·46	24·87	30·60	37·01	42·38
1910 - -	30·68	37·04	39·87	45·45	24·57	26·01	31·43	43·27
1911 - -	28·42	37·21	37·85	53·99	22·15	31·50	28·95	34·19
Percentages for the 10 years, 1902 to 1911, inclusive.	32·08	38·95	40·72	48·79	31·22	36·59	34·64	42·75

(a) In the year 1885 the Royal India Asylum was registered (8 & 9 Vict. c. 100) as a Hospital, but for statistical purposes it was retained with Naval and Military Hospitals. It was closed in 1892.



Admissions (excluding Transfers, Re-Admissions [from 1891 inclusive] on fresh expired under Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 38, and Admissions into Idiot 1879 to 1888, 1889 to 1898, 1899 to 1908, and also in each of the Years of stated Recoveries to the Total Number under Treatment.

Number of stated Recoveries to 100 Admissions.								Number of Stated Recoveries to 100 of the Total Number under Treatment (excluding Idiot Establishments).		
Naval and Military Hospitals and Royal India Asylum. (a)	Criminal Asylums, Broadmoor and Parkhurst. (b)		Private Single Patients.		TOTAL (excluding Idiot Establishments).					
Males.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
43·36	23·34	42·07	12·11	16·00	34·81	42·84	38·84	8·17	9·13	8·67
57·82	8·77	20·73	12·92	16·70	35·64	43·99	39·91	7·63	8·57	8·14
48·76	27·40	44·49	18·45	20·33	35·22	42·17	38·81	7·47	8·12	7·82
54·85	16·24	34·70	26·53	27·06	34·06	40·22	37·22	6·67	7·14	6·92
57·86	3·30	26·32	30·77	23·88	33·93	38·26	36·13	7·25	7·25	7·25
61·75	15·79	22·22	23·53	33·33	33·53	41·12	37·35	6·81	7·32	7·08
54·28	15·15	38·89	20·00	22·95	33·02	40·15	36·67	6·52	7·18	6·87
62·96	12·90	22·22	50·00	20·90	34·18	41·18	37·79	6·40	7·13	6·79
60·84	7·41	58·33	28·13	44·64	34·24	40·12	37·32	6·28	7·02	6·68
40·71	10·61	44·44	55·00	35·00	32·83	40·32	36·69	6·00	6·81	6·44
59·15	10·64	36·84	15·00	23·53	32·81	37·74	35·38	5·94	6·49	6·24
41·23	10·45	112·50	30·43	26·92	32·13	39·53	35·98	5·60	6·53	6·10
35·54	16·22	31·82	39·02	74·47	36·84	37·41	34·31	5·30	6·26	5·82
56·60	10·81	60·00	32·26	24·68	28·92	37·59	33·44	4·88	6·02	5·49
55·56	11·29	41·18	33·33	31·82	32·66	39·32	36·10	6·07	6·78	6·45

(b) Parkhurst opened in 1906.

TABLE VI.—Showing the Proportion (per Cent.) of Deaths to the Daily Average  
1888, 1889 to 1898, 1899 to 1908 ;

YEAR.	Number of Deaths to 100 of the Daily Average Number Resident.								
	County and Borough Asylums.		Registered Hospitals (excluding Idiot Establishments).		Metropolitan Licensed Houses (excluding an Idiot Establishment).		Provincial Licensed Houses (excluding an Idiot Establishment).		Naval and Military Hospitals and Royal India Asylum. (a)
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.
Averages, 1869 to 1878.	13·00	8·61	10·73	6·36	12·55	9·07	10·79	7·40	9·38*
Averages, 1879 to 1888.	12·09	8·19	8·69	4·87	13·31	8·64	9·64	7·45	6·97†
Averages, 1889 to 1898.	12·01	8·37	9·19	4·59	15·01	9·86	10·78	6·60	6·76‡
Averages, 1899 to 1908.	11·62	8·98	9·05	4·99	14·80	9·76	8·44	6·60	10·60
1902 - -	12·26	9·45	9·41	5·48	17·90	12·08	8·79	6·10	11·79
1903 - -	11·82	9·18	9·19	5·87	16·94	11·67	7·34	5·24	9·41
1904 - -	11·63	8·89	6·35	4·73	17·86	9·90	8·33	6·42	12·12
1905 - -	11·43	8·92	9·82	5·68	14·10	8·97	8·82	5·33	7·18
1906 - -	11·46	8·96	6·24	4·20	11·27	8·32	5·89	6·61	13·71
1907 - -	11·27	9·13	10·27	5·32	14·87	10·16	10·57	7·81	7·88
1908 - -	10·78	8·73	9·09	4·53	13·20	9·74	7·46	7·63	14·62
1909 - -	11·08	9·01	8·65	4·57	15·00	6·25	10·92	6·72	14·47
1910 - -	10·76	8·29	6·70	5·49	12·11	9·28	12·31	5·16	7·93
1911 - -	10·57	8·63	7·29	4·91	10·59	6·62	8·11	6·28	12·88
Percentages for the 10 years, 1902 to 1911, inclusive.	11·27	8·90	8·31	5·05	14·72	9·33	8·66	6·37	10·99

(a) In the year 1885 the Royal India Asylum was registered (8 & 9 Vict. c. 100) as a Hospital, but for statistical purposes it was retained with Naval and Military Hospitals. It was closed in 1892.  
\* Females, ·66. † Females, 1·58. ‡ Females, 2·61.



Number Resident in the following 10-Year Periods, viz., 1869 to 1878, 1879 to and also in each of the 10 Years 1902 to 1911.

Number of Deaths to 100 of the Daily Average Number Resident.

Criminal Asylums, Broadmoor and Parkhurst. (b)		Private Single Patients.		TOTAL (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Idiot Establishments.		GRAND TOTAL.		
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females	Males.	Females.	Total.
2.73	3.30	7.54	4.93	12.43	8.40	10.28	5.10	5.16	12.19	8.35	10.17
3.58	2.60	6.73	6.00	11.70	8.01	9.70	3.86	5.16	11.40	7.96	9.55
3.37	1.50	7.12	5.41	11.79	8.29	9.82	3.35	4.33	11.47	8.13	9.66
2.81	2.25	8.29	5.92	11.42	8.78	9.99	2.90	3.87	11.18	8.72	9.85
3.54	2.72	7.45	2.87	12.10	9.25	10.55	3.19	4.71	11.84	9.19	10.40
2.72	3.72	5.99	4.57	11.62	9.01	10.20	3.37	5.85	11.38	8.97	10.08
2.67	.52	6.82	5.64	11.42	8.70	9.95	4.07	4.65	11.21	8.65	9.84
2.83	2.53	6.90	6.86	11.24	8.72	9.88	3.00	3.73	11.02	8.66	9.75
3.07	2.44	14.20	8.77	11.16	8.74	9.85	2.14	3.66	10.91	8.68	9.72
2.25	1.93	7.93	4.48	11.13	8.96	9.97	2.33	3.30	10.89	8.90	9.82
4.18	.46	10.47	5.85	10.66	8.56	9.53	2.59	1.32	10.44	8.47	9.39
3.49	.91	9.63	5.41	10.97	8.75	9.78	1.96	3.63	10.73	8.69	9.64
2.46	1.79	5.56	5.69	10.56	8.14	9.26	2.90	3.35	10.35	8.09	9.14
3.31	1.31	8.74	4.77	10.38	8.40	9.32	2.03	3.55	10.15	8.34	9.19
3.02	1.93	8.47	5.59	11.09	8.71	9.81	2.72	3.74	10.85	8.65	9.68

(b) Parkhurst opened in 1906.

TABLE VII.—Showing the Proportion (per Cent.) of RECOVERIES TO Reception Orders rendered necessary by previous Reception Orders into Idiot Establishments ; of DEATHS TO DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER AVERAGE NUMBER RESIDENT (excluding Idiot Establishments) in and 1911, relating to Patients in County and Borough Asylums,

Year.	Proportion (per Cent.) of Recoveries to Admissions.				Proportion (per Cent.) of Deaths to Daily Average Number Resident.	
	In each Year.		Averages of each Five-Year Period.		In each Year.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1873 - - -	32·46	41·34	34·78	42·75	12·27	8·26
1874 - - -	35·85	45·21			12·25	8·51
1875 - - -	36·10	42·77			13·15	8·80
1876 - - -	36·12	43·18			12·05	8·32
1877 - - -	33·39	41·25			12·03	8·01
1878 - - -	36·02	43·85	36·11	43·68	12·17	8·08
1879 - - -	37·25	43·54			12·30	8·88
1880 - - -	37·06	43·28			10·80	7·58
1881 - - -	34·85	44·46			11·33	7·43
1882 - - -	35·39	43·27			11·11	7·37
1883 - - -	34·79	42·00	35·55	44·47	11·67	7·60
1884 - - -	35·34	45·17			11·45	7·86
1885 - - -	38·14	45·56			10·70	8·24
1886 - - -	35·55	46·55			11·90	8·43
1887 - - -	33·93	43·05			11·14	8·20
1888 - - -	34·10	43·04	35·36	42·82	11·62	8·03
1889 - - -	35·57	41·78			11·59	8·00
1890 - - -	34·77	42·08			12·03	8·54
1891 - - -	37·49	44·36			12·03	8·33
1892 - - -	34·89	42·85			11·40	8·46
1893 - - -	35·04	41·63	35·23	42·09	11·33	8·34
1894 - - -	35·06	45·23			11·19	7·72
1895 - - -	34·36	41·80			11·99	8·33
1896 - - -	36·47	40·47			10·70	7·65
1897 - - -	35·24	41·31			11·36	7·81
1898 - - -	33·34	40·21	34·67	40·35	11·09	8·08
1899 - - -	36·16	42·17			11·58	8·43
1900 - - -	34·96	41·62			11·43	8·80
1901 - - -	34·98	39·47			11·05	8·43
1902 - - -	33·93	38·26			11·84	9·19
1903 - - -	33·53	41·12	33·56	40·58	11·38	8·97
1904 - - -	33·02	40·15			11·21	8·65
1905 - - -	34·18	41·18			11·02	8·66
1906 - - -	34·24	40·12			10·91	8·68
1907 - - -	32·83	40·32			10·89	8·90
1908 - - -	32·81	37·74	—	—	10·44	8·47
1909 - - -	32·13	39·53	—	—	10·73	8·69
1910 - - -	30·84	37·41	—	—	10·35	8·09
1911 - - -	28·92	37·59	—	—	10·15	8·34



ADMISSIONS, excluding Transfers, Re-admissions (from 1891) on fresh having expired under Section 38 of the Lunacy Act, 1890, and Admissions RESIDENT (including Idiot Establishments); and of RECOVERIES TO DAILY Five-Year Periods, from 1873 to 1907 inclusive, and in 1908, 1909, 1910, Hospitals, Licensed Houses, State Asylums, and Private Single Patients.

Year.	Proportion (per Cent.) of Deaths to Daily Average Number Resident.		Proportion (per Cent.) of Recoveries to Daily Average Number Resident.			
	Averages of each Five-Year Period.		In each Year.		Averages of each Five-Year Period.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1873 - - -	12·35	8·38	9·90	11·44	11·03	11·99
1874 - - -			11·40	12·70		
1875 - - -			11·62	12·14		
1876 - - -			11·60	12·33		
1877 - - -			10·63	11·32		
1878 - - -	11·54	7·87	11·28	11·90	10·63	11·41
1879 - - -			10·91	11·59		
1880 - - -			10·66	11·41		
1881 - - -			10·20	11·31		
1882 - - -			10·09	10·84		
1883 - - -	11·37	8·07	10·18	10·88	9·70	10·61
1884 - - -			10·04	11·03		
1885 - - -			9·76	10·49		
1886 - - -			9·32	10·58		
1887 - - -			9·19	10·08		
1888 - - -	11·73	8·27	9·19	10·33	9·78	10·52
1889 - - -			9·34	10·02		
1890 - - -			9·65	10·57		
1891 - - -			10·66	11·06		
1892 - - -			10·08	10·60		
1893 - - -	11·31	7·97	9·90	10·49	9·71	10·22
1894 - - -			9·65	11·01		
1895 - - -			9·67	10·32		
1896 - - -			9·91	9·67		
1897 - - -			9·42	9·63		
1898 - - -	11·40	8·59	8·80	9·28	9·19	9·29
1899 - - -			9·25	9·46		
1900 - - -			9·12	9·37		
1901 - - -			9·25	9·04		
1902 - - -			9·53	9·29		
1903 - - -	11·08	8·77	8·94	9·36	8·18	8·89
1904 - - -			8·33	9·01		
1905 - - -			8·14	8·88		
1906 - - -			7·89	8·68		
1907 - - -			7·59	8·50		
1908 - - -	—	—	7·42	8·01	—	—
1909 - - -	—	—	6·98	8·05	—	—
1910 - - -	—	—	6·51	7·62	—	—
1911 - - -	—	—	6·06	7·43	—	—

TABLE VIII.—Showing the Distribution and Total Number of Pauper Lunatics, County Boroughs, and Boroughs specified in Schedule IV. of the Lunacy Act,

NOTE 1.—It will be seen that the Aggregate Number of Pauper Patients in Asylums, Hospitals, and Licensed Houses, as latter are the Summaries of Returns made direct to this Office from Asylums, &c., while this Table is

Administrative Counties, County Boroughs, and Boroughs specified in Schedule IV. of the Lunacy Act, 1890.	Chargeable to Union								
	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses (including the Metropolitan District Asylums).		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
I.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES (excluding LONDON COUNTY) :									
Anglesey - - -	58	46	104	1	-	1	12	26	38
Beds - - -	221	234	455	-	-	-	5	14	19
Berks - - -	226	257	483	-	-	-	21	27	48
Brecknock - - -	60	86	146	1	-	1	3	6	9
Bucks - - -	286	355	641	2	-	2	11	29	40
Cambridge - - -	107	167	274	1	-	1	5	11	16
Isle of Ely - - -	74	133	207	1	-	1	3	7	10
Cardigan - - -	61	70	131	-	-	-	12	18	30
Carmarthen - - -	166	152	318	1	-	1	14	16	30
Carnarvon - - -	123	122	245	-	-	-	13	21	34
Chester - - -	751	808	1,559	4	6	10	83	109	192
Cornwall - - -	431	482	913	10	5	15	34	69	103
Isles of Scilly - - -	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-
Cumberland - - -	311	264	575	6	2	8	66	27	93
Denbigh - - -	141	118	259	-	-	-	15	25	40
Derby - - -	410	438	848	-	2	2	81	87	168
Devon - - -	506	684	1,190	24	14	38	82	103	185
Dorset - - -	292	355	647	2	2	4	31	46	77
Durham - - -	716	646	1,362	14	5	19	98	130	228
Essex - - -	968	1,442	2,410	25	67	92	76	101	177
Flint - - -	102	83	185	-	-	-	3	11	14
Glamorgan - - -	798	543	1,341	1	1	2	24	30	54
Gloucester - - -	450	592	1,042	2	-	2	50	56	106
Hereford - - -	204	223	427	2	1	3	21	34	55
Herts - - -	463	579	1,042	4	-	4	13	16	29
Hunts - - -	53	90	143	-	-	-	9	4	13
Kent - - -	1,186	1,309	2,495	17	4	21	114	150	264
Lancaster - - -	1,390	1,508	2,898	25	20	45	401	423	824
Leicester - - -	248	304	552	-	-	-	23	45	68
Lincoln :									
Holland Division -	68	85	153	-	-	-	15	7	22
Kesteven Division -	115	141	256	-	-	-	21	17	38
Lindsey Division -	214	221	435	-	-	-	36	31	67
Merioneth - - -	46	52	98	-	-	-	15	14	29
Middlesex - - -	1,186	1,532	2,718	18	10	28	86	145	231
Monmouth - - -	469	312	781	2	-	2	16	20	36
Montgomery - - -	81	80	161	-	2	2	13	16	29
Norfolk - - -	380	528	908	1	-	1	30	46	76
Northampton - - -	279	325	604	1	-	1	19	33	52
Soke of Peterborough -	64	56	120	-	-	-	11	19	30
Northumberland -	363	272	635	3	-	3	22	20	42
Notts - - -	254	286	540	3	3	6	24	48	72
Oxford - - -	193	266	459	-	-	-	20	32	52
Pembroke - - -	104	87	191	-	-	-	5	14	19
Radnor - - -	34	48	82	-	-	-	3	5	8
Rutland - - -	28	32	60	-	-	-	2	1	3
Salop - - -	257	289	546	-	-	-	24	38	62
Somerset - - -	504	664	1,168	17	15	32	46	81	127
Southampton - - -	586	599	1,185	13	20	33	29	54	83
Isle of Wight -	97	164	261	3	1	4	20	23	43



shown by this Table, differs slightly from that given in the Summaries of Appendix B. This is caused by the fact that the compiled from the Annual Returns made by Clerks of the Guardians of Unions and Parishes.

and Parish Rates.						Chargeable to County and Borough Rates.			GRAND TOTAL.			COUNTIES.
Residing with Relatives or Others.			TOTAL.			In County and Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals, and Licensed Houses.						
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
13	23	36	84	95	179	-	-	-	84	95	179	Anglesey.
16	25	41	242	273	515	1	-	1	243	273	516	Beds.
16	11	27	263	295	558	7	-	7	270	295	565	Berks.
4	10	14	68	102	170	8	1	9	76	103	179	Brecknock.
17	23	40	316	407	723	3	2	5	319	409	728	Bucks.
10	19	29	123	197	320	2	-	2	125	197	322	Cambridge.
6	7	13	84	147	231	1	-	1	85	147	232	Isle of Ely
33	34	67	106	122	228	2	1	3	108	123	231	Cardigan.
45	68	113	226	236	462	7	-	7	233	236	469	Carmarthen.
32	53	85	168	196	364	1	-	1	169	196	365	Carnarvon.
45	61	106	883	984	1,867	11	5	16	894	989	1,883	Chester.
14	26	40	489	582	1,071	5	2	7	494	584	1,078	Cornwall.
-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	2	Isles of Scilly.
8	9	17	391	302	693	13	2	15	404	304	708	Cumberland.
25	31	56	181	174	355	2	-	2	183	174	357	Denbigh.
32	42	74	523	569	1,092	-	2	2	523	571	1,094	Derby
80	85	165	692	886	1,578	4	4	8	696	890	1,586	Devon.
12	33	45	337	436	773	3	-	3	340	436	776	Dorset.
30	38	68	858	819	1,677	6	2	8	864	821	1,685	Durham.
56	96	152	1,125	1,706	2,831	12	8	20	1,137	1,714	2,851	Essex.
12	9	21	117	103	220	-	1	1	117	104	221	Flint.
58	85	143	881	659	1,540	18	5	23	899	664	1,563	Glamorgan.
39	63	102	541	711	1,252	3	-	3	544	711	1,255	Gloucester.
15	15	30	242	273	515	1	-	1	243	273	516	Hereford.
10	29	39	490	624	1,114	7	2	9	497	626	1,123	Herts.
3	2	5	65	96	161	2	-	2	67	96	163	Hunts.
46	47	93	1,363	1,510	2,873	29	12	41	1,392	1,522	2,914	Kent.
25	37	62	1,841	1,988	3,829	94	50	144	1,935	2,038	3,973	Lancaster.
33	36	69	304	385	689	-	-	-	304	385	689	Leicester.
19	10	29	102	102	204	1	-	1	103	102	205	Lincoln :
7	15	22	143	173	316	3	-	3	146	173	319	Holland Div.
48	63	111	298	315	613	4	-	4	302	315	617	Kesteven Div.
7	11	18	68	77	145	1	-	1	69	77	146	Lindsey Div.
9	12	21	1,299	1,699	2,998	28	20	48	1,327	1,719	3,046	Merioneth.
19	31	50	506	363	869	6	1	7	512	364	876	Middlesex.
11	17	28	105	115	220	1	-	1	106	115	221	Monmouth.
35	63	98	446	637	1,083	2	1	3	448	638	1,086	Montgomery.
11	12	23	310	370	680	4	-	4	314	370	684	Norfolk.
-	2	2	75	77	152	-	-	-	75	77	152	Northampton.
18	10	28	406	302	708	6	3	9	412	305	717	Soke of Peter-
41	39	80	322	376	698	2	-	2	324	376	700	borough.
25	30	55	238	328	566	1	1	2	239	329	568	Northumberl'd.
23	32	55	132	133	265	2	-	2	134	133	267	Notts.
8	6	14	45	59	104	-	-	-	45	59	104	Oxford
3	1	4	33	34	67	-	-	-	33	34	67	Pembroke.
11	13	24	292	340	632	2	1	3	294	341	635	Radnor.
60	92	152	627	852	1,479	2	2	4	629	854	1,483	Rutland.
32	34	66	660	707	1,367	26	5	31	686	712	1,398	Salop.
8	16	24	128	204	332	-	-	-	128	204	332	Somerset
												Southampton.
												Isle of Wight.

TABLE VIII.—Showing the Distribution and Total Number of Pauper

Administrative Counties, County Boroughs, and Boroughs specified in Schedule IV. of the Lunacy Act, 1890.	Chargeable to Union								
	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses (including the Metropolitan District Asylums).		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
I.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES— <i>cont.</i>									
Stafford - - -	551	573	1,124	3	3	6	107	145	252
Suffolk, East - -	250	300	550	6	3	9	24	33	57
„ West - - -	119	156	275	2	-	2	12	18	30
Surrey - - -	662	916	1,578	16	5	21	71	106	177
Sussex, East - -	311	396	707	1	-	1	17	31	48
„ West - - -	268	357	625	-	-	-	10	18	28
Warwick - - -	317	410	727	13	5	18	19	41	60
Westmorland - -	62	67	129	3	1	4	23	23	46
Wilts - - -	429	524	953	3	1	4	60	98	158
Worcester - - -	379	490	869	2	3	5	31	41	72
York (East Riding) -	211	211	422	-	1	1	7	18	25
„ (North Riding)	321	359	680	6	2	8	14	24	38
„ (West Riding) -	1,316	1,277	2,593	14	5	19	133	181	314
TOTAL of Administrative Counties ( <i>excluding</i> London County) - }	21,321	24,165	45,486	274	209	483	2,308	3,082	5,390
II.—LONDON COUNTY - -	8,122	10,893	19,015	85	111	196	3,590	3,779	7,369
GRAND TOTAL (of Ad- ministrative Counties) }	29,443	35,058	64,501	359	320	679	5,898	6,861	12,759
III.—COUNTY BOROUGHS :									
Barrow-in-Furness -	66	50	116	-	-	-	9	13	22
Bath - - -	129	156	285	-	-	-	19	43	62
Birkenhead - - -	154	168	322	2	-	2	21	37	58
Birmingham - - -	1,093	1,138	2,231	2	5	7	95	110	205
Blackburn - - -	147	159	306	-	2	2	57	49	106
Blackpool - - -	46	51	97	2	-	2	-	-	-
Bolton - - -	310	288	598	5	5	10	2	2	4
Bootle - - -	82	116	198	-	-	-	19	7	26
Bournemouth - - -	1	2	3	59	89	148	-	1	1
Bradford - - -	296	305	601	6	3	9	115	97	212
Brighton - - -	285	392	677	-	-	-	36	30	66
Bristol - - -	428	446	874	17	4	21	207	318	525
Burnley - - -	112	138	250	-	-	-	37	47	84
Burton-upon-Trent -	48	59	107	5	3	8	27	26	53
Bury - - -	59	54	113	-	-	-	22	13	35
Canterbury - - -	59	53	112	-	-	-	5	6	11
Cardiff - - -	278	262	540	6	3	9	14	22	36
Chester - - -	26	45	71	2	1	3	31	34	65
Coventry - - -	80	96	176	-	-	-	10	26	36
Croydon - - -	179	303	482	-	-	-	19	18	37
Derby - - -	170	182	352	-	-	-	13	15	28
Devonport - - -	78	86	164	-	-	-	15	10	25
Dudley - - -	56	70	126	1	-	1	17	45	62
Eastbourne - - -	63	63	126	1	1	2	1	1	2
Exeter - - -	82	106	188	3	1	4	9	9	18
Gateshead - - -	139	139	278	4	1	5	23	26	49
Gloucester - - -	50	67	117	-	-	-	2	3	5
Great Yarmouth -	48	58	106	6	2	8	40	42	82



Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—continued.

and Parish Rates.						Chargeable to County and Borough Rates.						COUNTIES AND COUNTY BOROUGH.
Residing with Relatives or Others.			TOTAL.			In County and Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals, and Licensed Houses.			GRAND TOTAL.			
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
55	95	150	716	816	1,532	4	2	6	720	818	1,538	Stafford.
29	47	76	309	383	692	2	—	2	311	383	694	Suffolk, East.
22	24	46	155	198	353	1	—	1	156	198	354	„ West.
6	20	26	755	1,047	1,802	22	13	35	777	1,060	1,837	Surrey.
6	12	18	335	439	774	9	3	12	344	442	786	Sussex, East.
8	19	27	286	394	680	—	1	1	286	395	681	„ West.
13	31	44	362	487	849	8	2	10	370	489	859	Warwick.
1	6	7	89	97	186	1	—	1	90	97	187	Westmorland.
24	46	70	516	669	1,185	7	1	8	523	670	1,193	Wilts.
14	25	39	426	559	985	1	—	1	427	559	986	Worcester.
12	22	34	230	252	482	3	1	4	233	253	486	York, E. Rid.
24	14	38	365	399	764	11	1	12	376	400	776	„ N. Rid.
58	71	129	1,521	1,534	3,055	22	4	26	1,543	1,538	3,081	„ W. Rid.
1,402	1,958	3,360	25,305	29,414	54,719	424	161	585	25,729	29,575	55,304	
69	143	212	11,866	14,926	26,792	304	236	540	12,170	15,162	27,332	{ London County.
1,471	2,101	3,572	37,171	44,340	81,511	728	397	1,125	37,899	44,737	82,636	TOTAL.
1	9	10	76	72	148	—	—	—	76	72	148	Barrow-in-Furness.
5	12	17	153	211	364	1	—	1	154	211	365	Bath.
10	13	23	187	218	405	—	—	—	187	218	405	Birkenhead.
13	18	31	1,203	1,271	2,474	1	—	1	1,204	1,271	2,475	Birmingham.
—	—	—	204	210	414	—	—	—	204	210	414	Blackburn.
—	—	—	48	51	99	—	1	1	48	52	100	Blackpool.
2	7	9	319	302	621	—	—	—	319	302	621	Bolton.
—	—	—	101	123	224	12	2	14	113	125	238	Bootle.
5	8	13	65	100	165	—	—	—	65	100	165	Bournemouth.
4	4	8	421	409	830	—	—	—	421	409	830	Bradford.
21	45	66	342	467	809	4	4	8	346	471	817	Brighton.
40	65	105	692	833	1,525	—	—	—	692	833	1,525	Bristol.
1	2	3	150	187	337	—	—	—	150	187	337	Burnley.
7	9	16	87	97	184	—	—	—	87	97	184	Burton-upon-Trent.
2	1	3	83	68	151	—	—	—	83	68	151	Bury.
7	4	11	71	63	134	2	1	3	73	64	137	Canterbury.
28	65	93	326	352	678	51	9	60	377	361	738	Cardiff.
5	3	8	64	83	147	—	—	—	64	83	147	Chester.
—	—	—	90	122	212	—	—	—	90	122	212	Coventry.
1	2	3	199	323	522	7	4	11	206	327	533	Croydon.
2	3	5	185	200	385	—	—	—	185	200	385	Derby.
—	—	—	93	96	189	—	—	—	93	96	189	Devonport.
13	27	40	87	142	229	—	—	—	87	142	229	Dudley.
1	—	1	66	65	131	—	—	—	66	65	131	Eastbourne
14	22	36	108	138	246	—	—	—	108	138	246	Exeter.
1	1	2	167	167	334	—	—	—	167	167	334	Gateshead.
1	1	2	53	71	124	—	—	—	53	71	124	Gloucester.
6	7	13	100	109	209	—	—	—	100	109	209	Great Yarmouth.

TABLE VIII.—Showing the Distribution and Total Number of Pauper

Administrative Counties, County Boroughs, and Boroughs specified in Schedule IV. of the Lunacy Act, 1890.	Chargeable to Union								
	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses (including the Metropolitan District Asylums).		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
III.—COUNTY BOROUGHS— <i>cont.</i>									
Grimsby - - -	92	77	169	-	-	-	2	9	11
Halifax - - -	130	123	253	-	3	3	2	1	3
Hastings - - -	67	137	204	-	-	-	5	5	10
Huddersfield - -	119	126	245	-	-	-	17	24	41
Ipswich - - -	85	109	194	4	-	4	13	21	34
Kingston-upon-Hull -	275	322	597	3	3	6	30	22	52
Leeds - - -	620	597	1,217	9	8	17	92	103	195
Leicester - - -	320	361	681	-	-	-	35	27	62
Lincoln - - -	67	73	140	-	-	-	16	17	33
Liverpool - - -	1,162	1,511	2,673	12	7	19	240	190	430
Manchester - - -	848	872	1,720	9	2	11	304	301	605
Merthyr Tydfil - -	98	66	164	-	-	-	9	5	14
Middlesbrough - -	131	115	246	-	-	-	2	5	7
Newcastle-upon-Tyne	468	366	834	7	1	8	5	3	8
Newport (Mon.) -	124	142	266	1	-	1	2	3	5
Northampton - -	153	135	288	-	-	-	8	16	24
Norwich - - -	192	232	424	-	-	-	34	41	75
Nottingham - - -	383	474	857	4	1	5	119	79	198
Oldham - - -	118	127	245	2	8	10	78	89	167
Oxford - - -	75	107	182	1	-	1	7	9	16
Plymouth - - -	185	209	394	10	4	14	40	65	105
Portsmouth - - -	284	295	579	9	8	17	101	77	178
Preston - - -	157	200	357	-	-	-	80	76	156
Reading - - -	103	112	215	-	-	-	23	20	43
Rochdale - - -	75	99	174	2	1	3	36	35	71
Rotherham - - -	88	78	166	-	-	-	-	-	-
St. Helens - - -	93	81	174	-	-	-	52	58	110
Salford - - -	364	306	670	9	7	16	132	145	277
Sheffield - - -	523	562	1,085	6	1	7	116	116	232
Smethwick - - -	90	86	176	-	-	-	2	5	7
Southampton - -	167	157	324	-	2	2	81	73	154
Southport - - -	29	60	89	-	-	-	3	6	9
South Shields - -	89	66	155	3	4	7	50	47	97
Stockport - - -	148	155	303	2	-	2	54	85	139
Stoke-on-Trent - -	276	265	541	-	-	-	44	60	104
Sunderland - - -	219	154	373	1	3	4	38	43	81
Swansea - - -	118	130	248	-	-	-	13	22	35
Tynemouth - - -	84	67	151	2	-	2	1	5	6
Walsall - - -	149	113	262	-	-	-	4	16	20
Warrington - - -	67	72	139	1	1	2	43	32	75
West Bromwich - -	86	82	168	-	-	-	34	26	60
West Ham - - -	481	586	1,067	-	-	-	15	18	33
West Hartlepool - -	41	44	85	-	-	-	17	21	38
Wigan - - -	106	97	203	-	-	-	17	10	27
Wolverhampton - -	133	132	265	-	-	-	28	36	64
Worcester - - -	81	101	182	-	-	-	2	10	12
York - - -	108	113	221	-	-	-	21	33	54
TOTAL (of County Boroughs) - }	14,435	15,546	29,981	218	184	402	2,932	3,160	6,092



Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—continued.

and Parish Rates.						Chargeable to County and Borough Rates.			GRAND TOTAL.			COUNTY BOROUGHES.
Residing with Relatives or Others.			TOTAL.			In County and Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals, and Licensed Houses.						
M	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
9	15	24	103	101	204	—	—	—	103	101	204	Grimsby
4	3	7	136	130	266	1	—	1	137	130	267	Halifax.
—	—	—	72	142	214	1	2	3	73	144	217	Hastings.
—	—	—	136	150	286	—	—	—	136	150	286	Huddersfield.
3	3	6	105	133	238	1	—	1	106	133	239	Ipswich.
16	23	39	324	370	694	18	4	22	342	374	716	Kingston-upon- Hull.
12	17	29	733	725	1,458	9	5	14	742	730	1,472	Leeds.
5	16	21	360	404	764	—	—	—	360	404	764	Leicester.
7	8	15	90	98	188	—	—	—	90	98	188	Lincoln.
2	16	18	1,416	1,724	3,140	123	70	193	1,539	1,794	3,333	Liverpool.
4	4	8	1,165	1,179	2,344	32	34	66	1,197	1,213	2,410	Manchester.
10	25	35	117	96	213	—	—	—	117	96	213	Merthyr Tydfil.
3	2	5	136	122	258	5	—	5	141	122	263	Middlesbrough.
5	9	14	485	379	864	—	—	—	485	379	864	Newcastle- upon-Tyne.
6	11	17	133	156	289	11	1	12	144	157	301	Newport(Mon.).
9	19	28	170	170	340	—	—	—	170	170	340	Northampton.
44	82	126	270	355	625	—	—	—	270	355	625	Norwich.
40	51	91	546	605	1,151	—	—	—	546	605	1,151	Nottingham.
4	3	7	202	227	429	—	—	—	202	227	429	Oldham.
—	—	—	83	116	199	—	—	—	83	116	199	Oxford.
51	68	119	286	346	632	—	—	—	286	346	632	Plymouth.
20	59	79	414	439	853	—	—	—	414	439	853	Portsmouth.
1	1	2	238	277	515	1	1	2	239	278	517	Preston.
—	1	1	126	133	259	1	1	2	127	134	261	Reading.
1	—	1	114	135	249	—	—	—	114	135	249	Rochdale.
1	6	7	89	84	173	—	—	—	89	84	173	Rocherham.
13	14	27	158	153	311	—	—	—	158	153	311	St. Helens.
2	1	3	507	459	966	—	—	—	507	459	966	Salford.
26	28	54	671	707	1,378	5	—	5	676	707	1,383	Sheffield.
4	4	8	96	95	191	—	—	—	96	95	191	Smethwick.
47	67	114	295	299	594	—	—	—	295	299	594	Southampton.
—	—	—	32	66	98	—	—	—	32	66	98	Southport.
5	5	10	147	122	269	1	—	1	148	122	270	South Shields.
9	29	38	213	269	482	—	1	1	213	270	483	Stockport.
14	35	49	334	360	694	1	—	1	335	360	695	Stoke-on-Trent.
2	1	3	260	201	461	—	1	1	260	202	462	Sunderland.
16	31	47	147	183	330	—	—	—	147	183	330	Swansea.
—	—	—	87	72	159	11	2	13	98	74	172	Tynemouth.
30	33	63	183	162	345	—	—	—	183	162	345	Walsall.
5	2	7	116	107	223	1	—	1	117	107	224	Warrington.
6	15	21	126	123	249	—	—	—	126	123	249	W. Bromwich.
14	16	30	510	620	1,130	6	—	6	516	620	1,136	West Ham.
—	—	—	58	65	123	—	—	—	58	65	123	W. Hartlepool.
1	11	12	124	118	242	1	—	1	125	118	243	Wigan.
—	—	—	161	168	329	—	—	—	161	168	329	Wolverhamp- ton.
1	—	1	84	111	195	—	—	—	84	111	195	Worcester.
1	5	6	130	151	281	—	—	—	130	151	281	York.
643	1,067	1,710	18,228	19,957	38,185	307	143	450	18,535	20,100	38,635	TOTAL.

TABLE VIII.—Showing the Distribution and Total Number of Pauper

Administrative Counties, County Boroughs, and Boroughs specified in Schedule IV. of the Lunacy Act, 1890.	Chargeable to Union								
	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses (including the Metropolitan District Asylums).		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
IV.—BOROUGHES SPECIFIED IN SCHEDULE IV. OF LUNACY ACT, 1890 :									
Barnstaple - -	12	31	43	-	-	-	1	7	8
Bedford - -	37	63	100	-	-	-	2	8	10
Bury St. Edmunds -	25	34	59	-	-	-	1	-	1
Cambridge - -	50	82	132	3	-	3	-	1	1
Colchester - -	45	70	115	6	1	7	3	2	5
Doncaster - -	21	25	46	1	-	1	9	10	19
Grantham - -	30	21	51	-	-	-	12	6	18
Gravesend - -	41	41	82	-	-	-	5	7	12
Guildford - -	30	42	72	-	-	-	2	4	6
Hereford - -	37	46	83	-	-	-	3	4	7
King's Lynn - -	22	23	45	-	-	-	8	7	15
London, City of -	81	115	196	-	-	-	105	70	175
Newbury - -	19	29	48	-	-	-	-	-	-
Newcastle - under Lyme. - -	18	25	43	-	-	-	1	6	7
New Windsor - -	20	19	39	-	-	-	3	8	11
Shrewsbury - -	44	45	89	-	-	-	7	9	16
Tiverton - -	21	21	42	1	4	5	-	-	-
Warwick - -	19	30	49	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wenlock - -	27	21	48	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL (of Scheduled Boroughs) - - }	599	783	1,382	11	5	16	162	149	311
GRAND TOTAL -	44,477	51,387	95,864	588	509	1,097	8,992	10,170	19,162



Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—continued.

and Parish Rates.						Chargeable to County and Borough Rates.						BOROUGHES.
Residing with Relatives or Others.			TOTAL.			In County and Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals, and Licensed Houses.			GRAND TOTAL.			
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
-	-	-	13	38	51	-	-	-	13	38	51	Barnstaple.
-	-	-	39	71	110	1	2	3	40	73	113	Bedford.
3	4	7	29	38	67	-	-	-	29	38	67	Bury St. Ed munds.
4	2	6	57	85	142	-	-	-	57	85	142	Cambridge.
4	7	11	58	80	138	-	-	-	58	80	138	Colchester.
3	1	4	34	36	70	-	-	-	34	36	70	Doncaster.
2	2	4	44	29	73	1	-	1	45	29	74	Grantham.
-	-	-	46	48	94	-	-	-	46	48	94	Gravesend.
1	1	2	33	47	80	-	-	-	33	47	80	Guildford.
4	7	11	44	57	101	-	-	-	44	57	101	Hereford.
4	12	16	34	42	76	-	-	-	34	42	76	King's Lynn.'
-	-	-	186	185	371	72	26	98	258	211	469	London, City of.
-	1	1	19	30	49	-	-	-	19	30	49	Newbury.
-	-	-	19	31	50	-	-	-	19	31	50	Newcastle- under-Lyme.
-	-	-	23	27	50	-	-	-	23	27	50	New Windsor.
-	-	-	51	54	105	-	-	-	51	54	105	Shrewsbury.
-	2	2	22	27	49	-	-	-	22	27	49	Tiverton.
-	-	-	19	30	49	-	-	-	19	30	49	Warwick.
-	3	3	27	24	51	-	-	-	27	24	51	Wenlock.
25	42	67	797	979	1,776	74	28	102	871	1,007	1,878	TOTAL.
2,139	3,210	5,349	56,196	65,276	121,472	1,109	568	1,677	57,305	65,844	123,149	GRAND TOTAL.

TABLE IX.—Showing the Distribution of PAUPER LUNATICS, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind on the 1st of January in each of the Years **1859, 1864, 1869, 1874, 1879, 1884, 1889, 1894, 1899, and 1903—1912**, inclusive.

Note.—Criminal Lunatics are entirely excluded throughout this Table.

1ST JANUARY.	Total Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c.	Where Maintained.			Proportion [per Cent.] to the Total Number.		
		In Asylums, Hospitals, and Licensed Houses.	In Work- houses (including, since 1870, Metropolitan District Asylums).	With Relatives or Others.	In Asylums, Hospitals, and Licensed Houses.	In Work- houses.	With Relatives or Others.
1859	31,401	17,640	7,963	5,798	56·18	25·36	18·46
1864	38,758	22,507	9,710	6,541	58·07	25·05	16·88
1869	46,732	28,564	11,181	6,987	61·12	23·93	14·95
1874	54,334	32,477	15,018	6,839	59·77	27·64	12·59
1879	61,627	39,392	16,005	6,230	63·92	25·97	10·11
1884	69,959	46,504	17,377	6,078	66·47	24·84	8·69
1889	75,632	52,193	17,509	5,930	69·01	23·15	7·84
1894	83,025	60,457	16,869	5,699	72·82	20·32	6·86
1899	95,628	72,215	17,453	5,960	75·52	18·25	6·23
1903	103,794	81,171	17,104	5,519	78·20	16·48	5·32
1904	106,771	83,468	17,787	5,516	78·17	16·66	5·17
1905	109,277	85,909	17,806	5,562	78·62	16·29	5·09
1906	111,256	87,896	17,742	5,618	79·00	15·95	5·05
1907	113,136	89,637	17,904	5,595	79·23	15·82	4·95
1908	114,989	91,393	18,063	5,533	79·48	15·71	4·81
1909	117,377	93,495	18,396	5,486	79·65	15·67	4·68
1910	118,901	94,994	18,268	5,639	79·89	15·37	4·74
1911	121,172	96,986	18,728	5,458	80·04	15·46	4·50
1912	123,400	98,889	19,162	5,349	80·14	15·53	4·33



TABLE X.—Showing the Total Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind in the various Administrative Counties, County Boroughs, and Boroughs specified in Schedule IV. of the Lunacy Act, 1890, of England and Wales, and Isles of Scilly, on the 1st January 1911, and 1st January 1912 ; together with the Increase or Decrease in the Numbers on 1st January 1912, as compared with 1st January 1911.

(Increase or decrease is in some cases due to changes in area.)

Administrative Counties, County Boroughs, and Boroughs specified in Schedule IV. of the Lunacy Act, 1890.	Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c.						Increase.		Decrease.		Net Increase.	Net Decrease.	
	1st-January 1911.			1st January 1912.									
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
I.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES (excluding LONDON COUNTY):													
Anglesey . . . . .	88	104	192	84	95	179	—	—	4	9	—	13	
Beds . . . . .	230	283	513	243	273	516	13	—	—	10	3	—	
Berks . . . . .	264	301	565	270	295	565	6	—	—	6	—	—	
Part of Berks was transferred to Reading C.B. in 1911; population transferred was 2,710.													
Brecknock - . . . .	74	102	176	76	103	179	2	1	—	—	3	—	
Bucks . . . . .	301	403	704	319	409	728	18	6	—	—	24	—	
Cambridge - . . . .	118	189	307	125	197	322	7	8	—	—	15	—	
Isle of Ely . . . . .	82	142	224	85	147	232	3	5	—	—	8	—	
Cardigan - . . . .	105	135	240	108	123	231	3	—	—	12	—	9	
Carmarthen . . . . .	232	235	467	233	236	469	1	1	—	—	2	—	
Carnarvon - . . . .	153	199	352	169	196	365	16	—	—	3	13	—	
Chester . . . . .	874	913	1,787	894	989	1,883	20	76	—	—	96	—	
Cornwall . . . . .	480	568	1,048	494	584	1,078	14	16	—	—	30	—	
Isles of Scilly - . . .	2	—	2	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Cumberland . . . . .	405	303	708	404	304	708	—	1	1	—	—	—	
Denbigh . . . . .	176	171	347	183	174	357	7	3	—	—	10	—	
Derby . . . . .	495	568	1,063	523	571	1,094	28	3	—	—	31	—	
Devon . . . . .	713	879	1,592	696	890	1,586	—	11	17	—	—	6	
Dorset . . . . .	345	419	764	340	436	776	—	17	5	—	12	—	
Durham . . . . .	808	811	1,619	864	821	1,685	56	10	—	—	66	—	
Essex - . . . . .	1,097	1,624	2,721	1,137	1,714	2,851	40	90	—	—	130	—	
Flint - . . . . .	113	115	228	117	104	221	4	—	—	11	—	7	
Glamorgan - . . . .	892	677	1,569	899	664	1,563	7	—	—	13	—	6	
Gloucester - . . . .	536	713	1,249	544	711	1,255	8	—	—	2	6	—	
Hereford . . . . .	249	283	532	243	273	516	—	—	6	10	—	16	
Herts - . . . . .	484	628	1,112	497	626	1,123	13	—	—	2	11	—	
Hunts . . . . .	69	102	171	67	96	163	—	—	2	6	—	8	
Kent - . . . . .	1,371	1,530	2,901	1,392	1,522	2,914	21	—	—	8	13	—	
Lancaster . . . . .	1,925	1,992	3,917	1,935	2,038	3,973	10	46	—	—	56	—	
Leicester . . . . .	315	377	692	304	385	689	—	8	11	—	—	3	
Lincoln :													
Holland Division . . .	102	101	203	103	102	205	1	1	—	—	2	—	
Kesteven Division . .	144	169	313	146	173	319	2	4	—	—	6	—	
Lindsey Division . . .	292	313	605	302	315	617	10	2	—	—	12	—	
Merioneth - . . . .	69	78	147	69	77	146	—	—	—	1	—	1	
Middlesex - . . . .	1,253	1,637	2,890	1,327	1,719	3,046	74	82	—	—	156	—	
Monmouth . . . . .	506	361	867	512	364	876	6	3	—	—	9	—	





TABLE X.—Showing the Total Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c.—*continued*.

Administrative Counties, County Boroughs, and Boroughs, specified in Schedule IV. of the Lunacy Act, 1890.	Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c.						Increase.		Decrease.		Net Increase.	Net Decrease.
	1st January 1911.			1st January 1912.								
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
I.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES— <i>continued</i> .												
York (East Riding) - -	225	259	484	233	253	486	8	-	-	6	2	-
„ (North Riding) - -	369	372	741	376	400	776	7	28	-	-	35	-
„ (West Riding) - -	1,519	1,523	3,042	1,543	1,538	3,081	24	15	-	-	39	-
II.—LONDON COUNTY -	11,935	14,925	26,860	12,170	15,162	27,332	235	237	-	-	472	-
III.—COUNTY BOROUGHs:												
Barrow-in-Furness - -	73	65	138	76	72	148	3	7	-	-	10	-
Bath - - - - -	121	165	286	154	211	365	33	46	-	-	79	-
Part of Somerset was transferred to Bath C.B. in 1911; population transferred was 18,452.												
Birkenhead - - -	191	219	410	187	218	405	-	-	4	1	-	5
Birmingham - - -	935	936	1,871	1,204	1,271	2,475	269	335	-	-	604	-
Parts of Stafford C., War- wick C., and Worcester C. were transferred to Birmingham C.B. in 1911; total population transferred was 314,369.												
Blackburn - - -	201	208	409	204	210	414	3	2	-	-	5	-
Blackpool - - -	50	58	108	48	52	100	-	-	2	6	-	8
Bolton - - - -	305	310	615	319	302	621	14	-	-	8	6	-
Bootle - - - -	116	119	235	113	125	238	-	6	3	-	3	-
Bournemouth - -	67	91	158	65	100	165	-	9	2	-	7	-
Bradford - - -	410	379	789	421	409	830	11	30	-	-	41	-
Brighton - - -	345	509	854	346	471	817	1	-	-	38	-	37
Bristol - - - -	665	844	1,509	692	833	1,525	27	-	-	11	16	-
Burnley - - - -	152	185	337	150	187	337	-	2	2	-	-	-
Burton-upon-Trent -	74	82	156	87	97	184	13	15	-	-	28	-
Bury - - - - -	80	72	152	83	68	151	3	-	-	4	-	1
Canterbury - - -	73	61	134	73	64	137	-	3	-	-	3	-
Cardiff - - - -	393	403	796	377	361	738	-	-	16	42	-	58
Chester - - - -	63	82	145	64	83	147	1	1	-	-	2	-
Coventry - - - -	93	120	213	90	122	212	-	2	3	-	-	1
Croydon - - - -	194	299	493	206	327	533	12	28	-	-	40	-
Derby - - - - -	179	198	377	185	200	385	6	2	-	-	8	-
Devonport - - -	96	104	200	93	96	189	-	-	3	8	-	11
Dudley - - - -	89	132	221	87	142	229	-	10	2	-	8	-
Eastbourne - - -	—	—	—	66	65	131	-	-	-	-	-	-
Made a County Borough in 1911.												
Exeter - - - -	115	151	266	108	138	246	-	-	7	13	-	20
Gateshead - - -	163	149	312	167	167	334	4	18	-	-	22	-
Gloucester - - -	54	71	125	53	71	124	-	-	1	-	-	1

TABLE X.—Showing the Total Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c.—continued.

Administrative Counties, County Boroughs, and Boroughs, specified in Schedule IV. of the Lunacy Act, 1890.	Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c.						Increase.		Decrease.		Net Increase.	Net Decrease.
	1st January 1911.			1st January 1912.								
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
III.—COUNTY BOROUGHS—continued.												
Great Yarmouth	97	116	213	100	109	209	3	-	-	7	-	4
Grimsby	102	99	201	103	101	204	1	2	-	-	3	-
Halifax	145	117	262	137	130	267	-	13	8	-	5	-
Hastings	69	150	219	73	144	217	4	-	-	6	-	2
Huddersfield	143	152	295	136	150	286	-	-	7	2	-	9
Ipswich	106	126	232	106	133	239	-	7	-	-	7	-
Kingston-upon-Hull	315	349	664	342	374	716	27	25	-	-	52	-
Leeds	707	678	1,385	742	730	1,472	35	52	-	-	87	-
Leicester	355	427	782	360	404	764	5	-	-	23	-	18
Lincoln	88	102	190	90	98	188	2	-	-	4	-	2
Liverpool	1,468	1,784	3,252	1,539	1,794	3,333	71	10	-	-	81	-
Manchester	1,157	1,201	2,358	1,197	1,213	2,410	40	12	-	-	52	-
Merthyr Tydfil	115	97	212	117	96	213	2	-	-	1	1	-
Middlesbrough	135	128	263	141	122	263	6	-	-	6	-	-
Newcastle-upon-Tyne	471	392	863	485	379	864	14	-	-	13	1	-
Newport (Mon.)	146	146	292	144	157	301	-	11	2	-	9	-
Northampton	165	169	334	170	170	340	5	1	-	-	6	-
Norwich	260	355	615	270	355	625	10	-	-	-	10	-
Nottingham	532	596	1,128	546	605	1,151	14	9	-	-	23	-
Oldham	211	224	435	202	227	429	-	3	9	-	-	6
Oxford	81	109	190	83	116	199	2	7	-	-	9	-
Plymouth	298	371	669	286	346	632	-	-	12	25	-	37
Portsmouth	389	411	800	414	439	853	25	28	-	-	53	-
Preston	232	269	501	239	278	517	7	9	-	-	16	-
Reading	109	126	235	127	134	261	18	8	-	-	26	-
Parts of Berks and Oxford C. were transferred to Reading C.B. in 1911; total population trans- ferred was 12,495.												
Rochdale	114	132	246	114	135	249	-	3	-	-	3	-
Rotherham	93	91	184	89	84	173	-	-	4	7	-	11
St. Helens	125	119	244	158	153	311	33	34	-	-	67	-
Salford	487	452	939	507	459	966	20	7	-	-	27	-
Sheffield	647	695	1,342	676	707	1,383	29	12	-	-	41	-
Smethwick	95	80	175	96	95	191	1	15	-	-	16	-
Southampton	285	277	562	295	299	594	10	22	-	-	32	-
Southport	34	62	96	32	66	98	-	4	2	-	2	-
South Shields	143	124	267	148	122	270	5	-	-	2	3	-
Stockport	199	258	457	213	270	483	14	12	-	-	26	-
Stoke-on-Trent	304	346	650	335	360	695	31	14	-	-	45	-
Sunderland	250	201	451	260	202	462	10	1	-	-	11	-
Swansea	150	180	330	147	183	330	-	3	3	-	-	-
Tynemouth	94	82	176	98	74	172	4	-	-	8	-	4
Walsall	182	156	338	183	162	345	1	6	-	-	7	-
Warrington	109	102	211	117	107	224	8	5	-	-	13	-
West Bromwich	130	131	261	126	123	249	-	-	4	8	-	12
West Ham	481	602	1,083	516	620	1,136	35	18	-	-	53	-
West Hartlepool	55	63	118	58	65	123	3	2	-	-	5	-
Wigan	120	118	238	125	118	243	5	-	-	-	5	-
Wolverhampton	163	171	334	161	168	329	-	-	2	3	-	5
Worcester	82	113	195	84	111	195	2	-	-	2	-	-
York	128	150	278	130	151	281	2	1	-	-	3	-



TABLE X.—Showing the Total Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c.—*continued*.

Administrative Counties County Boroughs, and Boroughs, specified in Schedule IV. of the Lunacy Act, 1890.	Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c.						Increase.		Decrease.		Net Increase.	Net Decrease.	
	1st January 1911.			1st January 1912.									
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
IV.—BOROUGHES SPECIFIED IN SCHEDULE IV. OF THE LUNACY ACT, 1890 :													
Barnstaple - - - -	10	37	47	13	38	51	3	1	-	-	4	-	
Bedford - - - -	36	72	108	40	73	113	4	1	-	-	5	-	
Bury St. Edmunds - -	26	36	62	29	38	67	3	2	-	-	5	-	
Cambridge - - - -	58	90	148	57	85	142	-	-	1	5	-	6	
Colchester - - - -	65	75	140	58	80	138	-	5	7	-	-	2	
Doncaster - - - -	31	39	70	34	36	70	3	-	-	3	-	-	
Grantham - - - -	35	27	62	45	29	74	10	2	-	-	12	-	
Gravesend - - - -	47	47	94	46	48	94	-	1	1	-	-	-	
Guildford - - - -	33	53	86	33	47	80	-	-	-	6	-	6	
Hereford - - - -	44	60	104	44	57	101	-	-	-	3	-	3	
King's Lynn - - - -	37	41	78	34	42	76	-	1	3	-	-	2	
London, City of - -	252	214	466	258	211	469	6	-	-	3	3	-	
Newbury - - - -	23	30	53	19	30	49	-	-	4	-	-	4	
Newcastle-under-Lyme -	22	34	56	19	31	50	-	-	3	3	-	6	
New Windsor - - - -	20	29	49	23	27	50	3	-	-	2	1	-	
Shrewsbury - - - -	47	57	104	51	54	105	4	-	-	3	1	-	
Tiverton - - - -	21	29	50	22	27	49	1	-	-	2	-	1	
Warwick - - - -	17	29	46	19	30	49	2	1	-	-	3	-	
Wenlock - - - -	27	25	52	27	24	51	-	-	-	1	-	1	

TABLE XI.—Showing the Total Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Boroughs specified in Schedule IV. of the Lunacy Act, 1890, of England and Wales, the Increase in the numbers on 1st January 1912, as compared with

Note.—The increase or decrease shown in this Table for each area does not instances due to increase or decrease in

Administrative Counties, County Boroughs, and Boroughs specified in Schedule IV. of the Lunacy Act, 1890.	Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c., on 1st January 1907.			Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c., on 1st January 1912.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
I.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES (excluding LONDON COUNTY).						
Anglesey - - - - -	83	84	167	84	95	179
Beds - - - - -	228	286	514	243	273	516
Berks(a) - - - - -	248	282	530	270	295	565
Brecknock - - - - -	84	103	187	76	103	179
Bucks - - - - -	288	363	651	319	409	728
Cambridge - - - - -	117	192	309	125	197	322
Isle of Ely - - - - -	92	131	223	85	147	232
Cardigan - - - - -	90	135	225	108	123	231
Carmarthen - - - - -	214	248	462	233	236	469
Carnarvon - - - - -	159	186	345	169	196	365
Chester - - - - -	734	850	1,584	894	989	1,883
Cornwall - - - - -	443	548	991	494	584	1,078
Isles of Scilly - - - - -	3	—	3	2	—	2
Cumberland - - - - -	375	310	685	404	304	708
Denbigh - - - - -	167	178	345	183	174	357
Derby - - - - -	459	501	960	523	571	1,094
Devon - - - - -	697	880	1,577	696	890	1,586
Dorset - - - - -	357	416	773	340	436	776
Durham - - - - -	736	706	1,442	864	821	1,685
Essex - - - - -	1,001	1,480	2,481	1,137	1,714	2,851
Flint - - - - -	103	113	216	117	104	221
Glamorgan(b) - - - - -	887	733	1,620	899	664	1,563
Gloucester - - - - -	514	703	1,217	544	711	1,255
Hereford - - - - -	244	266	510	243	273	516
Herts - - - - -	403	545	948	497	626	1,123
Hunts - - - - -	57	87	144	67	96	163
Kent - - - - -	1,280	1,505	2,785	1,392	1,522	2,914
Lancaster(c) - - - - -	1,891	1,960	3,851	1,935	2,038	3,973
Leicester - - - - -	277	343	620	304	385	689
Lincoln :—						
Holland Division - - - - -	92	106	198	103	102	205
Kesteven „ - - - - -	126	145	271	146	173	319
Lindsey „ - - - - -	251	295	546	302	315	617
Merioneth - - - - -	67	78	145	69	77	146
Middlesex - - - - -	1,040	1,335	2,375	1,327	1,719	3,046
Monmouth - - - - -	444	395	839	512	364	876
Montgomery - - - - -	97	125	222	106	115	221
Norfolk(d) - - - - -	439	580	1,019	448	638	1,086
Northampton - - - - -	265	351	616	314	370	684
Soke of Peterborough - - - - -	67	60	127	75	77	152
Northumberland - - - - -	328	276	604	412	305	717
Notts - - - - -	304	325	629	324	376	700
Oxford(g) - - - - -	240	321	561	239	329	568

(a) Part transferred to Reading C.B. in 1911 ; population transferred was 2,710 (Census 1911.)  
(b) Part transferred to Merthyr Tydfil C.B. in 1908 ; population transferred was 69,228.  
(c) Part transferred to Manchester C.B. in 1909—population transferred was 38,049 (Census 1901).



Unsound Mind, in the various Administrative Counties, County Boroughs, and the Isles of Scilly, on the 1st January 1907 and 1st January 1912; together with 1st January 1907, and the Average Annual Increase in the Five Years.

necessarily indicate an increase or decrease in *Lunacy*, as it is in some the *Population* caused by changes in area.

Increase in the Five Years.			Average Annual Increase in the Five Years.			Percentage of Average Annual Increase in the Five Years.			Administrative Counties, County Boroughs, and Boroughs specified in Schedule IV. of the Lunacy Act, 1890.
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
1	11	12	—	2	2	—	2·4	1·2	Anglesey.
15	(e)	2	3	—	—	1·3	—	—	Beds.
22	13	35	4	3	7	1·6	1·1	1·3	Berks.
(e)	—	(e)	—	—	—	—	—	—	Brecknock.
31	46	77	6	9	15	2·1	2·5	2·3	Bucks.
8	5	13	2	1	3	1·7	·5	1·0	Cambridge.
(e)	16	9	—	3	2	—	2·3	·9	Isle of Ely.
18	(e)	6	4	—	1	4·4	—	·4	Cardigan.
19	(e)	7	4	—	1	1·9	—	·2	Carmarthen.
10	10	20	2	2	4	1·3	1·1	1·2	Carnarvon.
160	139	299	32	28	60	4·4	3·3	3·8	Chester.
51	36	87	10	7	17	2·3	1·3	1·7	Cornwall.
(e)	—	(e)	—	—	—	—	—	—	Isles of Scilly.
29	(e)	23	6	—	5	1·6	—	·7	Cumberland.
16	(e)	12	3	—	2	1·8	—	·6	Denbigh.
64	70	134	13	14	27	2·8	2·8	2·8	Derby.
(e)	10	9	—	2	2	—	·2	·1	Devon.
(e)	20	3	—	4	1	—	1·0	·1	Dorset.
128	115	243	26	23	49	3·5	3·3	3·4	Durham.
136	234	370	27	47	74	2·7	3·2	3·0	Essex.
14	(e)	5	3	—	1	2·9	—	·5	Flint.
12	(e)	(e)	2	—	—	(f)	—	—	Glamorgan.
30	8	38	6	2	8	1·2	·3	·7	Gloucester.
(e)	7	6	—	1	1	—	·4	·2	Hereford.
94	81	175	19	16	35	4·7	2·9	3·7	Herts.
10	9	19	2	2	4	3·5	2·3	2·8	Hunts.
112	17	129	22	3	26	1·7	·2	·9	Kent.
44	78	122	9	16	24	(f)	(f)	(f)	Lancaster.
27	42	69	5	8	14	1·8	2·3	2·3	Leicester.
11	(e)	7	2	—	1	2·2	—	·5	Lincoln :—
20	28	48	4	6	10	3·2	4·1	3·7	Holland Division.
51	20	71	10	4	14	4·0	1·4	2·6	Kesteven "
2	(e)	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	Lindsey "
287	384	671	57	77	134	5·5	5·8	5·6	Merioneth.
68	(e)	37	14	—	7	3·2	—	·8	Middlesex.
9	(e)	(e)	2	—	—	2·1	—	—	Monmouth.
9	58	67	2	12	13	(f)	(f)	(f)	Montgomery.
49	19	68	10	4	14	3·8	1·1	2·3	Norfolk.
8	17	25	2	3	5	3·0	5·0	3·9	Northampton.
84	29	113	17	6	23	5·2	2·2	3·8	Soke of Peterborough.
20	51	71	4	10	14	1·3	3·1	2·2	Northumberland.
(e)	8	7	—	2	1	—	(f)	(f)	Notts.
									Oxford.

(d) Part transferred to Norwich C.B. in 1907; population transferred was 2,189 (Census 1901).

(e) Decrease.

(f) Percentage not given as it is affected by changes in area.

(g) Part transferred to Reading C.B. in 1911; population transferred was 9,785 (Census 1911).

TABLE XI.—Showing the Total Number of Pauper Lunatics,

Administrative Counties, County Boroughs, and Boroughs specified in Schedule IV. of the Lunacy Act, 1890.	Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c., on 1st January 1907.			Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c., on 1st January 1912.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
I.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES— <i>cont.</i>						
Pembroke - - - - -	123	139	262	134	133	267
Radnor - - - - -	59	58	117	45	59	104
Rutland - - - - -	32	23	55	33	34	67
Salop - - - - -	281	369	650	294	341	635
Somerset( <i>a</i> ) - - - - -	629	852	1,481	629	854	1,483
Southampton - - - - -	614	604	1,218	686	712	1,398
Isle of Wight - - - - -	119	167	286	128	204	332
Stafford( <i>b</i> ) - - - - -	1,015	1,132	2,147	720	818	1,538
Suffolk (East) - - - - -	275	368	643	311	383	694
„ (West) - - - - -	138	173	311	156	198	354
Surrey - - - - -	654	929	1,583	777	1,060	1,837
Sussex (East) ( <i>c</i> ) - - - - -	344	458	802	344	442	786
„ (West) - - - - -	268	377	645	286	395	681
Warwick( <i>d</i> ) - - - - -	409	515	924	370	489	859
Westmorland - - - - -	91	91	182	90	97	187
Wilts - - - - -	515	649	1,164	523	670	1,193
Worcester( <i>i</i> ) - - - - -	492	644	1,136	427	559	986
York (East Riding) - - - - -	230	247	477	233	253	486
„ (North „) - - - - -	366	395	761	376	400	776
„ (West „) - - - - -	1,407	1,413	2,820	1,543	1,538	3,081
II.—LONDON COUNTY - - - - -	11,184	14,095	25,279	12,170	15,162	27,332
III.—COUNTY BOROUGHs.						
Barrow-in-Furness - - - - -	67	62	129	76	72	148
Bath( <i>e</i> ) - - - - -	124	159	283	154	211	365
Birkenhead - - - - -	174	223	397	187	218	405
Birmingham( <i>f</i> ) - - - - -	924	886	1,810	1,204	1,271	2,475
Blackburn - - - - -	198	194	392	204	210	414
Blackpool - - - - -	41	46	87	48	52	100
Bolton - - - - -	293	299	592	319	302	621
Bootle - - - - -	94	104	198	113	125	238
Bournemouth - - - - -	53	72	125	65	100	165
Bradford - - - - -	393	360	753	421	409	830
Brighton - - - - -	312	436	748	346	471	817
Bristol - - - - -	672	879	1,551	692	833	1,525
Burnley - - - - -	155	165	320	150	187	337
Burton-upon-Trent - - - - -	73	87	160	87	97	184
Bury - - - - -	78	77	155	83	68	151
Canterbury - - - - -	52	43	95	73	64	137
Cardiff - - - - -	361	354	715	377	361	738
Chester - - - - -	58	83	141	64	83	147
Coventry - - - - -	77	101	178	90	122	212
Croydon - - - - -	160	273	433	206	327	533
Derby - - - - -	166	175	341	185	200	385
Devonport - - - - -	78	96	174	93	96	189
Dudley - - - - -	94	109	203	87	142	229

(*a*) Part transferred to Bath C.B. in 1911; population transferred was 18,452 (Census 1911).  
(*b*) Part transferred to Smethwick C.B. in 1907—population transferred was 54,539 (Census 1901); part to the new County Borough of Stoke-on-Trent in 1910—population transferred was 152,486; and part to Birmingham C.B. in 1911—population transferred was 68,610 (Census 1911).  
(*c*) Part transferred to the new County Borough of Eastbourne in 1911; population transferred was 52,542 (Census 1911).  
(*d*) Part transferred to Birmingham C.B. in 1911; population transferred was 107,360 (Census 1911).



Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—*continued*.

Increase in the Five Years.			Average Annual Increase in the Five Years.			Percentage of Average Annual Increase in the Five Years.			Administrative Counties, County Boroughs, and Boroughs specified in Schedule IV. of the Lunacy Act, 1890.
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
11	(g)	5	2	—	1	1·6	—	·4	Pembroke.
(g)	1	(g)	—	—	—	—	—	—	Radnor.
1.	11	12	—	2	2	—	8·7	3·6	Rutland.
13	(g)	(g)	3	—	—	1·1	—	—	Salop.
—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	Somerset.
72	108	180	14	22	36	2·3	3·6	3·0	Southampton.
9	37	46	2	7	9	1·7	4·2	3·1	Isle of Wight.
(g)	(g)	(g)	—	—	—	—	—	—	Stafford.
36	15	51	7	3	10	2·5	·8	1·6	Suffolk (East).
18	25	43	4	5	9	2·9	2·9	2·9	„ (West).
123	131	254	25	26	51	3·8	2·8	3·2	Surrey.
—	(g)	(g)	—	—	—	—	—	—	Sussex (East).
18	18	36	4	4	7	1·5	1·1	1·1	„ (West).
(g)	(g)	(g)	—	—	—	—	—	—	Warwick.
(g)	6	5	—	1	1	—	1·1	·5	Westmorland.
8	21	29	2	4	6	·4	·6	·5	Wilts.
(g)	(g)	(g)	—	—	—	—	—	—	Worcester.
3	6	9	1	1	2	·4	·4	·4	York (E. Riding).
10	5	15	2	1	3	·5	·3	·4	„ (N. „ ).
136	125	261	27	25	52	1·9	1·8	1·8	„ (W. „ ).
986	1,067	2,053	197	213	411	1·8	1·5	1·6	
Average Annual increase (per cent.) for all Counties.						1·5	1·2	1·3	
9	10	19	2	2	4	3·0	3·2	3·1	Barrow-in-Furness.
30	52	82	6	10	16	(h)	(h)	(h)	Bath.
13	(g)	8	3	—	2	1·7	—	·5	Birkenhead.
280	385	665	56	77	133	(h)	(h)	(h)	Birmingham.
6	16	22	1	3	4	·5	1·5	1·0	Blackburn.
7	6	13	1	1	3	2·4	2·2	3·4	Blackpool.
26	3	29	5	1	6	1·7	·3	1·0	Bolton.
19	21	40	4	4	8	4·3	3·8	4·0	Bootle.
12	28	40	2	6	8	3·8	8·3	6·4	Bournemouth.
28	49	77	6	10	15	1·5	2·8	2·0	Bradford.
34	35	69	7	7	14	2·2	1·6	1·9	Brighton.
20	(g)	(g)	4	—	—	·6	—	—	Bristol.
(g)	22	17	—	4	3	—	(h)	(h)	Burnley.
14	10	24	3	2	5	4·1	2·3	3·1	Burton-upon-Trent.
5	(g)	(g)	1	—	—	(h)	—	—	Bury.
21	21	42	4	4	8	7·7	9·3	8·4	Canterbury.
16	7	23	3	1	5	·8	·3	·7	Cardiff.
6	—	6	1	—	1	1·7	—	·7	Chester.
13	21	34	3	4	7	3·9	4·0	3·9	Coventry.
46	54	100	9	11	20	5·6	4·0	4·6	Croydon.
19	25	44	4	5	9	2·4	2·9	2·6	Derby.
15	—	15	3	—	3	3·8	—	1·7	Devonport.
(g)	33	26	—	7	5	—	6·4	2·5	Dudley.

(e) Part of Somerset was transferred to Bath C.B. in 1911; population transferred was 18,452 (Census 1911).

(f) Parts of Stafford C., Warwick C., and Worcester C. were transferred to Birmingham C.B. in 1911; total population transferred was 314,369 (Census 1911).

(g) Decrease.

(h) Percentage not given as it is affected by changes in area.

(i) Part transferred to Birmingham C.B. in 1911; population transferred was 138,399 (Census 1911).

TABLE XI.—Showing the Total Number of Pauper Lunatics,

Administrative Counties, County Boroughs, and Boroughs specified in Schedule IV. of the Lunacy Act, 1890.	Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c., on 1st January 1907.			Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c., on 1st January 1912.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
III.—COUNTY BOROUGHS— <i>cont.</i>						
Eastbourne( <i>a</i> )	—	—	—	66	65	131
Exeter	116	139	255	108	138	246
Gateshead	144	124	268	167	167	334
Gloucester	48	68	116	53	71	124
Great Yarmouth	79	89	168	100	109	209
Grimsby	91	84	175	103	101	204
Halifax	141	116	257	137	130	267
Hanley( <i>b</i> )	102	111	213	—	—	—
Hastings	55	111	166	73	144	217
Huddersfield	119	134	253	136	150	286
Ipswich	111	134	245	106	133	239
Kingston-upon-Hull	299	315	614	342	374	716
Leeds	593	605	1,198	742	730	1,472
Leicester	360	382	742	360	404	764
Lincoln	88	88	176	90	98	188
Liverpool	1,355	1,733	3,088	1,539	1,794	3,333
Manchester( <i>c</i> )	1,003	1,067	2,070	1,197	1,213	2,410
Merthyr Tydfil( <i>d</i> )	—	—	—	117	96	213
Middlesbrough	122	117	239	141	122	263
Newcastle-upon-Tyne	449	361	810	485	379	864
Newport (Mon.)	130	135	265	144	157	301
Northampton	158	141	299	170	170	340
Norwich( <i>e</i> )	224	319	543	270	355	625
Nottingham	501	596	1,097	546	605	1,151
Oldham	202	225	427	202	227	429
Oxford	67	112	179	83	116	199
Plymouth	259	346	605	286	346	632
Portsmouth	374	451	825	414	439	853
Preston	200	261	461	239	278	517
Reading( <i>f</i> )	89	117	206	127	134	261
Rochdale	101	133	234	114	135	249
Rotherham	85	83	168	89	84	173
St. Helens	130	124	254	158	153	311
Salford	486	436	922	507	459	966
Sheffield	562	612	1,174	676	707	1,383
Smethwick( <i>g</i> )	—	—	—	96	95	191
Southampton	232	235	467	295	299	594
Southport	29	56	85	32	66	98
South Shields	113	116	229	148	122	270
Stockport	188	252	440	213	270	483
Stoke-on-Trent( <i>h</i> )	—	—	—	335	360	695
Sunderland	227	203	430	260	202	462
Swansea	168	181	349	147	183	330
Tynemouth	96	60	156	98	74	172
Walsall	162	123	285	183	162	345
Warrington	91	101	192	117	107	224
West Bromwich	115	133	248	126	123	249
West Ham	468	542	1,010	516	620	1,136
West Hartlepool	42	47	89	58	65	123
Wigan	123	110	233	125	118	243

(*a*) Made a County Borough in 1911.

(*b*) The whole of Hanley C.B. was transferred to the new County Borough of Stoke-on-Trent in 1910 ; population transferred was 62,226.

(*c*) Part of Lancaster C. was transferred to Manchester C.B. in 1909 ; population transferred was 38,049 (Census 1901).

(*d*) Made a County Borough in 1908.



## Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &amp;c.—continued.

Increase in the Five Years.			Average Annual Increase in the Five Years.			Percentage of Average Annual Increase in the Five Years.			Administrative Counties, County Boroughs, and Boroughs specified in Schedule IV. of the Lunacy Act, 1890.
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Eastbourne.
(i)	(i)	(i)	—	—	—	—	—	—	Exeter.
23	43	66	5	9	13	3.5	7.3	4.9	Gateshead.
5	3	8	1	1	2	2.1	1.5	1.7	Gloucester.
21	20	41	4	4	8	5.1	4.5	4.8	Great Yarmouth.
12	17	29	2	3	6	2.2	3.6	3.4	Grimsby.
(i)	14	10	—	3	2	—	2.6	.8	Halifax.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Hanley.
18	33	51	4	7	10	7.3	6.3	6.0	Hastings.
17	16	33	3	3	7	2.5	2.2	2.8	Huddersfield.
(i)	(i)	(i)	—	—	—	—	—	—	Ipswich.
43	59	102	9	12	20	3.0	3.8	3.3	Kingston-upon-Hull.
149	125	274	30	25	55	5.1	4.1	4.6	Leeds.
—	22	22	—	4	4	—	1.0	.5	Leicester.
2	10	12	—	2	2	—	2.3	1.1	Lincoln.
184	61	245	37	12	49	2.7	.7	1.6	Liverpool.
194	146	340	39	29	68	(j)	(j)	(j)	Manchester.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Merthyr Tydfil.
19	5	24	4	1	5	3.3	.9	2.1	Middlesbrough.
36	18	54	7	4	11	1.6	1.1	1.4	Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
14	22	36	3	4	7	2.3	3.0	2.6	Newport (Mon.).
12	29	41	2	6	8	1.3	4.3	2.7	Northampton.
46	36	82	9	7	16	(j)	(j)	(j)	Norwich.
45	9	54	9	2	11	1.8	.3	1.0	Nottingham.
—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	Oldham.
16	4	20	3	1	4	4.5	.9	2.2	Oxford.
27	—	27	5	—	5	1.9	—	.8	Plymouth.
40	(i)	28	8	—	6	2.1	—	.7	Portsmouth.
39	17	56	8	3	11	4.0	1.1	2.4	Preston.
38	17	55	8	3	11	(j)	(j)	(j)	Reading.
13	2	15	3	—	3	3.0	—	1.3	Rochdale.
4	1	5	1	—	1	1.2	—	.6	Rotherham.
28	29	57	6	6	11	4.6	4.8	4.3	St. Helens
21	23	44	4	5	9	.8	1.1	1.0	Salford.
114	95	209	23	19	42	4.1	3.1	3.6	Sheffield.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Smethwick.
63	64	127	13	13	25	5.6	5.5	5.4	Southampton.
3	10	13	1	2	3	3.4	3.6	3.5	Southport.
35	6	41	7	1	8	6.2	.9	3.5	South Shields.
25	18	43	5	4	9	2.7	1.6	2.0	Stockport.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Stoke-on-Trent.
33	(i)	32	7	—	6	3.1	—	1.4	Sunderland.
(i)	2	(i)	—	—	—	—	—	—	Swansea.
2	14	16	—	3	3	—	5.0	1.9	Tynemouth.
21	39	60	4	8	12	2.5	6.5	4.2	Walsall.
26	6	32	5	1	6	5.5	1.0	3.1	Warrington.
11	(i)	1	2	—	—	1.7	—	—	West Bromwich.
48	78	126	10	16	25	2.1	3.0	2.5	West Ham.
16	18	34	3	4	7	7.1	8.5	7.9	West Hartlepool.
2	8	10	—	2	2	—	1.8	.9	Wigan.

(e) Part of Norfolk was transferred to Norwich C.B. in 1907; population transferred was 2,189 (Census 1901).

(f) Parts of Berks and Oxford C. were transferred to Reading C.B. in 1911; total population transferred was 12,495 (Census 1911).

(g) Made a County Borough in 1907.

(h) Made a County Borough in 1910.

(i) Decrease.

(j) Percentage not given as it is affected by changes in area.

TABLE XI.—Showing the Total Number of Pauper Lunatics,

Administrative Counties, County Boroughs, and Boroughs specified in Schedule IV. of the Lunacy Act, 1890.	Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c., on 1st January 1907.			Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c., on 1st January 1912.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
III.—COUNTY BOROUGHS— <i>cont.</i>						
Wolverhampton - - - - -	182	180	362	161	168	329
Worcester - - - - -	81	101	182	84	111	195
York - - - - -	120	138	258	130	151	281
IV.—BOROUGHS SPECIFIED IN SCHEDULE IV. OF THE LUNACY ACT, 1890.						
Barnstaple - - - - -	12	35	47	13	38	51
Bedford - - - - -	30	50	80	40	73	113
Bury St. Edmunds - - - - -	22	31	53	29	38	67
Cambridge - - - - -	54	88	142	57	85	142
Colchester - - - - -	55	72	127	58	80	138
Doncaster - - - - -	36	40	76	34	36	70
Grantham - - - - -	33	40	73	45	29	74
Gravesend - - - - -	37	47	84	46	48	94
Guildford - - - - -	29	38	67	33	47	80
Hereford - - - - -	44	61	105	44	57	101
King's Lynn - - - - -	35	28	63	34	42	76
London, City of - - - - -	229	229	458	258	211	469
Newbury - - - - -	22	26	48	19	30	49
Newcastle-under-Lyme - - - - -	23	26	49	19	31	50
New Windsor - - - - -	20	29	49	23	27	50
Shrewsbury - - - - -	49	54	103	51	54	105
Tiverton - - - - -	23	28	51	22	27	49
Warwick - - - - -	17	26	43	19	30	49
Wenlock - - - - -	25	33	58	27	24	51



Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—continued.

Increase in the Five Years.			Average Annual Increase in the Five Years.			Percentage of Average Annual Increase in the Five Years.			Administrative Counties, County Boroughs, and Boroughs specified in Schedule IV. of the Lunacy Act, 1890.
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
(a)	(a)	(a)	—	—	—	—	—	—	Wolverhampton. Worcester. York.
3	10	13	1	2	3	1·2	2·0	1·6	
10	13	23	2	3	5	1·7	2·2	1·9	
Average Annual increase (per cent.) for all County Boroughs.						3·2	2·7	2·9	
1	3	4	—	1	1	—	2·9	2·1	Barnstaple.
10	23	33	2	5	7	6·7	10·0	8·8	Bedford.
7	7	14	1	1	3	4·5	3·2	5·7	Bury St. Edmunds.
3	(a)	—	1	—	—	1·9	—	—	Cambridge.
3	8	11	1	2	2	1·8	2·8	1·6	Colchester.
(a)	(a)	(a)	—	—	—	—	—	—	Doncaster.
12	(a)	1	2	—	—	6·1	—	—	Grantham.
9	1	10	2	—	2	5·4	—	2·4	Gravesend.
4	9	13	1	2	3	3·4	5·3	4·5	Guildford.
—	(a)	(a)	—	—	—	—	—	—	Hereford.
(a)	14	13	—	3	3	—	10·7	4·8	King's Lynn.
29	(a)	11	6	—	2	2·6	—	·4	London, City of.
(a)	4	1	—	1	—	—	3·8	—	Newbury.
(a)	5	1	—	1	—	—	3·8	—	Newcastle-under-Lyme.
3	(a)	1	1	—	—	5·0	—	—	New Windsor.
2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	Shrewsbury.
(a)	(a)	(a)	—	—	—	—	—	—	Tiverton.
2	4	6	—	1	1	—	3·8	2·3	Warwick.
2	(a)	(a)	—	—	—	—	—	—	Wenlock.
Average Annual increase (per cent.) for all scheduled Boroughs.						1·9	·5	1·1	
Average Annual increase (per cent.) for all Counties, County Boroughs, and scheduled Boroughs.						2·0	1·6	1·8	

(a) Decrease.

TABLE XII.—NUMBER of PATIENTS of the several LOCAL AUTHORITIES, any ASYLUM, REGISTERED HOSPITAL, or LICENSED

NOTE.—*The Patients in this Table are confined to those of the Local Authorities not own an Asylum, and whose Patients are in the various Asylums, mostly under accommodation shown in this Table may, consequently, be much in excess of vacancies are shown in Appendix B., Table IX.*

NAMES of COUNTIES and BOROUGHS to which each ASYLUM belongs.	Number of Patients of the several							
	Years.							
	1907.		1908.		1909.		1910.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
COUNTIES AND BOROUGHS HAVING ASYLUMS OR DISTRICT ASYLUMS.								
Beds, Herts, and Hunts - - - - -	634	800	677	801	676	830	716	886
Berks, Reading C.B., Newbury B., and New Windsor B. Part of Oxford C. was transferred to Reading C.B. in 1911. Population transferred was 9,785 (Census 1911).	323	377	337	384	341	395	356	414
Brecon and Radnor - - - - -	118	136	116	135	114	136	108	136
Bucks - - - - -	257	310	258	311	267	325	271	331
Cambridge C., Cambridge B., and Isle of Ely - -	239	364	241	352	232	349	220	346
Carmarthen, Cardigan, and Pembroke C. - - -	302	305	308	293	320	307	330	302
Chester C., Birkenhead C.B., and Stockport C.B. (part).	872	1,011	949	1,030	964	1,061	981	1,075
Cornwall - - - - -	402	450	427	459	416	468	440	480
Cumberland and Westmorland - - - - -	364	318	370	316	389	324	393	328
Denbigh, Anglesea, Carnarvon, Flint, and Merioneth C.	429	386	422	388	440	390	442	405
Derby C. - - - - -	350	380	356	394	345	379	356	400
Devon - - - - -	520	677	504	679	523	687	539	680
Dorset - - - - -	304	332	291	326	293	347	300	343
Durham C., Gateshead C.B., South Shields C.B., and West Hartlepool C.B. (the Asylum ceased to belong to these boroughs in 1907).	863	780	649	567	653	591	688	611
Essex, and Colchester B. - - - - -	919	1,347	953	1,387	958	1,409	969	1,439

(a) Decrease.



to whom each COUNTY or BOROUGH ASYLUM belongs, who were resident in House on 1st January 1907 to 1912 inclusive.

which own the Asylums: there are many other Patients of Local Authorities which do Reception Contracts, and most of the Asylums have Private Patients. The surplus the actual vacancies at the Asylums of the several Local Authorities: these actual

Local Authorities.				Accommodation, 1st January 1912.							
Years.				Average Annual Increase in the Five Years.		Number of Patients for whom Accommodation (whole possible bed space, whether fully occupied by beds, or not) was provided (allowing for each bed 600 feet of cubic space, and at least 50 feet of floor space in ordinary Dormitories, and 800 feet of cubic space, and at least 67 feet of floor space in Infirmary Dormitories, and counting each Single Room as for one bed only).		Surplus Accommodation.		Deficiency of Accommodation.	
1911.		1912.									
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
734	923	751	985	23	21	(b)869	(b)1,051	118	146	—	—
355	415	376	418	11	8	370	432	—	14	6	—
102	139	103	135	(a)	(a)	214	182	111	47	—	—
271	348	291	357	7	9	325	370	34	13	—	—
230	375	239	382	—	4	264	390	25	8	—	—
345	305	343	310	8	1	287	313	—	3	56	—
1,026	1,052	1,041	1,119	34	22	1,046	1,217	5	98	—	—
438	484	446	489	9	8	517	583	71	94	—	—
396	331	396	336	6	4	443	436	47	100	—	—
449	429	475	422	9	7	460	481	—	59	15	—
378	425	410	442	12	12	371	369	—	—	39	73
544	698	534	702	3	5	568	785	34	83	—	—
304	338	297	357	(a)	5	431	491	134	134	—	—
693	646	736	653	(a)	(a)	840	760	104	107	—	—
1,004	1,498	1,056	1,588	27	48	735	1,155	—	—	321	433

(b) i.e., Accommodation at both Three Counties Asylum and at Herts Asylum.

TABLE XII.—NUMBER of PATIENTS of the several LOCAL AUTHORITIES

NAMES of COUNTIES and BOROUGHS to which each ASYLUM belongs.	Number of Patients of the several							
	Years.							
	1907.		1908.		1909.		1910.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
COUNTIES AND BOROUGHES HAVING ASYLUMS OR DISTRICT ASYLUMS— <i>cont.</i>								
Glamorgan and Merthyr Tydfil C.B. - - -	777	597	794	593	801	590	846	615
Gloucester C. and Gloucester C.B. - - -	464	617	467	616	495	649	493	641
Hants - - - - -	548	514	589	521	575	543	595	583
Hereford C., and Hereford B. - - - -	238	253	246	251	239	271	235	273
Herts - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	See Beds, Herts,	
Kent, and Gravesend B. - - - - -	1,147	1,353	1,168	1,383	1,237	1,445	1,269	1,378
Lancaster C., all its County Boroughs, and Stockport C.B. (part).	5,226	5,838	5,329	5,893	5,451	5,930	5,472	5,918
Leicester C. and Rutland - - - - -	240	278	247	295	266	310	264	306
Lincoln C. (Lindsey and Holland Divisions), Grimsby C.B., and Lincoln C.B.	401	433	418	438	423	440	414	463
Lincoln (Kesteven Division) - - - - -	100	116	105	117	104	117	109	129
London C. - - - - -	7,851	10,502	8,104	10,659	8,330	10,829	8,353	10,942
Middlesex - - - - -	972	1,221	1,025	1,300	1,063	1,346	1,124	1,417
Monmouth C. - - - - -	401	317	422	309	443	313	448	310
Norfolk - - - - -	358	460	344	474	359	499	371	512
Part of Norfolk was transferred to Norwich County Borough in 1907. Population transferred was 2,189 (Census 1901).								
Northampton C. - - - - -	234	296	237	302	253	311	257	328
Northumberland, and Tynemouth C.B. - - -	390	290	394	297	409	312	410	314
Nottingham C.- - - - -	236	234	233	229	244	242	260	242
Oxford C., and Oxford C.B. - - - - -	249	350	254	350	261	364	263	361
Part of Oxford C. was transferred to Reading C.B. in 1911. Population transferred was 9,785 (Census 1911).								

(a) Decrease.

(b) At one of the Lancaster County Asylums much of the bed space (allowing 50 feet superficial per bed) cannot for sanitary reasons be used ; consequently, the real deficiency of accommodation is much more than that shown.



to whom each COUNTY or BOROUGH ASYLUM belongs, &c.—continued.

Local Authorities.				Accommodation, 1st January 1912.							
Years.				Average Annual Increase in the Five Years.		Number of Patients for whom Accommodation (whole possible bed space, whether fully occupied by beds, or not) was provided (allowing for each bed 600 feet of cubic space, and at least 50 feet of floor space in ordinary Dormitories, and 800 feet of cubic space, and at least 67 feet of floor space in Infirmary Dormitories, and counting each Single Room as for one bed only).		Surplus Accommodation.		Deficiency of Accommodation.	
1911.		1912.									
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
906	618	915	615	28	4	858	835	—	220	57	—
492	647	505	659	8	8	507	761	2	102	—	—
615	610	625	624	15	22	584	606	—	—	41	18
244	272	244	270	1	3	233	313	—	43	11	—
and Hunts				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1,240	1,371	1,273	1,366	25	3	1,255	1,605	—	239	18	—
5,511	5,961	5,593	6,024	73	37	(b)5,516	(b)5,998	—	—	77	26
280	322	276	336	7	12	308	380	32	44	(b)(c)	(b)(c)
443	471	446	456	9	5	453	453	7	—	—	3
118	137	118	141	4	5	215	215	97	74	—	—
8,447	11,090	8,511	11,240	132	148	8,652	11,360	141	120	—	—
1,160	1,486	1,232	1,562	52	68	1,182	1,509	—	—	50	53
467	308	477	313	15	(a)	590	580	113	267	—	—
376	517	383	529	5	14	450	610	67	81	—	—
261	329	284	325	10	6	430	530	146	205	—	—
439	330	469	344	16	11	460	343	—	—	9	1
247	249	259	289	5	11	226	226	—	—	33	63
282	386	270	374	4	5	318	421	48	47	—	—

(c) In addition, there was accommodation for 80 of both sexes provided at the Rochdale Union Workhouse under the provisions of section 26 of the Lunacy Act, 1890.

TABLE XII.—NUMBER of PATIENTS of the several LOCAL AUTHORITIES

NAMES of COUNTIES and BOROUGHS to which each ASYLUM belongs.	Number of Patients of the several							
	Years.							
	1907.		1908.		1909.		1910.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
COUNTIES AND BOROUGHS HAVING ASYLUMS OR DISTRICT ASYLUMS— <i>cont.</i>								
Salop and Montgomery C., Shrewsbury B. and Wenlock B. (Montgomery C. ceased to be part owner of the Asylum in 1911.)	388	463	399	455	416	448	423	457
Somerset, and Bath C.B. - - - - -	609	781	607	802	628	822	622	839
Stafford C., Burton-upon-Trent C.B., Smethwick C.B., Stoke-on-Trent C.B. (part), and Newcastle-under-Lyme B. Part of Stafford C. was transferred to Birmingham C.B. in 1911. Population transferred was 68,610 (Census 1911).	868	880	884	910	911	893	897	902
Suffolk, E. and W. - - - - -	324	409	340	430	369	421	363	443
Surrey, and Guildford B. - - - - -	608	849	637	850	638	871	680	882
Sussex, E. - - - - - Part of E. Sussex was transferred to form the new County Borough of Eastbourne in 1911. Population transferred was 52,542 (Census 1911).	316	401	350	405	369	411	373	419
Sussex, W. - - - - -	236	327	245	325	265	338	271	359
Warwick C., Coventry C.B., and Warwick B. - - Part of Warwick C. was transferred to Birmingham C.B. in 1911. Population transferred was 107,360 (Census 1911).	444	537	448	548	470	569	461	584
Wight, Isle of - - - - -	92	139	100	147	100	145	108	154
Wilts - - - - -	417	513	427	521	432	516	450	519
Worcester C., Dudley C.B., and Worcester C.B. - Part of Worcester C. was transferred to Birmingham C.B. in 1911. Population transferred was 138,399 (Census 1911).	568	692	581	684	585	735	607	756
York, North Riding - - - - -	329	344	327	327	329	338	333	351
York, West Riding, Bradford, Halifax, Huddersfield, Leeds, Rotherham, Sheffield C.B., and Doncaster B.	2,737	2,712	2,766	2,744	2,913	2,826	3,016	2,954
York, East Riding - - - - -	208	203	191	207	203	202	210	214

(a) In addition, there was accommodation for 25 males provided at the Forden Union Workhouse under the provisions of section 26 of the Lunacy Act, 1890.



to whom each COUNTY or BOROUGH ASYLUM belongs, &amp;c.—continued.

Local Authorities.				Accommodation, 1st January 1912.							
Years.				Average Annual Increase in the Five Years.		Number of Patients for whom Accommodation (whole possible bed space, whether fully occupied by beds, or not) was provided (allowing for each bed 600 feet of cubic space, and at least 50 feet of floor space in ordinary Dormitories, and 800 feet of cubic space, and at least 67 feet of floor space in Infirmary Dormitories, and counting each Single Room as for one bed only).		Surplus Accommodation.		Deficiency of Accommodation.	
1911.		1912.									
M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
414	443	330	356	(c)	(c)	330	421	(a)	65	—	—
634	837	653	837	9	11	(b)760	(b)958	(b)107	(b)121	—	—
908	963	890	924	4	9	1,423	1,391	533	467	—	—
376	438	380	459	11	10	427	473	47	14	—	—
711	960	730	976	24	25	935	1,392	205	416	—	—
383	458	321	399	1	(c)	506	633	185	234	—	—
262	368	268	358	6	6	345	490	77	132	—	—
482	580	437	543	(c)	1	468	602	31	59	—	—
102	163	100	165	2	5	111	207	11	42	—	—
439	526	439	526	4	3	440	564	1	38	—	—
623	804	520	664	(c)	(c)	806	969	286	305	—	—
328	334	338	362	2	4	445	495	107	133	—	—
3,095	2,999	3,186	3,122	90	82	3,854	3,732	668	610	—	—
206	222	214	213	1	2	321	305	107	92	—	—

(b) The actual accommodation is much less than that shown, owing to the deficient height of many of the dormitories at one of the Somerset Asylums.

(c) Decrease.

TABLE XII.—NUMBER of PATIENTS of the several LOCAL AUTHORITIES

NAMES of COUNTIES and BOROUGHS to which each ASYLUM belongs.	Number of Patients of the several							
	Years.							
	1907.		1908		1909.		1910.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
COUNTY BOROUGHS AND CITY OF LONDON.								
Birmingham - - - - - Parts of Stafford C., Warwick C., and Worcester C., were transferred to Birmingham C.B. in 1911. Total population transferred was 314,369 (Census 1911).	828	776	860	811	847	821	856	813
Brighton - - - - -	251	357	249	371	263	388	274	390
Bristol - - - - -	437	473	430	471	409	448	419	456
Canterbury - - - - -	44	36	50	42	53	43	57	52
Cardiff - - - - -	320	300	309	316	344	329	334	318
Croydon - - - - -	147	256	154	264	161	267	173	266
Derby - - - - -	150	160	153	170	157	175	161	170
Exeter - - - - -	85	111	80	117	81	118	73	114
Hull - - - - -	273	281	269	286	266	284	275	314
Ipswich - - - - -	92	111	91	99	93	103	94	99
Leicester - - - - -	310	335	313	342	311	365	317	361
London (City of) - - - - -	121	153	123	152	134	144	137	140
Middlesbrough - - - - -	120	110	121	114	115	130	139	128
Newcastle-upon-Tyne - - - - -	440	351	449	357	444	358	482	354
Newport - - - - -	118	123	131	130	133	130	138	125
Norwich - - - - - Part of Norfolk was transferred to Norwich County Borough in 1907. Population transferred was 2,189 (Census 1901).	156	205	168	218	166	219	184	211
Nottingham - - - - -	340	405	367	426	362	441	368	440
Plymouth - - - - -	153	177	161	175	161	194	178	201
Portsmouth - - - - -	256	270	256	269	266	273	279	275
Sunderland - - - - -	188	160	189	156	196	148	210	148
West Ham - - - - -	443	514	418	534	409	556	447	551
York - - - - -	75	83	86	94	97	102	108	105



to whom each COUNTY or BOROUGH ASYLUM belongs, &amp;c.—continued.

Local Authorities.				Average Annual Increase in the Five Years.		Accommodation, 1st January 1912.					
Years.						Number of Patients for whom Accommodation (whole possible bed space, whether fully occupied by beds, or not) was provided (allowing for each bed 600 feet of cubic space, and at least 50 feet of floor space in ordinary Dormitories, and 800 feet of cubic space, and at least 67 feet of floor space in Infirmary Dormitories, and counting each Single Room as for one bed only).	Surplus Accommodation.		Deficiency of Accommodation.		
1911.		1912.									
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
855	848	1,096	1,143	54	73	1,060	1,065	—	—	36	78
281	404	289	396	8	8	361	503	72	107	—	—
426	466	445	450	2	(a)	495	550	50	100	—	—
63	52	61	54	3	4	72	90	11	36	—	—
342	316	335	274	3	(a)	336	414	1	140	—	—
177	282	186	307	8	10	194	456	8	149	—	—
164	179	170	182	4	4	204	276	34	94	—	—
88	123	85	107	—	(a)	178	200	93	93	—	—
279	304	296	329	5	10	353	353	57	24	—	—
87	102	90	109	(a)	(a)	130	169	40	60	—	—
318	374	320	361	2	5	360	515	40	154	—	—
153	143	153	141	6	(a)	253	335	100	194	—	—
132	121	136	115	3	1	212	218	76	103	—	—
460	379	475	367	7	3	485	430	10	63	—	—
139	133	136	143	4	4	191	196	55	53	—	—
191	224	192	232	7	5	214	265	22	33	—	—
376	449	387	475	9	14	396	458	9	—	—	17
194	204	195	213	8	7	218	259	23	46	—	—
285	279	293	303	7	7	373	318	80	15	—	—
209	154	220	158	6	(a)	227	194	7	36	—	—
454	572	487	586	9	14	420	450	—	—	67	136
108	118	108	113	7	6	160	219	52	106	—	—

(a) Decrease.

TABLE XIII.—Showing for *England and Wales* :—

- (a) The Number of Patients in County and Borough Asylums, Registered Licensed Houses who were living in those Institutions on 31st December
- (b) The Number of Patients who died in those Institutions during the Year 1910.
- (c) The Ratio (per 1,000) of the Number of Deaths during 1910 to the Number
- (d) The Ratio (per 1,000) of the Number of Deaths amongst the whole Population General).

Arranged

	AGES.			
	Under 15.		15-19.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
(a) Number of Patients living, on 31st December 1910, in—				
County and Borough Asylums - - - - -	661	351	977	829
Registered Hospitals (excluding Idiot Establishments) - -	-	-	5	8
Metropolitan Licensed Houses (excluding Idiot Establishments)	-	-	2	1
Provincial Licensed Houses (excluding Idiot Establishments) -	-	-	2	1
Naval and Military Hospitals - - - - -	-	-	-	-
Criminal Asylums - - - - -	-	-	2	1
TOTAL - - - - -	661	351	988	840
Idiot Establishments - - - - -	391	221	374	168
GRAND TOTAL - - - - -	1,052	572	1,362	1,008
(b) Number of Patients who died during the year 1910 in—				
County and Borough Asylums - - - - -	53	28	68	57
Registered Hospitals (excluding Idiot Establishments) - -	-	-	-	-
Metropolitan Licensed Houses (excluding Idiot Establishments)	-	-	-	1
Provincial Licensed Houses (excluding Idiot Establishments) -	-	-	-	-
Naval and Military Hospitals - - - - -	-	-	-	-
Criminal Asylums - - - - -	-	-	-	-
TOTAL - - - - -	53	28	68	58
Idiot Establishments - - - - -	16	10	12	4
GRAND TOTAL - - - - -	69	38	80	62
(c) Ratio (per 1,000) of deaths during 1910, to Number of Patients living on 31st December 1910, in—				
County and Borough Asylums - - - - -	80·2	79·8	69·6	68·8
Registered Hospitals (excluding Idiot Establishments) - -	-	-	-	-
Metropolitan Licensed Houses (excluding Idiot Establishments)	-	-	-	*
Provincial Licensed Houses (excluding Idiot Establishments) -	-	-	-	-
Naval and Military Hospitals - - - - -	-	-	-	-
Criminal Asylums - - - - -	-	-	-	-
TOTAL - - - - -	80·2	79·8	68·8	69·0
Idiot Establishments - - - - -	40·9	45·2	32·1	23·8
GRAND TOTAL - - - - -	65·6	66·4	58·7	61·5
(d) Ratio (per 1,000) of Deaths in the whole Population to the whole Population (estimated for the middle of the year) during the year 1910† - - - - -				
	14·7	12·5	2·6	2·4

\* The number of patients in these divisions being so few, the  
† These rates are provisional and subject to revision when the Ages



Hospitals, Idiot Establishments, Naval and Military Hospitals, State Asylums, and 1910.

of Patients living, on 31st December 1910, in the same Institutions.  
to the whole Population, during the Year 1910 (kindly furnished by the Registrar  
according to AGES.

AGES.												TOTAL.	
20-24.		25-34.		35-44.		45-54.		55-64.		65 and upwards.			
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
2,318	2,208	8,492	8,013	10,976	11,616	10,346	12,567	7,604	10,010	4,937	7,837	46,311	53,431
32	48	128	170	237	273	249	375	233	338	186	339	1,070	1,551
13	14	47	76	104	173	119	212	144	226	129	278	558	980
16	12	54	70	91	141	107	199	100	187	98	220	468	830
5	—	31	—	50	—	19	—	29	—	33	—	167	—
18	4	107	37	149	62	161	57	132	42	95	28	664	231
2,402	2,286	8,859	8,366	11,607	12,265	11,001	13,410	8,242	10,803	5,478	8,702	49,238	57,023
203	100	199	101	101	53	68	37	38	23	16	6	1,390	709
2,605	2,386	9,058	8,467	11,708	12,318	11,069	13,447	8,280	10,826	5,494	8,708	50,628	57,732
164	113	602	536	979	710	948	790	876	773	1,230	1,368	4,920	4,375
2	—	3	6	10	8	17	14	18	11	21	45	71	84
—	2	3	6	8	8	19	10	14	19	25	45	69	90
—	1	2	3	9	3	16	5	12	11	19	19	58	43
—	—	2	—	8	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	13	—
—	—	2	—	1	—	2	1	2	—	9	3	16	4
166	116	614	551	1,015	729	1,003	820	923	814	1,305	1,480	5,147	4,596
1	2	4	3	4	1	1	—	1	—	1	3	40	23
167	118	618	554	1,019	730	1,004	820	924	814	1,306	1,483	5,187	4,619
70·8	51·2	70·9	66·9	89·2	61·1	91·6	62·9	115·2	77·2	249·1	174·6	106·2	81·9
*	—	23·4	35·3	42·2	29·3	68·3	37·3	77·3	32·5	112·9	132·7	66·4	54·2
—	*	63·8	78·9	76·9	46·2	159·7	47·2	97·2	84·1	193·8	161·9	123·7	91·8
—	*	37·0	42·9	98·9	21·3	149·5	25·1	120·0	58·8	193·9	86·4	123·9	51·8
—	—	*	—	160·0	—	*	—	*	—	*	—	77·8	—
—	—	18·7	—	6·7	—	12·4	17·5	15·2	—	94·7	*	24·1	17·3
69·1	50·7	69·3	65·9	87·4	59·4	91·2	61·1	112·0	75·3	238·2	170·1	104·5	80·6
4·9	20·0	20·1	29·7	39·6	18·9	14·7	—	*	—	*	*	28·8	32·4
64·1	49·5	68·2	65·4	87·0	59·3	90·7	61·0	111·6	75·2	237·7	170·3	102·5	80·0
3·5	2·9	4·8	4·2	8·5	7·1	15·8	12·1	31·5	23·5	91·3	81·2	14·4	12·7

ratios are not given, as they would be likely to mislead.  
of the Population at the Census of 1911 are known.

TABLE XIV.—Showing the whole POPULATION of England and Wales (Census 1901); the YEARLY AVERAGE Number of DIRECT Admissions of Patients into all Institutions for Lunatics (*excluding Idiot Establishments*) in England and Wales during the four Years **1907–1910**, with their Ratio to the Population [per 10,000]; arranged according to OCCUPATIONS.

OCCUPATIONS.	Population on the 1st of April 1901.		Yearly Average Number of DIRECT Admissions, 1907–1910.		Ratio [per 10,000].	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
GENERAL OR LOCAL GOVERNMENT OF THE COUNTRY.						
<i>National Government.</i>						
Civil Service (Officers and Clerks)	42,475	14,312	39	9	9·2	6·3
Civil Service (Messengers, &c.) -	57,864	1,762	33	1	5·7	*
<i>Local Government.</i>						
Police - - - - -	44,904	-	29	-	6·5	-
Municipal, Parish, and other Local or County Officers.	26,444	10,426	12	1	4·5	1·0
DEFENCE OF THE COUNTRY.						
<i>Army (at Home).</i>						
Army Officers (Effective and Retired).	13,115	-	23	-	†	-
Soldiers and Non-Commissioned Officers.	99,707	-	182	-	†	-
<i>Navy and Marines (Ashore and in Port).</i>						
Officers of the Navy and Marines (Effective and Retired).	4,797	-	16	-	*	-
Men of the Navy and Marines -	50,619	-	59	-	†	-
PROFESSIONAL OCCUPATIONS AND THEIR SUBORDINATE SERVICES.						
<i>Clerical.</i>						
Clergymen (Established Church)	25,235	-	28	-	11·1	-
Roman Catholic Priests - -	2,849	-	2	-	*	-
Ministers, Priests, of other re- ligious bodies.	11,572	-	10	-	8·6	-
Missionaries, Scripture Readers, Itinerant Preachers.	5,293	4,803	4	3	*	*
Monks, Nuns, Sisters of Charity	239	6,219	1	6	*	*
Church, Chapel, Cemetery— Officers, &c.	5,721	485	4	1	*	*

\* This percentage is not given, as the number in the "Population" column, being under 10,000, is too small to afford a reliable basis for the calculation.

† This percentage is not given, as it is unreliable.



TABLE XIV.—Showing the whole Population of England and Wales, &c.—*continued*.

OCCUPATIONS.	Population on the 1st of April 1901.		Yearly Average Number of DIRECT Admissions, 1907-10.		Ratio [per 10,000].	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
<i>Legal.</i>						
Barristers, Solicitors - - -	20,998	—	31	—	14·8	—
Law Clerks - - - -	34,066	367	30	—	8·8	—
<i>Medical.</i>						
Physicians, Surgeons, General Practitioners.	22,486	212	29	1	12·9	*
Dentists (including Assistants) -	5,169	140	13	1	*	*
Veterinary Surgeons - - -	2,938	3	5	1	*	*
Midwives - - - - -	—	3,055	—	12	—	*
Sick Nurses, Invalid Attendants	1,092	64,214	5	69	*	10·7
Subordinate Medical Service -	3,358	1,360	2	3	*	*
<i>Teaching.</i>						
Schoolmasters, Teachers, Professors, Lecturers.	58,675	171,670	42	123	7·2	7·2
Others concerned in Teaching -	3,224	1,203	6	54	*	*
<i>Literary and Scientific.</i>						
Authors, Editors, Journalists, Reporters, Shorthand Writers.	9,811	1,249	16	6	*	*
Persons engaged in Scientific Pursuits.	3,176	66	2	—	*	—
Others connected with Literature, &c.	1,441	636	2	2	*	*
<i>Engineers and Surveyors.</i>						
Civil and Mining Engineers -	11,052	—	56	—	50·7	—
Land, House, Ship—Surveyors -	6,414	—	9	—	*	—
<i>Art, Music, Drama.</i>						
Painters, Engravers, Sculptors (Artists).	10,250	3,699	25	7	24·4	*
Architects - - - - -	10,775	6	17	—	15·8	—
Photographers - - - - -	11,148	3,851	16	3	14·4	*
Musicians, Music Masters, Singers	20,605	22,644	35	22	17·0	9·7
Actors - - - - -	6,044	6,443	11	9	*	*
Art, Music, Theatre—Service, &c.	5,471	1,369	12	6	*	*
<i>Exhibitions, Games, &amp;c.</i>						
Performers, Showmen ; Exhibition, Games—Service.	12,516	948	8	—	6·4	—
DOMESTIC OFFICES OR SERVICES.						
<i>Domestic Indoor Service.</i>						
Domestic Indoor Servants in Hotels, Lodging, and Eating Houses.	16,253	45,711	28	93	17·2	20·3
Other Domestic Indoor Servants	47,893	1,285,072	36	1,842	7·5	14·3

\* See note (\*), first page of this Table.

TABLE XIV.—Showing the whole Population of England and Wales, &c.—*continued*.

OCCUPATIONS.	Population on the 1st of April 1901.		Yearly Average Number of DIRECT Admissions, 1907-10.		Ratio [per 10,000].	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
<i>Domestic Outdoor Service.</i>						
Domestic Coachmen, Grooms -	75,355	-	58	-	7·7	-
Domestic Gardeners - - -	87,900	36	101	2	11·5	*
Gamekeepers - - - -	16,677	-	10	-	6·0	-
<i>Other Service.</i>						
College, Club—Service - -	6,765	1,680	4	1	*	*
Hospital and Institution Service	10,653	26,341	7	29	6·6	11·0
Caretakers; Office, Park, Lodge, Gate, &c., Keepers (not Government).	17,290	13,314	17	11	9·8	8·3
Cooks (not Domestic) - -	6,900	8,615	20	12	*	*
Charwomen - - - -	-	111,841	-	328	-	29·3
Laundry and Washing Service -	8,874	196,141	10	135	*	6·9
Others engaged in Service - -	9,635	1,971	10	64	*	*
COMMERCIAL OCCUPATIONS.						
<i>Merchants, Agents, and Accountants.</i>						
Merchants (commodity undefined)	5,133	18	19	-	*	-
Brokers, Agents, Factors - -	41,108	1,279	52	2	12·6	*
Salesmen, Buyers (not otherwise described).	1,913	549	18	4	*	*
Commercial Travellers - -	63,940	382	95	1	14·9	*
Accountants - - - -	9,026	2	19	-	*	-
Auctioneers, Appraisers, Valuers, House Agents.	13,934	86	9	-	6·5	-
Officers of Commercial Company, Guild, Society, &c.	1,680	190	3	1	*	*
<i>Commercial or Business Clerks.</i>						
Commercial or Business Clerks -	307,889	55,784	277	37	9·0	6·6
<i>Dealers in Money.</i>						
Bankers; Bank—Officials, Clerks	30,069	223	29	-	9·6	-
Bill Discounters, Brokers, Finance Agents.	980	56	6	-	*	-
<i>Insurance.</i>						
Life, House, Ship, &c., Insurance —Officials, Clerks, &c.	21,030	931	18	1	8·6	*
Insurance Agents - - - -	33,983	444	32	-	9·4	-
CONVEYANCE OF MEN, GOODS AND MESSAGES.						
<i>On Railways.</i>						
Railway Officials or Clerks -	68,110	431	34	1	5·0	*
Railway Engine Drivers, Stokers	66,135	-	30	-	4·5	-

\* See note (\*), first page of this Table.



TABLE XIV.—Showing the whole Population of England and Wales, &c.—*continued*.

OCCUPATIONS.	Population on the 1st of April 1901.		Yearly Average Number of DIRECT Admissions, 1907-10.		Ratio [per 10,000].	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
<i>Conveyance of Men, &amp;c.—On Railways—cont.</i>						
Railway Guards - - -	20,828	—	12	—	5·8	—
Signalmen - - - -	24,996	—	9	—	3·6	—
Pointsmen, Level Crossing Men -	13,954	265	2	—	1·4	—
Platelayers, Gangers, Packers -	46,860	—	27	—	5·8	—
Railway Labourers (not Railway Contractors' Labourers).	29,562	—	24	—	8·1	—
Railway Porters and Servants -	81,466	745	43	1	5·3	*
<i>On Roads.</i>						
Livery Stable Keepers; Coach, Cab—Proprietors.	12,479	397	24	—	19·2	—
Coachmen, Grooms (not Domestic); Cabmen.	113,465	—	83	—	7·3	—
Carmen, Carriers, Carters, Waggoners (not Farm).	272,300	660	151	—	5·5	—
Omnibus Service - - -	11,974	8	5	—	4·2	—
Tramway Service - - -	18,172	72	13	—	7·2	—
Motor Car Drivers - - -	623	—	7	—	*	—
Others on Roads - - -	1,452	49	4	—	*	—
<i>On Seas, Rivers, and Canals.</i>						
Merchant Service; Seamen, Pilots; Boatmen on Seas.	97,461	420	165	1	16·9	*
Bargemen, Lightermen, Watermen.	29,818	362	29	—	9·7	—
Navigation Service (on shore) -	4,150	60	6	—	*	—
<i>In Docks, Harbours, and Lighthouses.</i>						
Dock Labourers, Wharf Labourers	88,631	—	58	—	6·5	—
Harbour, Dock, Wharf, Lighthouse—Officials and Servants.	11,510	8	7	—	6·1	—
<i>In Storage, Portage, and Messages.</i>						
Warehousemen - - - -	14,872	1,101	63	6	42·4	—
Coalheavers; Coal — Porters, Labourers.	26,123	—	35	—	13·4	—
Messengers, Porters, Watchmen (not Railway or Government).	180,496	4,991	123	—	6·8	—
Telegraph, Telephone—Service -	13,563	9,256	12	5	8·8	*

\* See note (\*), first page of this Table.

TABLE XIV.—Showing the whole Population of England and Wales, &c.—*continued*.

OCCUPATIONS.	Population on the 1st of April 1901.		Yearly Average Number of DIRECT Admissions, 1907-10.		Ratio [per 10,000].	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
<b>AGRICULTURE.</b>						
<i>On Farms, Woods, and Gardens.</i>						
Farmers, Graziers - - -	202,751	21,548	135	4	6·7	1·9
Farmers', Graziers' — Sons, Daughters, or other Relatives assisting in the work of the Farm (so returned).	89,165	18,618	28	14	3·1	7·5
Farm Bailiffs, Foremen -	22,623	39	12	—	5·3	—
Shepherds - - - -	25,354	12	8	—	3·2	—
Agricultural Labourers, Farm Servants—distinguished as in charge of Cattle.	81,302	3,797	43	1	5·3	*
Agricultural Labourers, Farm Servants—distinguished as in charge of Horses.	154,377	5	27	—	1·7	—
Agricultural Labourers, Farm Servants—not otherwise dis- tinguished.	348,072	8,149	422	15	12·1	*
Woodmen - - - -	12,034	1	7	—	5·8	—
Gardeners (not Domestic); Nur- serymen, Seedsmen, Florists.	123,125	5,104	76	2	6·2	*
Agricultural Machines—Pro- prietors, Attendants.	6,480	65	2	—	*	—
Others engaged in or connected with Agriculture.	5,757	226	5	4	*	*
<b>FISHING.</b>						
<i>In Fishing.</i>						
Fishermen - - - -	23,725	166	23	—	9·7	—
<b>IN AND ABOUT, AND DEALING IN THE PRODUCTS OF, MINES AND QUARRIES.</b>						
<i>Mines,</i>						
Coal and Shale Mine—Hewers -	409,529	—	224	—	5·5	—
Coal and Shale Mine—Other Workers below ground.	178,915	—	114	—	6·4	—
Coal and Shale Mine—Workers above ground.	52,545	2,665	36	1	6·9	*
Coke Burners, Patent Fuel Makers.	7,903	291	1	—	*	—
Ironstone Miners - - -	17,008	—	6	—	3·5	—
Copper Miners - - -	789	—	—	—	—	—
Tin Miners - - - -	6,577	381	8	—	*	—
Lead Miners - - - -	4,375	—	2	—	*	—
Miners in other Minerals - -	2,457	19	2	1	*	*
Mine—Owners, Agents, Managers	4,789	13	1	—	*	—
Other Mine Service - - -	2,680	—	4	—	*	—
Coal, Coke—Merchants, Dealers	23,613	1,040	16	1	6·8	*

\* See note (\*), first page of this Table.



TABLE XIV.—Showing the whole Population of England and Wales, &c.—*continued*.

OCCUPATIONS.	Population on the 1st of April 1901.		Yearly Average Number of DIRECT Admissions, 1907-10.		Ratio [per 10,000].	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
<i>Quarries.</i>						
Stone — Quarriers, Cutters, Dressers.	55,756	—	31	—	5·6	—
Slate—Quarriers, Workers - -	16,064	—	6	—	3·7	—
Limeburners - - - -	2,917	—	2	—	*	—
Clay Sand, Gravel, Chalk— Labourers.	10,258	—	6	—	5·8	—
Other Workers in Products of Quarries.	1,625	516	4	—	*	—
Dealers in Stone, Slate, &c. -	2,379	81	—	—	—	—
<b>METALS, MACHINES, IMPLE- MENTS, AND CONVEYANCES.</b>						
<i>Iron and Steel Manufacture.</i>						
Pig-Iron Manufacture (Blast Furnaces).	12,742	(a)	4	—	3·1	—
Puddling Furnaces and Rolling Mills.	42,422	(a)	18	—	4·2	—
Steel Smelting and Founding -	30,738	(a)	10	—	3·3	—
<i>Manufacture of Other, Mixed, or Unspecified Metals.</i>						
Tinplate Manufacture - -	13,048	1,967	10	2	7·7	*
Copper Manufacture - - -	4,437	(a)	—	—	—	—
Lead Manufacture - - -	1,363	(a)	2	1	*	—
Zinc Manufacture - - -	667	(a)	—	1	—	—
Brass, Bronze—Manufacture -	98	(a)	1	—	*	—
Manufacture of other or un- specified Metals.	586	(a)	9	—	*	—
<i>Engineering, and Machine Making.</i>						
Patternmakers - - - -	12,092	—	12	—	9·9	—
Millwrights - - - -	5,285	—	6	—	*	—
Ironfounders - - - -	100,217	339	20	—	2·0	—
Brassfounders - - - -	16,639	440	7	—	4·2	—
Blacksmiths, Strikers - -	136,752	316	95	—	6·9	—
Erectors, Fitters, Turners -	159,173	—	86	—	5·4	—
Brass Finishers - - - -	16,268	145	18	1	11·1	*
Coppersmiths - - - -	4,743	—	5	—	*	—
Metal Machinists - - - -	28,877	211	7	—	2·4	—
Boiler Makers - - - -	46,432	—	25	—	5·4	—
Other or undefined Engine and Machine Makers.	99,785	1,312	27	—	2·7	—
<i>Tools.</i>						
Tool Makers - - - -	16,395	481	13	—	7·9	—
File Makers - - - -	6,450	1,718	8	1	*	*
Saw Makers - - - -	2,297	155	2	—	*	—

\* See note (\*), first page of this Table.

(a) Very few, and not separately distinguished in Census Tables.

TABLE XIV.—Showing the whole Population of England and Wales, &c.—*continued*.

OCCUPATIONS.	Population on the 1st of April 1901.		Yearly Average Number of DIRECT Admissions, 1907-10.		Ratio [per 10,000].	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
<i>Engineering, &amp;c.—Tools—cont.</i>						
Cutlers and Scissors—Makers -	15,226	2,527	13	1	8·5	*
Needle, Pin—Makers - -	2,095	2,506	2	2	*	*
Steel Pen Makers - - -	429	3,626	1	3	*	*
<i>Types, Dies, Medals, Coins.</i>						
Type—Cutters, Founders - -	1,287	183	2	—	*	—
Die, Seal, Coin, Medal—Makers	2,274	137	1	—	*	—
<i>Arms.</i>						
Gunsmiths, Gun Manufacturers -	10,001	188	8	—	8·0	—
Sword, Bayonet — Makers, Cutlers.	402	6	1	—	*	—
<i>Miscellaneous Metal Trades.</i>						
Nail Manufacture - - -	3,163	2,604	4	1	*	*
Bolt, Nut, Rivet, Screw, Staple —Makers.	7,727	4,454	5	—	*	—
Anchor, Chain—Manufacture -	4,757	1,911	6	3	*	*
Stove, Grate, Range, Fire Iron— Makers.	5,989	222	1	—	*	—
Bedstead Makers (Iron or Brass)	3,178	1,042	2	—	*	—
Iron Workers—Undefined or Indeterminable.	19,128	—	80	—	41·8	—
Wire — Drawers, Makers, Workers, Weavers.	13,631	1,802	9	1	6·6	*
Lock, Key—Makers - - -	4,927	593	2	—	*	—
Gas Fittings Makers - - -	1,982	1,190	3	1	*	*
Lamp, Lantern, Candlestick— Makers.	2,244	987	2	1	*	*
White Metal and Electro-Plate Ware Manufacturers; Pew- terers.	11,378	5,152	5	1	4·4	*
Tinplate Goods Makers - -	22,100	5,376	13	2	5·9	*
Copper Workers - - -	1,297	44	2	—	*	—
Lead Goods Makers - - -	1,316	249	2	—	*	—
Zinc Workers - - -	1,441	8	1	—	*	—
Brass, Bronze—Workers - -	11,450	4,298	10	1	8·7	*
Other Metal Workers - -	36,360	10,100	21	3	5·8	3·0
<i>Ships and Boats.</i>						
Ship—Platers, Rivetters, &c. -	22,616	(a)	10	—	4·4	—
Other Workers in Iron - -	2,301	(a)	1	—	*	—
Shipwrights - - -	27,363	(a)	17	—	6·2	—
Other Workers in Wood - -	2,657	(a)	3	—	*	—
Others in Ship and Boat Building	31,587	(a)	9	—	2·8	—

\* See note (\*), first page of this Table.

(a) See note (a), sixth page of this Table.



TABLE XIV.—Showing the whole Population of England and Wales, &c.—*continued*.

OCCUPATIONS.	Population on the 1st of April 1901.		Yearly Average Number of DIRECT Admissions, 1907-10.		Ratio [per 10,000].	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
<i>Vehicles.</i>						
Cycle and Motor Manufacture -	28,537	2,929	15	1	5·3	*
Railway—Coach, Wagon Makers	23,278	21	5	—	2·1	—
Coach, Carriage—Makers - -	30,117	112	15	—	5·0	—
Wheelwrights - - - -	28,844	79	15	—	5·2	—
Others in Construction of Vehicles	4,307	254	5	—	*	—
<i>Dealers.</i>						
Ironmongers ; Hardware — Dealers, Merchants	26,096	2,110	16	—	6·1	—
Other Dealers in Metals, Machines, &c.	5,189	1,075	2	—	*	—
PRECIOUS METALS, JEWELS, WATCHES, INSTRUMENTS, AND GAMES.						
<i>Precious Metals and Jewellery.</i>						
Goldsmiths, Silversmiths, Jewel- lers.	23,730	5,170	24	8	10·1	*
Lapidaries and other Workers -	2,330	1,579	2	1	*	*
<i>Watches and Scientific Instruments.</i>						
Watchmakers, Clockmakers -	20,248	1,746	21	—	10·4	—
Scientific Instrument Makers ; Opticians.	5,420	534	4	1	*	*
Electrical Apparatus Makers -	47,028	2,490	8	1	1·7	*
Weighing and Measuring Appa- ratus Makers.	4,199	462	1	—	*	—
Surgical Instrument Makers -	3,267	1,222	1	1	*	*
<i>Musical Instruments.</i>						
Musical Instrument Makers -	13,747	342	10	—	7·3	—
<i>Tackle for Sports and Games.</i>						
Fishing Tackle, Toy, Game Apparatus—Makers.	4,026	2,411	3	1	*	*
<i>Dealers.</i>						
Dealers in Precious Metals, Jewellery, and Watches.	3,855	908	2	—	*	—
Dealers in Instruments, Toys, &c.	2,881	1,843	1	—	*	—

\* See note (\*), first page of this Table.

TABLE XIV.—Showing the whole Population of England and Wales, &c.—*continued*.

OCCUPATIONS.	Population on the 1st of April 1901.		Yearly Average Number of DIRECT Admissions, 1907-10.		Ratio [per 10,000].	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
<b>BUILDING AND WORKS OF CONSTRUCTION.</b>						
<i>House Building, &amp;c.</i>						
Builders - - - - -	40,187	177	27	—	6·7	—
Builders' Labourers - - -	27,436	—	25	—	9·1	—
Carpenters, Joiners - - -	270,660	53	200	—	7·4	—
Bricklayers - - - - -	115,995	—	82	—	7·1	—
Bricklayers' Labourers - -	97,779	—	24	—	2·5	—
Masons - - - - -	73,012	42	38	—	5·2	—
Masons' Labourers - - -	23,019	—	8	—	3·5	—
Slaters, Tilers - - - -	9,796	—	5	—	*	—
Plasterers - - - - -	31,301	—	22	—	7·0	—
Plasterers' Labourers - -	6,853	—	2	—	*	—
Paperhangers, Whitewashers -	6,437	99	7	—	*	—
Painters, Decorators, Glaziers -	160,201	186	197	—	12·3	—
Plumbers - - - - -	64,924	115	36	—	5·5	—
Gasfitters - - - - -	16,328	—	8	—	4·9	—
Locksmiths, Bellhangers - -	1,256	—	3	—	*	—
Others in House Building, &c. -	—	19	—	—	—	—
<i>Other Works of Construction, and Roads.</i>						
Railway, Canal, Harbour, &c., Contractors.	573	(a)	2	—	*	—
Navvies, Railway Contractors' Labourers.	41,645	(a)	13	—	3·1	—
Well, Mine—Sinkers, Borers -	2,918	(a)	1	—	*	—
Road—Contractors, Surveyors, Inspectors.	2,174	(a)	5	—	*	—
Paviours, Road Labourers -	50,370	(a)	18	—	3·6	—
<b>WOOD, FURNITURE, FITTINGS, AND DECORATIONS.</b>						
<i>Furniture, Fittings, and Decorations.</i>						
Cabinet Makers - - - -	51,903	757	36	—	6·9	—
French Polishers - - - -	16,607	4,325	20	2	12·0	*
Upholsterers - - - - -	16,944	8,877	13	5	7·7	*
House and Shop Fittings Makers	6,930	449	1	—	*	—
Undertakers ; Funeral Furniture Makers.	2,891	279	3	—	*	—
Wood Carvers : Carvers and Gilders.	13,969	770	9	—	6·4	—
Willow, Cane, Rush—Workers ; Basket Makers.	9,626	1,894	11	1	*	*
Dealers in Works of Art - -	2,169	464	4	—	*	—
Furniture, &c., Dealers - -	17,543	2,223	12	1	6·8	*

\* See note (\*), first page of this Table.

(a) See note (a), sixth page of this Table.



TABLE XIV.—Showing the whole Population of England and Wales, &c.—*continued*.

OCCUPATIONS.	Population on the 1st of April 1901.		Yearly Average Number of DIRECT Admissions, 1907-10.		Ratio [per 10,000].	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
<i>Wood and Bark.</i>						
Sawyers - - - - -	32,315	—	12	—	3·7	—
Lath, Wooden Fence, Hurdle— Makers.	2,228	—	2	—	*	—
Wood Turners - - - - -	9,683	525	10	—	*	—
Wooden Box, Packing Case— Makers.	9,521	1,702	11	2	*	*
Coopers ; Hoop—Makers, Benders	15,749	—	14	—	8·9	—
Cork, Bark—Cutters, Workers -	1,586	503	1	—	*	—
Other Workers in Wood - - -	14,918	1,579	15	1	10·1	*
Timber, Wood, Cork, Bark— Merchants, Dealers.	8,418	245	9	—	*	—
 BRICK, CEMENT, POTTERY, AND GLASS.						
<i>Brick, Cement, Pottery, and Glass.</i>						
Brick, Plain Tile, Terra-cotta— Makers.	60,856	3,071	14	—	2·3	—
Plaster, Cement—Manufacture -	9,646	15	4	—	*	—
Earthenware, China, Porcelain —Manufacture.	37,998	24,477	18	10	4·7	4·1
Sheet, Plate—Glass Manufacture	5,257	320	2	—	*	—
Glass Bottle Manufacture - - -	10,591	748	5	—	4·7	—
Other Workers in Glass Manu- facture.	11,870	1,295	10	1	8·4	*
Brick, Cement, Pottery, Glass— Dealers.	6,147	3,222	3	1	*	*
 CHEMICALS, OIL, GREASE, SOAP, RESIN, &C.						
<i>Colouring Matter.</i>						
Dye, Paint, Ink, Blacking— Manufacture.	5,613	1,290	2	1	*	*
 * <i>Explosives and Matches.</i>						
Gunpowder, Guncotton, Explosive Substance—Manufacture.	3,084	506	—	—	—	—
Cartridge, Fireworks, Explosive Article—Manufacture.	3,613	3,766	1	1	*	*
Lucifer Match Manufacture -	541	1,865	—	1	—	*
 <i>Salt, Drugs, and other Chemicals and Compounds.</i>						
Salt Makers - - - - -	2,728	280	2	—	*	—
Manufacturing Chemists - - -	13,608	3,907	2	—	1·5	—
Alkali Manufacture - - - - -	9,685	20	1	—	*	—
Chemists, Druggists - - - - -	25,343	3,105	23	1	9·1	*

\* See note (\*), first page of this Table.

TABLE XIV.—Showing the whole Population of England and Wales, &c.—*continued*.

OCCUPATIONS.	Population on the 1st of April 1901.		Yearly Average Number of DIRECT Admissions, 1907-10.		Ratio [per 10,000].	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
<i>Oil, Grease, Soap, Resin, &amp;c.</i>						
Oil Millers, Oil Cake Makers -	5,400	77	1	—	*	—
Candle, Grease—Manufacture -	2,211	235	2	—	*	—
Soap—Boilers, Makers - -	4,534	2,403	1	1	*	*
Manure Manufacture - -	1,635	43	1	—	*	—
India Rubber, Gutta Percha— Workers.	7,673	4,591	5	1	*	*
Waterproof Goods Makers - -	3,474	2,778	3	—	*	—
Glue, Size, Varnish, &c.—Makers	2,269	806	—	—	—	—
Oil and Colourmen - - -	8,089	610	4	—	*	—
Other Dealers in Chemicals, Oil, Grease, Soap, Resin, &c.	2,438	420	2	—	*	—
 <i>SKINS, LEATHER, HAIR, AND FEATHERS.</i>						
<i>Skins and Leather.</i>						
Furriers, Skinners - - -	5,876	3,855	6	4	*	*
Tanners - - - -	9,537	71	5	—	*	—
Curriers ; Leather Goods Makers	23,620	5,743	20	2	8.5	*
 <i>Saddlery and Harness.</i>						
Saddlers ; Harness, Whip— Makers.	25,954	4,730	17	1	6.6	*
 <i>Hair and Feathers.</i>						
Brush, Broom—Makers ; Hair, Bristle—Workers.	9,259	7,005	8	5	*	*
Quill, Feather—Dressers - -	458	3,372	1	2	*	*
 <i>Dealers in Skins, Leather, Hair, and Feathers.</i>						
Dealers in Skins, Leather, Hair, and Feathers.	5,367	494	4	1	*	*
 <i>PAPER, PRINTS, BOOKS, AND STATIONERY.</i>						
<i>Paper and Stationery.</i>						
Paper Manufacture - - -	15,359	8,851	4	1	2.6	*
Paper Stainers - - - -	2,032	287	—	—	—	—
Stationery Manufacture - -	4,381	4,698	2	1	*	*
Envelope Makers - - - -	370	3,143	—	1	—	*
Paper Box, Paper Bag—Makers -	3,310	25,209	4	11	*	4.4
Other Workers in Paper, &c. -	4,528	2,799	2	3	*	*
Stationers, Law Stationers -	12,652	9,683	5	3	4.0	*

\* See note (\*) first page of this Table.



TABLE XIV.—Showing the whole Population of England and Wales, &c.—*continued*.

OCCUPATIONS.	Population on the 1st of April 1901.		Yearly Average Number of DIRECT Admissions, 1907-10.		Ratio [per 10,000].	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
<i>Prints and Books.</i>						
Printers - - - - -	96,488	9,693	80	2	8·3	*
Lithographers; Copper and Steel Plate Printers.	10,682	1,043	8	—	7·5	—
Bookbinders - - - - -	12,664	19,223	14	14	11·1	7·3
Publishers, Booksellers - -	12,235	2,553	6	1	4·9	*
Newspaper Agents, News Room Keepers.	13,356	3,718	20	1	15·0	*
<i>TEXTILE FABRICS.</i>						
<i>Cotton and Flax.</i>						
Cotton—Card and Blowing Room Processes.	13,840	46,135	4	7	2·9	1·5
Cotton—Spinning Processes -	64,127	34,553	17	6	2·7	1·7
Cotton—Winding, Warping, &c. Processes.	18,279	64,742	7	17	3·8	2·6
Cotton—Weaving Processes -	66,130	175,158	23	41	3·5	2·3
Cotton—Workers in other pro- cesses, or undefined.	34,522	11,645	14	10	4·1	8·6
Fustian Manufacture - -	2,060	3,552	1	3	*	*
Flax, Linen, Manufacture - -	1,146	3,347	1	1	*	*
<i>Wool and Worsted.</i>						
Wool—Sorting Processes - -	4,495	483	3	1	*	*
Wool—Combing Processes - -	8,507	5,542	5	1	*	*
Wool and Worsted—Spinning Processes.	19,129	35,782	3	6	1·6	1·7
Wool and Worsted—Weaving Processes.	21,319	67,067	8	16	3·8	2·4
Wool and Worsted—Workers in other processes, or undefined.	34,221	13,195	21	15	6·1	11·4
<i>Silk.</i>						
Silk—Spinning Processes - -	1,859	8,381	2	3	*	*
Silk—Weaving Processes - -	4,751	13,165	4	5	*	3·8
Silk—Workers in other pro- cesses, or undefined.	3,770	2,921	2	5	*	*
<i>Hemp and Other Fibrous Materials.</i>						
Hemp, Jute, Cocoa Fibre— Manufacture.	905	1,845	1	—	*	—
Rope, Twine, Cord—Makers -	6,881	3,239	4	2	*	*
Mat Makers - - - - -	2,241	848	2	—	*	—
Canvas, Sailcloth, Sacking, Net, &c.—Manufacture.	2,325	6,052	4	3	*	*

\* See note (\*), first page of this Table.

TABLE XIV.—Showing the whole Population of England and Wales, &c.—*continued*.

OCCUPATIONS.	Population on the 1st of April 1901.		Yearly Average Number of DIRECT Admissions, 1907-10.		Ratio [per 10,000].	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
<i>Mixed or Unspecified Materials.</i>						
Hosiery Manufacture - - -	13,893	34,481	8	11	5·8	3·2
Lace Manufacture - - -	12,632	23,807	15	26	11·9	10·9
Other Weavers of Mixed Cotton, Wool, &c.	869	849	4	2	*	*
Other Workers of Mixed Cotton, Wool, &c.	148	150	3	5	*	*
Carpet, Rug, Felt—Manufacture	7,150	7,652	5	3	*	*
Fancy Goods (Textile), Small Ware, &c.—Manufacture.	3,521	17,115	1	13	*	7·6
Weavers (undefined) - - -	483	908	18	69	*	*
Factory Hands (Textile), unde- fined.	1,264	1,558	14	42	*	*
<i>Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, &amp;c.</i>						
Textile Bleachers - - -	10,229	2,791	3	1	2·9	*
Textile Printers - - -	11,826	1,266	1	-	·8	-
Textile Dyers - - -	24,236	2,596	12	1	5·0	*
Textile Calenderers, Finishers, &c.	5,178	1,907	2	1	*	*
<i>Dealers.</i>						
Drapers, Linen Drapers, Mercers	67,220	68,437	53	33	7·9	4·8
Other Dealers in Textile Fabrics	23,019	2,053	1	-	·4	-
<i>DRESS.</i>						
<i>Dress.</i>						
Straw Plait Manufacture - - -	493	1,354	1	1	*	*
Straw Hat, Bonnet, Manufacture	3,378	9,520	4	4	*	*
Felt Hat Manufacture - - -	6,634	4,716	6	1	*	*
Makers of other Hats, Caps, &c.	5,434	7,205	3	3	*	*
Milliners - - -	472	48,759	1	44	*	9·0
Hat, Bonnet, Straw Plait, &c., Dealers.	3,815	1,936	1	2	*	*
Tailors - - -	119,545	117,640	137	63	11·5	5·4
Clothiers, Outfitters (Dealers) -	17,701	4,406	11	2	6·2	*
Dressmakers - - -	1,017	340,582	-	227	-	6·7
Staymakers - - -	1,321	12,273	1	4	*	3·3
Shirt Makers, Seamstresses -	4,039	83,627	1	78	*	9·3
Button Makers - - -	1,240	2,964	2	2	*	*
Glove Makers - - -	2,433	7,753	2	6	*	*
Hosiers, Haberdashers - - -	6,786	1,841	4	3	*	*
Boot, Shoe—Makers - - -	174,806	43,775	179	20	10·2	4·6
Slipper Makers - - -	2,999	1,349	2	1	*	*
Patten, Clog—Makers - - -	6,276	52	5	-	*	-
Boot, Shoe, Patten, Clog—Dealers	14,223	7,663	4	2	2·8	*
Artificial Flower Makers - -	474	2,664	1	4	*	*
Wig Makers, Hairdressers - -	33,911	1,745	34	3	10·0	*
Umbrella, Parasol, Stick— Makers.	4,935	4,607	5	2	*	*
Other Workers in Dress - - -	690	1,116	4	35	*	*
Other Dealers in Dress - - -	2,015	3,414	1	2	*	*

\* See note (\*), first page of this Table.



TABLE XIV.—Showing the whole Population of England and Wales, &c.—*continued*.

OCCUPATIONS.	Population on the 1st of April 1901.		Yearly Average Number of DIRECT Admissions, 1907-10.		Ratio [per 10,000].	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
<b>FOOD, TOBACCO, DRINK AND LODGING.</b>						
<i>Food.</i>						
Creamery Workers - - -	568	364	1	-	*	-
Milksellers, Dairymen - -	35,338	5,563	27	6	7·6	*
Provision Curers - - -	3,523	849	3	-	*	-
Cheesemongers, Buttermen, Provision Dealers.	16,510	4,372	9	1	5·5	*
Slaughterers - - -	3,577	3	3	-	*	-
Butchers, Meat Salesmen - -	105,165	3,850	85	1	8·1	*
Fish Curers - - -	2,255	608	3	1	*	*
Fishmongers, Poulterers, Game Dealers.	28,746	3,521	26	1	9·0	*
Millers; Cereal Food Manufacture.	22,830	775	9	-	3·9	-
Corn, Flour, Seed—Merchants, Dealers.	15,486	971	11	1	7·1	*
Bread, Biscuit, Cake, &c.—Makers.	71,775	4,974	52	2	7·2	*
Bakers, Confectioners (Dealers)	30,402	41,795	30	13	9·9	3·1
Sugar Refiners - - -	2,378	38	2	-	*	-
Jam, Preserve, Sweet—Makers -	6,232	15,899	1	4	*	2·5
Chocolate, Cocoa—Makers -	2,381	5,220	1	2	*	*
Grocers; Tea, Coffee, Chocolate—Dealers.	151,184	42,385	83	5	5·5	1·2
Greengrocers, Fruiterers - -	40,700	11,927	36	2	8·8	1·7
Ginger Beer, Mineral Water—Manufacture.	9,199	2,169	5	1	*	*
Mustard, Vinegar, Spice, Pickle, &c.—Makers.	2,006	2,184	1	1	*	*
Other Dealers in Food - -	3,618	266	4	2	*	*
<i>Tobacco.</i>						
Tobacco Manufacture - -	7,524	19,972	5	8	*	4·0
Tobacconists - - -	10,200	6,670	7	2	6·9	*
<i>Maker of Spirituous Drinks.</i>						
Maltsters - - -	9,595	12	6	-	*	-
Brewers - - -	27,822	97	14	-	5·0	-
Distillers; Spirit Manufacture -	706	6	1	-	*	-
<i>Board, Lodging, and Dealing in Spirituous Drinks.</i>						
Coffee, Eating House—Keepers	11,870	7,243	6	2	5·1	*
Lodging, Boarding House—Keepers.	6,543	43,527	6	34	*	7·8
Inn, Hotel—Keepers; Publicans, Beer-sellers, Cider Dealers.	76,210	23,705	74	10	9·7	4·2
Cellarmen - - -	14,078	1,316	6	-	4·3	-

\* See note (\*), first page of this Table.

TABLE XIV.—Showing the whole Population of England and Wales, &c.—*continued*.

OCCUPATIONS.	Population on the 1st of April 1901.		Yearly Average Number of DIRECT Admissions, 1907-10.		Ratio [per 10,000]	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
<i>Food, Tobacco, &amp;c.—Board, Lodging, &amp;c.—cont.</i>						
Barmen and Barmaids - - -	28,625	27,707	34	11	11·9	4·0
Others in Inn, Hotel, Eating House—Service.	18,849	21,106	24	12	12·7	5·7
Wine and Spirit Merchants, Agents.	8,396	424	7	—	*	—
GAS, WATER, AND ELECTRICITY SUPPLY, AND SANITARY SERVICE.						
<i>Gas, Water, Electricity.</i>						
Gas Works Service - - -	47,028	3	20	—	4·3	—
Waterworks Service - - -	5,701	1	2	—	*	—
Electricity Supply - - -	2,888	27	10	—	*	—
<i>Sanitary Service.</i>						
Drainage and Sanitary Service -	7,189	—	4	—	*	—
Scavengers, Crossing Sweepers -	8,478	110	8	—	*	—
OTHER, GENERAL, AND UNDEFINED WORKERS AND DEALERS.						
<i>About Animals.</i>						
Cattle, Sheep, Pig—Dealers, Salesmen.	5,342	19	14	—	*	—
Drovers - - - - -	2,838	—	7	—	*	—
Dog, Bird, Animal — Keepers, Dealers.	1,065	102	3	1	*	*
Knackers ; Catsmeat Dealers -	944	136	1	1	*	*
<i>Sundry Specified Industries.</i>						
Tobacco-Pipe, Snuff-Box, &c., Makers.	1,347	670	3	1	*	*
Bone, Horn, Ivory, Tortoise-shell —Workers.	1,697	375	6	1	*	*
Floor Cloth, Oil Cloth—Manu- facture.	3,397	94	1	—	*	—
Japanners - - - - -	964	1,632	—	2	—	*
Chimney Sweepers - - -	6,801	54	11	—	*	—
Rag—Gatherers, Dealers - -	2,572	1,831	9	6	*	*
Other Workers in Sundry Indus- tries.	2,910	554	15	5	*	*
Other Dealers in Sundry Indus- tries.	1,116	68	2	—	*	—

\* See note (\*), first page of this Table.



TABLE XIV.—Showing the whole Population of England and Wales, &c.—*continued*.

OCCUPATIONS.	Population on the 1st of April 1901.		Yearly Average Number of DIRECT Admissions, 1907-10.		Ratio [per 10,000].	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
<i>Makers and Dealers (General or Undefined).</i>						
General Shopkeepers, Dealers -	23,539	28,037	50	44	21·2	15·7
Pawnbrokers - - - -	10,769	1,761	9	1	8·4	*
Costermongers, Hawkers, Street Sellers.	46,941	14,398	132	49	28·1	34·0
Contractors, Manufacturers, Managers, Superintendents (undefined).	6,646	594	18	1	*	*
<i>Mechanics and Labourers (General or Undefined).</i>						
General Labourers - - - -	409,773	305	1,620	3	39·5	*
Engine Drivers, Stokers, Firemen (not Railway, Marine, or Agricultural).	106,320	-	100	-	9·4	-
Artizans, Mechanics, Apprentices (undefined).	17,330	899	28	-	16·2	-
Factory Labourers (undefined) -	23,663	9,149	27	3	11·4	*
Machinists, Machine Workers (undefined).	5,042	825	14	24	*	*
<b>WITHOUT SPECIFIED OCCUPATIONS OR UNOCCUPIED.</b>						
Retired from Business (not Army, Navy, Church, Medicine).	262,175	81,635	43	4	1·6	·5
Pensioners - - - -	25,567	1,142	92	4	36·0	*
Living on Own Means - - -	93,381	361,996	60	210	6·4	5·8
Others aged 10 years and upwards (including Students and Housewives).	1,596,160	8,573,061	877	6,860	5·5	8·0
Children under 10 years of age -	3,594,354	3,609,645	88	50	·2	·1
<b>TOTAL - - - -</b>	<b>15,728,613</b>	<b>16,799,230</b>	<b>10,389</b>	<b>11,317</b>	<b>6·6</b>	<b>6·7</b>

\* See note (\*), first page of this Table.

TABLE XV.—Showing by a YEARLY AVERAGE the ASSIGNED CAUSES AND ASSOCIATED FACTORS of Insanity in the Cases of all DIRECT Admissions of Patients into all Institutions for Lunatics (*excluding Idiot Establishments*) in England and Wales during the Four Years **1907-1910**, with the Total Number of Instances in which the Assigned Cause or Factor was stated to be PRINCIPAL.

(The yearly average number of these admissions during the four years was 10,389 of the male and 11,317 of the female sex.)

CAUSES AND ASSOCIATED FACTORS OF INSANITY.	Yearly Average Number and Percentage of Instances in which each Cause or Associated Factor was assigned, either as Principal or Contributory.				Yearly Average Number of Instances in which each Cause or Factor was stated to be Principal.	
	Number.		Percentage.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
HEREDITY (EXCLUDING COUSINS, NEPHEWS, NIECES, AND OFF- SPRING)—						
Insane Heredity - - - -	2,155	2,948	20·7	26·0	1,037	1,467
Epileptic Heredity - - - -	142	200	1·4	1·8	34	48
Neurotic Heredity (including only Hysteria, Neurasthenia, Spasmodic (idiopathic) Asthma, and Chorea).	102	190	1·0	1·7	30	79
Eccentricity (in marked degree) -	46	68	·4	·6	12	23
Alcoholism - - - -	513	599	4·9	5·3	96	108
MENTAL INSTABILITY AS REVEALED BY—						
Moral Deficiency - - - -	76	63	·7	·6	49	34
Congenital Mental Deficiency, not amounting to Imbecility.	364	392	3·5	3·5	195	206
Eccentricity - - - -	28	59	·3	·5	12	30
DEPRIVATION OF SPECIAL SENSE—						
Smell and Taste (either or both) -	-	1	-	-	-	-
Hearing - - - -	24	40	·2	·4	7	16
Sight - - - -	29	21	·3	·2	12	9
CRITICAL PERIODS—						
Puberty and Adolescence - - -	357	440	3·4	3·9	182	229
Climacteric - - - -	20	936	·2	8·3	13	564
Senility - - - -	829	938	8·0	8·3	538	632
CHILD BEARING—						
Pregnancy - - - -	-	131	-	1·2	-	94
Puerperal state (not septic) - -	-	502	-	4·4	-	412
Lactation - - - -	-	183	-	1·6	-	122
MENTAL STRESS—						
Sudden Mental Stress - - -	329	601	3·2	5·3	235	439
Prolonged Mental Stress - - -	1,705	2,031	16·4	17·9	1,101	1,353
PHYSIOLOGICAL DEFECTS AND ERRORS—						
Malnutrition in early life (signs of Rickets, &c.).	32	28	·3	·2	14	10
Privation and Starvation - - -	228	203	2·2	1·8	102	92
Over-exertion (physical) - - -	59	87	·6	·8	31	54
Masturbation - - - -	238	34	2·3	·3	86	14
Sexual Excess - - - -	55	19	·5	·2	25	7



TABLE XV.—Showing the Assigned Causes and Associated Factors of  
Insanity, &c.—*continued.*

CAUSES AND ASSOCIATED FACTORS OF INSANITY.	Yearly Average Number and Percentage of Instances in which each Cause or Associated Factor was assigned, either as Principal or Contributory.				Yearly Average Number of Instances in which each Cause or Factor was stated to be Principal.	
	Number.		Percentage.		M.	F.
	M.	F.	M.	F.		
<b>TOXIC—</b>						
Alcohol - - - - -	2,270	978	21·8	8·6	1,492	690
Drug Habit (Morphia, Cocaine, &c.) -	20	23	·2	·2	11	10
Lead and other such Poisons - -	28	9	·3	·1	13	4
Tuberculosis - - - - -	94	101	·9	·9	35	39
Influenza - - - - -	278	289	2·7	2·6	172	194
Puerperal Sepsis - - - - -	—	23	—	·2	—	20
Other Specific Fevers - - - - -	53	49	·5	·4	25	25
*Syphilis, acquired - - - - -	889	144	8·6	1·3	496	74
* „ congenital - - - - -	28	30	·3	·3	16	14
Other Toxins - - - - -	48	57	·5	·5	18	20
<b>TRAUMATIC—</b>						
Injuries - - - - -	425	110	4·1	1·0	232	59
Operations - - - - -	36	74	·3	·7	16	42
Sunstroke - - - - -	93	13	·9	·1	47	6
<b>DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM—</b>						
Lesions of the Brain - - - - -	213	166	2·1	1·5	167	129
„ Spinal Cord and Nerves - -	67	41	·6	·4	28	17
Epilepsy - - - - -	697	566	6·7	5·0	508	404
Other defined Neuroses (limited to Hysteria, Neurasthenia, Spasmodic Asthma, Chorea).	49	144	·5	1·3	23	55
Other Neuroses, which occurred in Infancy or Childhood (limited to Convulsions and Night-terrors).	21	24	·2	·2	10	6
<b>OTHER BODILY AFFECTIONS—</b>						
Hæmopoietic System (Anæmia, &c.) -	31	162	·3	1·4	11	42
Cardio-Vascular Degeneration - -	360	312	3·5	2·8	66	54
Valvular Heart Disease - - - -	109	190	1·0	1·7	29	46
Respiratory System (excluding Tuber- culosis).	62	69	·6	·6	20	20
Gastro-intestinal System - - - -	48	68	·5	·6	19	29
Renal and Vesical System - - - -	51	99	·5	·9	16	28
Generative System (excluding Syphilis)	17	54	·2	·5	3	24
Other General Affections not above included ( <i>i.e.</i> , Diabetes, Myxœ- dema, &c.).	53	94	·5	·8	25	40
Instances in which no Principal Factor could, with certainty, be assigned, but in which one or more Factors were ascertained, and were returned as Contributory or Associated.	1,323	1,314	12·7	11·6	—	—
No Factor assignable, notwithstanding full history and observation.	778	916	7·5	8·1	—	—
No Factor ascertained, history defective	987	959	9·5	8·5	—	—

\* Including all patients believed to have suffered at any time in their lives from this disease.

TABLE XVI.—Showing by a YEARLY AVERAGE the ASSIGNED  
of all DIRECT Admissions of Patients into all Institutions  
and Wales during the four Years **1907-1910**;

CAUSES AND ASSOCIATED FACTORS OF INSANITY.	Yearly Average Number and Percentage of			
	PRIVATE.			
	The Yearly Average Number of Private Patients admitted during the four Years was 1,189 Males and 1,357 Females.			
	Number.		Percentage.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
HEREDITY (EXCLUDING COUSINS, NEPHEWS, NIECES, AND OFFSPRING)—				
Insane Heredity - - - - -	216	369	18·2	27·2
Epileptic Heredity - - - - -	5	10	·4	·7
Neurotic Heredity [including only Hysteria, Neurasthenia, Spasmodic (Idiopathic) Asthma, and Chorea].	16	55	1·3	4·1
Eccentricity (in marked degree) - - -	7	12	·6	·9
Alcoholism - - - - -	25	29	2·1	2·1
MENTAL INSTABILITY AS REVEALED BY—				
Moral Deficiency - - - - -	16	7	1·3	·5
Congenital Mental Deficiency not amount- ing to Imbecility.	44	42	3·7	3·1
Eccentricity - - - - -	8	11	·7	·8
DEPRIVATION OF SPECIAL SENSE—				
Smell and Taste (either or both) - - -	—	—	—	—
Hearing - - - - -	2	4	·2	·3
Sight - - - - -	3	2	·3	·1
CRITICAL PERIODS—				
Puberty and Adolescence - - - - -	29	29	2·4	2·1
Climacteric - - - - -	3	156	·3	11·5
Senility - - - - -	74	83	6·2	6·1
CHILD BEARING—				
Pregnancy - - - - -	—	11	—	·8
Puerperal state (not Septic) - - - - -	—	49	—	3·6
Lactation - - - - -	—	12	—	·9
MENTAL STRESS—				
Sudden Mental Stress - - - - -	53	113	4·5	8·3
Prolonged Mental Stress - - - - -	304	316	25·6	23·3
PHYSIOLOGICAL DEFECTS AND ERRORS—				
Malnutrition in early life (signs of Rickets, &c.).	2	1	·2	·1
Privation and Starvation - - - - -	11	5	·9	·4
Over-exertion (Physical) - - - - -	8	10	·7	·7
Masturbation - - - - -	50	13	4·2	1·0
Sexual excess - - - - -	7	1	·6	·1



CAUSES and ASSOCIATED FACTORS of INSANITY in the Cases for Lunatics (*excluding Idiot Establishments*) in England arranged according to the CLASS of the PATIENTS.

instances in which each Cause or Associated Factor was assigned, either as Principal or Contributory.

PAUPER.			
The Yearly Average Number of Pauper Patients admitted during the four Years was 9,200 Males and 9,960 Females.			
Number.		Percentage.	
M.	F.	M.	F.
1,939	2,579	21·1	25·9
137	190	1·5	1·9
86	135	·9	1·4
39	56	·4	·6
488	571	5·3	5·7
60	57	·7	·6
321	350	3·5	3·5
20	48	·2	·5
—	—	—	—
22	37	·2	·4
27	19	·3	·2
328	411	3·6	4·1
17	781	·2	7·8
755	855	8·2	8·6
—	120	—	1·2
—	453	—	4·5
—	171	—	1·7
276	488	3·0	4·9
1,402	1,715	15·2	17·2
30	27	·3	·3
217	198	2·4	2·0
51	78	·6	·8
188	21	2·0	·2
47	18	·5	·2

TABLE XVI.—Showing by a YEARLY AVERAGE the ASSIGNED

CAUSES AND ASSOCIATED FACTORS OF INSANITY.	Yearly Average Number and Percentage of			
	PRIVATE.			
	The Yearly Average Number of Private Patients admitted during the four Years was 1,189 Males and 1,357 Females.			
	Number.		Percentage.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
TOXIC—				
Alcohol - - - - -	181	96	15·2	7·1
Drug Habit (Morphia, Cocaine, &c.) - -	8	9	·7	·7
Lead and other such Poisons - - - -	2	1	·2	·1
Tuberculosis - - - - -	8	7	·7	·5
Influenza - - - - -	33	57	2·8	4·2
Puerperal Sepsis - - - - -	—	3	—	·2
Other Specific Fevers - - - - -	10	8	·8	·6
*Syphilis, acquired - - - - -	133	9	11·2	·7
*" congenital - - - - -	1	1	·1	·1
Other Toxins - - - - -	7	11	·6	·8
TRAUMATIC—				
Injuries - - - - -	29	8	2·4	·6
Operations - - - - -	6	13	·5	1·0
Sunstroke - - - - -	12	3	1·0	·2
DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM—				
Lesions of the Brain - - - - -	21	11	1·8	·8
" Spinal Cord and Nerves - - -	7	3	·6	·2
Epilepsy - - - - -	26	19	2·2	1·4
Other defined Neuroses (limited to Hysteria, Neurasthenia, Spasmodic Asthma, Chorea).	7	21	·6	1·5
Other Neuroses, which occurred in Infancy or Childhood (limited to Convulsions and Night Terrors).	2	1	·2	·1
OTHER BODILY AFFECTIONS—				
Hæmopoietic System (Anæmia, &c.) -	4	20	·3	1·5
Cardio-Vascular Degeneration - - -	24	16	2·0	1·2
Valvular Heart Disease - - - - -	10	14	·8	1·0
Respiratory System (excluding Tubercu- losis).	4	3	·3	·2
Gastro-intestinal System - - - - -	12	14	1·0	1·0
Renal and Vesical System - - - - -	9	11	·8	·8
Generative System (excluding Syphilis) -	3	13	·3	1·0
Other General Affections not above in- cluded ( <i>i.e.</i> , Diabetes, Myxœdema, &c.).	11	15	·9	1·1
Instances in which no Principal Factor could, with certainty, be assigned, but in which one or more Factors were ascer- tained, and were returned as Contributory or Associated.	107	98	9·0	7·2
No Factor assignable, notwithstanding full history and observation.	121	123	10·2	9·1
No Factor ascertained, history defective -	75	44	6·3	3·2

\* Including all patients believed to have suffered at



CAUSES and ASSOCIATED FACTORS of INSANITY, &c.—*cont.*

instances in which each Cause or Associated Factor was assigned, either as Principal or Contributory.

PAUPER.			
The Yearly Average Number of Pauper Patients admitted during the four Years was 9,200 Males and 9,960 Females.			
Number.		Percentage.	
M.	F.	M.	F.
2,088	882	22·7	8·9
13	14	·1	·1
27	8	·3	·1
86	94	·9	·9
245	232	2·7	2·3
—	20	—	·2
44	40	·5	·4
756	135	8·2	1·4
28	30	·3	·3
41	46	·4	·5
396	102	4·3	1·0
30	61	·3	·6
81	10	·9	·1
193	155	2·1	1·6
60	37	·7	·4
671	547	7·3	5·5
42	123	·5	1·2
20	23	·2	·2
27	142	·3	1·4
336	295	3·7	3·0
100	176	1·1	1·8
57	66	·6	·7
35	54	·4	·5
42	88	·5	·9
14	41	·2	·4
42	79	·5	·8
1,216	1,216	13·2	12·2
657	793	7·1	8·0
912	916	9·9	9·2

any time in their lives from this disease.





FOUR YEARS 1907-1910, the CORRELATIONS (or COMBINATIONS) of the several (PRINCIPAL or CONTRIBUTORY) CAUSES and ASSOCIATED FACTORS of INSANITY with each other.

N.B.—The Yearly Average number of FIRST ATTACK CASES (Males) in which one or more causes was assigned was 6,049.

0.37





FEMALES.

FEMALES.



TABLE XIX.—Showing by a YEARLY AVERAGE the FORMS OF INSANITY  
**1907-1910** into all Institutions for Lunatics  
 and Wales ; arranged  
 (Private and Pauper are given separately)

FORMS OF INSANITY.	AGES.							
	Under 15.		15-19.		20-24.		25-34.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
<b>I. CONGENITAL OR INFANTILE MENTAL DEFICIENCY (IDIOCY OR IMBECILITY) OCCURRING AS EARLY IN LIFE AS IT CAN BE OBSERVED :—</b>								
Intellectual { With Epilepsy.	85	46	58	36	43	31	44	42
{ Without Epilepsy.	96	47	94	73	91	64	105	96
Moral - - - -	1	—	4	6	6	4	6	5
<b>II. INSANITY OCCURRING LATER IN LIFE :—</b>								
Insanity with Epilepsy -	12	4	48	32	77	64	159	126
General Paralysis of the Insane.	2	—	3	4	10	6	230	49
Insanity with the grosser Brain Lesions.	—	—	1	1	2	1	11	5
Acute Delirium (Acute Delirious Mania).	—	1	—	2	1	6	10	15
Confusional Insanity -	1	1	9	13	21	27	60	84
Stupor - - - -	1	1	9	19	22	26	26	35
Primary Dementia - -	1	1	30	32	63	55	65	62
Mania { Recent -	5	8	126	168	256	343	560	755
{ Chronic -	—	—	4	7	16	17	44	63
{ Recurrent -	—	—	8	14	33	40	95	155
Melancholia { Recent -	3	2	53	74	175	209	411	675
{ Chronic -	—	—	3	3	13	14	29	51
{ Recurrent -	—	—	3	5	16	23	53	87
Alternating Insanity -	—	—	1	1	2	4	4	7
Delusional Insanity. { Systematised	—	—	4	1	27	9	104	63
{ Non - Sys -	—	—	8	4	33	16	122	91
{ tematised.	1	—	1	2	2	4	5	7
Volitional Insanity. { Impulse -	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	3
{ Obsession -	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
{ Doubt -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Moral Insanity - - -	—	—	4	2	1	3	6	4
Dementia { Senile - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
{ Secondary or	—	—	3	2	10	4	34	23
{ Terminal.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
AVERAGES OF THE FOUR YEARS	210	111	469	500	918	969	2,186	2,502



in the cases of all DIRECT Admissions during the four Years  
(excluding Idiot Establishments) in England  
according to Ages.

in the following four pages.)

AGES.								TOTAL.		
35-44.		45-54.		55-64.		65 and upwards.				
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.
20	22	6	9	2	1	1	1	258	187	445
55	56	26	27	11	15	4	3	480	379	859
5	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	23	18	40
124	95	78	60	43	38	24	17	565	436	1,001
579	92	395	71	92	15	8	2	1,319	238	1,557
19	14	34	21	51	24	31	19	149	85	233
10	14	7	9	4	4	1	2	31	52	83
71	98	77	88	53	54	24	18	315	382	697
11	20	4	13	4	5	1	1	77	119	196
21	38	26	32	19	16	3	6	227	242	468
508	604	359	454	252	246	138	135	2,203	2,712	4,915
40	68	39	68	36	54	34	50	211	327	538
103	176	98	156	67	76	28	38	432	653	1,085
377	697	378	687	364	415	163	189	1,924	2,947	4,870
31	61	38	69	45	48	21	32	179	277	456
49	131	62	141	60	91	26	44	269	521	790
4	10	4	6	5	4	1	2	20	32	52
96	101	70	112	50	62	19	34	368	382	750
120	123	83	129	58	67	28	36	451	467	917
4	3	1	2	1	1	1	—	14	19	33
2	3	2	3	1	3	—	1	6	15	21
2	1	1	1	—	1	—	1	4	4	8
4	2	1	2	1	—	1	—	17	12	29
—	—	9	8	97	64	482	509	588	582	1,170
39	34	62	60	74	65	39	44	262	232	494
2,291	2,462	1,855	2,226	1,384	1,366	1,076	1,181	10,389	11,317	21,705

TABLE XIXA.—Showing by a YEARLY AVERAGE the FORMS OF INSANITY  
**1907-1910** into all Institutions for Lunatics  
 and Wales ; arranged

FORMS OF INSANITY.	AGES.								
	Under 15.		15-19.		20-24.		25-34.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
I. CONGENITAL OR INFANTILE MENTAL DEFICIENCY (IDIOCY OR IMBECILITY) OCCURRING AS EARLY IN LIFE AS IT CAN BE OBSERVED :—									
Intellectual	1	—	1	—	2	1	1	1	
{ With Epi-									
{ lepsy.	1	—	7	2	8	2	10	5	
{ Without Epi-									
{ lepsy.									
Moral - - - -	—	—	1	1	2	—	2	1	
II. INSANITY OCCURRING LATER IN LIFE :—									
Insanity with Epilepsy -	—	—	2	1	2	2	7	3	
General Paralysis of the Insane.	—	—	—	—	1	—	24	2	
Insanity with the grosser Brain Lesions.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	
Acute Delirium (Acute Delirious Mania).	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	3	
Confusional Insanity -	1	—	2	4	8	6	8	18	
Stupor - - - -	—	—	1	1	6	3	4	4	
Primary Dementia - -	—	—	4	4	15	12	17	11	
Mania - {	Recent -	1	—	10	10	30	30	50	85
	Chronic -	—	—	1	1	3	2	5	6
	Recurrent -	—	—	1	1	4	3	12	18
Melancholia {	Recent -	—	—	3	3	28	23	52	84
	Chronic -	—	—	—	—	4	1	5	5
	Recurrent -	—	—	—	—	5	2	8	6
Alternating Insanity -	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	2	
Delusional Insanity. {	Systematised	—	—	1	—	13	2	31	13
	Non - Sys - tematised.	—	—	1	1	7	2	21	13
	Impulse -	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	1
Volitional Insanity. {	Obsession -	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
	Doubt -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Moral Insanity - - -	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	2	
Dementia - {	Senile -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Secondary or Terminal.	—	—	1	—	3	1	8	3
AVERAGES OF THE FOUR YEARS									
	4	1	35	27	140	94	269	286	



in the cases of all DIRECT Private Admissions during the four Years  
(*excluding Idiot Establishments*) in England  
according to Ages.

AGES.								TOTAL.		
35-44.		45-54.		55-64.		65 and upwards.				
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.
1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	6	4	9
4	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	31	13	44
2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	2	9
3	4	3	3	2	1	1	1	18	14	32
64	4	47	5	16	2	2	—	153	13	166
3	1	2	2	3	2	3	2	12	6	18
4	4	2	1	2	1	—	—	10	10	20
6	16	9	17	6	8	6	2	44	71	115
2	2	1	3	1	1	1	—	15	14	29
3	5	5	2	2	1	1	2	46	36	81
43	72	33	58	25	32	11	19	202	305	507
5	6	4	6	4	5	3	4	24	29	53
9	28	14	22	7	12	4	6	51	90	140
44	93	47	103	50	71	27	34	249	411	660
4	9	5	10	7	9	4	7	27	42	68
6	18	8	18	8	12	4	10	37	65	102
1	2	1	2	2	2	—	1	5	9	13
19	21	13	23	9	12	3	5	88	74	162
14	18	11	19	8	7	3	6	64	65	130
1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	4	3	8
1	1	1	1	1	1	—	—	4	5	8
1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	2	3
1	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	5	4	9
—	—	1	1	9	4	48	42	57	46	104
5	6	7	7	6	5	5	4	33	26	59
244	313	213	305	163	187	123	145	1,189	1,357	2,546

TABLE XIXB.—Showing by a YEARLY AVERAGE the FORMS OF INSANITY  
**1907-1910** into all Institutions for Lunatics (*excluding*  
according

FORMS OF INSANITY.	AGES.							
	Under 15.		15-19.		20-24.		25-34.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
I. CONGENITAL OR INFANTILE MENTAL DEFICIENCY (IDIOCY OR IMBECILITY) OCCURRING AS EARLY IN LIFE AS IT CAN BE OBSERVED—								
Intellectual { With Epilepsy.	84	46	57	36	41	30	43	41
{ Without Epilepsy.	95	47	87	71	83	62	96	91
Moral - - - -	1	-	3	5	4	4	4	5
II. INSANITY OCCURRING LATER IN LIFE—								
Insanity with Epilepsy -	12	4	46	32	75	62	153	123
General Paralysis of the Insane.	2	-	3	4	10	6	206	47
Insanity with the grosser Brain Lesions.	-	-	1	1	2	1	10	5
Acute Delirium (Acute Delirious Mania).	-	-	-	2	1	5	8	12
Confusional Insanity -	-	1	7	10	13	21	52	66
Stupor - - - -	1	1	8	18	16	23	22	31
Primary Dementia - -	1	1	26	29	48	44	48	51
Mania { Recent -	5	7	116	159	226	313	510	670
{ Chronic -	-	-	3	6	12	16	39	57
{ Recurrent -	-	-	8	13	29	37	84	137
Melancholia { Recent -	3	2	50	71	148	186	359	591
{ Chronic -	-	-	3	3	9	12	25	46
{ Recurrent -	-	-	3	5	11	22	46	81
Alternating Insanity -	-	-	1	1	2	3	3	5
Delusional Insanity. { Systematised	-	-	3	1	14	7	74	51
{ Non - Sys - tematised.	-	-	7	4	26	14	101	79
{ Impulse -	1	-	1	2	2	3	3	6
Volitional Insanity. { Obsession -	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
{ Doubt -	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
Moral Insanity - - -	-	-	3	2	1	3	5	2
Dementia { Senile -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
{ Secondary or Terminal.	-	-	3	2	7	4	27	20
AVERAGES OF THE FOUR YEARS	204	110	437	474	779	876	1,916	2,216



in the cases of all DIRECT Pauper Admissions during the four Years (*Idiot Establishments*) in England and Wales ; arranged to Ages.

AGES.								TOTAL.		
35-44.		45-54.		55-64.		65 and upwards.				
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.
20	21	6	8	2	1	1	1	253	183	435
51	54	24	26	10	14	4	3	450	366	816
3	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	16	16	32
121	91	75	57	42	37	23	16	547	422	969
515	89	348	66	76	13	7	1	1,166	226	1,391
16	13	32	20	48	22	28	17	137	79	216
6	10	5	8	3	3	1	1	22	42	63
65	82	68	71	47	46	19	16	271	311	582
9	17	3	10	3	4	1	—	63	105	167
18	33	22	30	16	15	2	4	181	206	387
465	532	326	396	227	214	127	116	2,001	2,407	4,408
35	63	35	61	33	49	31	46	187	297	485
94	148	84	133	59	64	25	32	382	563	945
333	604	331	585	315	343	137	155	1,674	2,536	4,210
27	52	33	59	38	39	18	25	152	235	387
44	113	54	123	52	79	22	34	232	456	688
3	8	3	4	3	2	1	1	15	24	39
77	81	57	89	41	51	16	30	280	308	588
106	105	72	110	50	60	25	31	386	402	788
2	3	1	1	—	—	1	—	10	16	26
1	2	1	2	—	2	—	1	3	10	13
1	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	3	2	6
3	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	12	8	20
—	—	8	8	89	60	434	468	531	535	1,066
34	27	56	53	69	60	35	40	229	206	435
2,048	2,149	1,642	1,921	1,222	1,179	953	1,036	9,200	9,960	19,160

TABLE XX.—Showing by a YEARLY AVERAGE the Number of Direct Admissions for Lunatics (*excluding Idiot Establishments*) in England and Wales; whether the ATTACK was stated to be the *First* or *Not the First*, CONGENITAL, or UNKNOWN

FORMS OF INSANITY.				AGES.					
				Under 15.		15-19.		20-24.	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Insanity with Epilepsy - - { 1st Attack -				9	3	40	29	63	51



sions of Patients during the four Years **1907-1910** into all Institutions arranged according to AGES AND FORMS OF INSANITY, and showing but EXCLUDING all cases where the attack was stated to be whether First Attack or Not.

AGES.										TOTAL.		
25-34.		35-44.		45-54.		55-64.		65 and upwards.		M.	F.	T.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
118	90	93	70	53	42	32	29	19	14	425	327	752
31	31	28	21	20	15	9	8	3	2	109	89	198
203	41	519	81	350	63	81	13	7	1	1,172	208	1,380
16	5	40	9	29	5	6	2	—	—	92	21	113
11	4	16	11	28	19	47	23	28	16	134	74	208
1	1	1	2	4	1	3	2	2	3	10	8	19
10	15	8	11	4	7	3	3	1	1	26	44	69
1	1	2	3	2	2	1	1	—	—	6	7	13
42	67	49	74	55	64	44	44	20	15	235	299	533
14	14	14	20	16	20	7	8	2	3	56	70	126
19	28	7	13	3	8	3	3	1	1	59	94	153
4	7	4	6	1	4	1	2	—	—	13	23	36
49	43	15	28	23	26	16	14	2	5	179	182	361
12	17	3	9	2	5	1	2	1	1	34	54	88
407	575	361	427	257	299	177	169	106	103	1,628	2,006	3,633
102	158	109	163	82	136	55	69	24	32	421	627	1,048
38	48	30	49	29	50	26	40	25	37	162	244	406
5	11	7	19	6	15	8	11	5	10	34	70	103
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
95	155	103	176	98	156	67	76	28	38	432	653	1,085
334	569	304	553	296	532	293	319	127	137	1,555	2,366	3,921
56	96	59	130	69	138	60	91	32	45	293	523	816
25	42	23	50	30	51	37	36	16	24	145	216	361
3	9	6	11	7	17	7	11	5	7	28	56	84
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
53	87	49	131	62	141	60	91	26	44	269	521	790
2	3	2	2	1	1	1	1	—	—	8	8	16
2	4	3	8	3	5	4	3	—	1	11	23	34
84	49	66	75	47	77	34	45	14	27	272	281	553
16	13	21	21	21	27	12	13	3	5	77	80	157
94	67	87	92	58	94	42	50	22	27	336	347	684
20	20	25	26	20	31	12	15	5	7	86	100	186
2	4	3	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	8	12	21
2	3	1	1	—	1	—	1	1	—	4	6	10
2	3	1	2	2	3	1	2	—	1	5	12	17
—	—	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	3	4
1	1	1	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	2	4	6
—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
3	3	2	1	1	1	1	—	1	—	11	7	18
2	1	2	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	5	4	9
—	—	—	—	8	6	86	53	436	440	530	499	1,029
—	—	—	—	—	1	7	9	33	60	41	69	110
24	15	29	25	49	46	58	53	29	33	198	176	374
6	8	7	7	9	13	10	11	8	10	43	49	92
1,467	1,665	1,615	1,562	1,293	1,391	980	896	852	881	7,089	7,405	14,493
439	638	484	761	450	731	328	423	177	267	2,065	3,056	5,120

TABLE XXI.—Showing the AGES of ALL PERSONS in  
CONDITION AS

(Taken from Table XXIX. of the Summary

CONDITION AS TO MARRIAGE.	Under 15.			15—19.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Single - - -	5,265,324	5,280,415	10,545,739	1,603,066	1,613,138	3,216,204
Married - -	-	-	-	4,423	25,392	29,815
Widowed - -	-	-	-	33	91	124
TOTAL -	5,265,324	5,280,415	10,545,739	1,607,522	1,638,621	3,246,143

CONDITION AS TO MARRIAGE.	45—54.			55—64.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Single - - -	154,118	205,176	359,294	80,494	121,038	201,532
Married - -	1,143,059	1,061,938	2,204,997	693,550	589,380	1,282,930
Widowed - -	99,032	238,868	337,900	133,901	324,887	458,788
TOTAL -	1,396,209	1,505,982	2,902,191	907,945	1,035,305	1,943,250

TABLE XXII.—Showing by a YEARLY AVERAGE the Number of DIRECT  
*Establishments*) in England and Wales during the four YEARS **1907—**

CONDITION AS TO MARRIAGE.	AGES.											
	Under 15.			15—19.			20—24.			25—34.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Single - - -	210	111	321	467	489	956	874	798	1,672	1,503	1,351	2,854
Married - -	-	-	-	3	11	13	39	170	208	638	1,098	1,735
Widowed - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	25	48	73
Unknown - -	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	1	5	20	5	26
AVERAGES OF THE FOUR YEARS - }	210	111	321	469	500	970	918	969	1,887	2,186	2,502	4,688



England and Wales at the Time of the Census of **1901**, with their  
TO MARRIAGE.

Tables of the Census of April 1st, 1901.)

20—24.			25—34.			35—44.		
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
1,216,628	1,196,555	2,413,183	892,226	941,161	1,833,387	306,001	382,468	688,469
254,169	447,885	702,054	1,569,094	1,781,022	3,350,116	1,567,616	1,549,643	3,117,259
1,847	3,838	5,685	24,634	47,703	72,337	58,326	131,951	190,277
1,472,644	1,648,278	3,120,922	2,485,954	2,769,886	5,255,840	1,931,943	2,064,062	3,996,005

65 and upwards.			TOTAL.		
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
49,045	95,335	144,380	9,566,902	9,835,286	19,402,188
379,470	262,277	641,747	5,611,381	5,717,537	11,328,918
232,557	499,069	731,626	550,330	1,246,407	1,796,737
661,072	856,681	1,517,753	15,728,613	16,799,230	32,527,843

Admissions of Patients into all Institutions for Lunatics (*excluding Idiot*  
**1910**, with their AGES and CONDITION AS TO MARRIAGE.

AGES.												TOTAL.		
35—44.			45—54.			55—64.			65 and upwards.					
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
862	860	1,722	446	650	1,096	243	314	557	131	209	340	4,735	4,782	9,517
1,315	1,431	2,746	1,220	1,217	2,437	891	618	1,509	514	308	822	4,618	4,852	9,469
91	163	253	171	352	522	236	431	667	421	662	1,083	945	1,656	2,601
23	8	31	19	8	27	14	4	17	11	2	13	92	27	118
2,291	2,462	4,753	1,855	2,226	4,082	1,384	1,366	2,750	1,076	1,181	2,257	10,389	11,317	21,705

TABLE XXIII.—Showing the Ratio [per 10,000] of the YEARLY AVERAGE (excluding Idiot Establishments) in England and Wales during the four Census of 1901 ; arranged according to their AGES and CONDITION

CONDITION AS TO MARRIAGE.	AGES											
	Under 15.			15—19.			20—24.			25—34.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Single - -	·4	·2	·3	2·9	3·0	3·0	7·2	6·7	6·9	16·8	14·4	15·6
Married - -	-	-	-	6·8	4·3	4·4	1·5	3·8	3·0	4·1	6·2	5·2
Widowed - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	5·4	2·6	3·5	10·1	10·1	10·1
TOTAL -	·4	·2	·3	2·9	3·1	3·0	6·2	5·9	6·0	8·8	9·0	8·9

Note.—It will be observed that in nearly all the above periods the proportions of the ages these ratios are reversed. This is due to the facts that nearly all the persons in the population were composed of persons under 20 years of age ; and that the numbers of patients above Table shows that, at the marriageable ages, and in proportion to the general population,

TABLE XXIV.—Showing by a YEARLY AVERAGE the Number of DIRECT the FIRST or NOT the FIRST, into all Institutions for Lunatics YEARS **1907-1910** ; arranged according to the CLASS of the

N.B.—Exclusive of cases of Congenital Insanity and those in which

										Yearly Average Number of Patients Admitted during the four Years (excluding Cases of Congenital Insanity and those unknown whether FIRST ATTACK or NOT).		
										M.	F.	T.
Private - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,116	1,328	2,444
Pauper - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,037	9,132	17,169
AVERAGES OF THE FOUR YEARS - - -										9,153	10,460	19,613



Number of DIRECT Admissions of Patients into all Institutions for Lunatics  
YEARS **1907-1910**, to the whole POPULATION at the time of the  
AS TO MARRIAGE.

AGES.												TOTAL.		
35—44.			45—54.			55—64.			65 and upwards.					
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
28·2	22·5	25·0	28·9	31·7	30·5	30·2	25·9	27·6	26·7	21·9	23·5	4·9	4·9	4·9
8·4	9·2	8·8	10·7	11·5	11·1	12·8	10·5	11·8	13·5	11·7	12·8	8·2	8·5	8·4
15·6	12·4	13·3	17·3	14·7	15·4	17·6	13·3	14·5	18·1	13·3	14·8	17·2	13·3	14·5
11·9	11·9	11·9	13·3	14·8	14·1	15·2	13·2	14·2	16·3	13·8	14·9	6·6	6·7	6·7

“single” considerably exceed those of the “married” and “widowed,” while in the total of all population under 20 years of age were “single”; that nearly three-quarters of the “single” under that age who were admitted into asylums, &c., during the year were relatively few. The considerably more single than married or widowed persons were admitted.

Admissions of Patients, whose ATTACK of INSANITY was stated to be  
(excluding Idiot Establishments) in England and Wales during the four  
Patients.

it was unknown whether the Attack was the First or not the First.

Of the Yearly Average Number of DIRECT Admissions of Patients during the four Years (excluding Cases of Congenital Insanity and those unknown whether FIRST ATTACK or NOT).						Proportion [per Cent.] to the Yearly Average of the Total Number.					
ATTACK stated to be the FIRST.			ATTACK stated to be NOT the FIRST.			ATTACK stated to be the FIRST.			ATTACK stated to be NOT the FIRST.		
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
843	866	1,709	273	463	736	75·5	65·2	69·9	24·5	34·8	30·1
6,246	6,539	12,785	1,791	2,593	4,385	77·7	71·6	74·5	22·3	28·4	25·5
7,089	7,405	14,493	2,065	3,056	5,120	77·4	70·8	73·9	22·6	29·2	26·1

TABLE XXV.—Showing by a YEARLY AVERAGE the Number of EPILEPTICS and GENERAL PARALYTICS, amongst the DIRECT Admissions into all Institutions for Lunatics (*excluding Idiot Establishments*) in England and Wales during the four YEARS **1907-1910**; arranged according to the CLASS of the Patients.

CL A S S.	Yearly Average Number of Patients Admitted during the four Years.			Of the Yearly Average Number of Patients Admitted during the four Years.			Proportion [per Cent.] to the Yearly Average of the Total Number of Patients Admitted during the four Years.											
				Number of Epileptics.			Number of General Paralytics.			Epileptics.			General Paralytics.					
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.			
Private	-	-	-	1,189	1,357	2,546	30	21	52	153	13	166	2·5	1·5	2·0	12·9	1·0	6·5
Pauper	-	-	-	9,200	9,960	19,160	854	663	1,517	1,166	226	1,391	9·3	6·7	7·9	12·7	2·3	7·3
AVERAGES OF THE FOUR YEARS	-	-	-	10,389	11,317	21,705	884	685	1,569	1,319	238	1,557	8·5	6·1	7·2	12·7	2·1	7·2



TABLE XXVI.—Showing by a YEARLY AVERAGE the Number of Patients DEEMED SUICIDAL amongst the DIRECT Admissions into all Institutions for Lunatics (*excluding Idiot Establishments*) in England and Wales during the four YEARS **1907-1910**; arranged according to the CLASS of the Patients.

C L A S S.	Yearly Average Number of Patients Admitted during the four Years.			Of the Yearly Average Number Admitted during the four Years.			Proportion [per Cent.] to the Yearly Average of the Total Number of Patients Admitted during the four Years.		
				Number deemed Suicidal.					
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Private - - - - -	1,189	1,357	2,546	223	285	508	18·8	21·0	20·0
Pauper - - - - -	9,200	9,960	19,160	1,332	1,721	3,053	14·5	17·3	15·9
AVERAGES OF THE FOUR YEARS - - - - -	10,389	11,317	21,705	1,555	2,006	3,561	15·0	17·7	16·4

COUNTY AND COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS,

TABLE XXVII.—Showing the PRINCIPAL CAUSES of DEATH at died in these Institutions during the year 1911, together with the Post-mortem Examination. The Average Number of Patients Males 51,204, and N.B.—The Table is drawn up as far as possible on the plan adopted diseases not specially defined in his tables. Such It must also be borne in mind that only those causes of death

CAUSES OF DEATH.	NUMBER OF DEATHS.							
	AGES.							
	Under 15.		15-19.		20-24.		25-34.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
GROUP I.—GENERAL DISEASES.								
Influenza - - - - -	-	-	-	2	1	-	1	1
Diphtheria - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
Enteric Fever - - - - -	-	-	-	1	-	2	3	4
Epidemic Diarrhœa, Infective Enteritis	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Diarrhœa (not otherwise defined) -	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
Dysentery ( <i>Ulcerative Colitis</i> ) - -	-	-	1	1	2	4	10	19
Syphilis :—								
(a) Cerebral - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
(b) Other than Cerebral - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Puerperal Septicæmia - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	5
Puerperal Pyæmia - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Puerperal Fever (not otherwise defined)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Infective Endocarditis - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
Pneumonia, Lobar - - - - -	1	2	3	4	11	6	25	32
„ Broncho- - - - -	8	4	6	6	3	5	12	12
„ (not defined) - - - - -	-	-	2	-	1	-	4	3
Erysipelas (and <i>Cellulitis</i> ) - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Septicæmia (not Puerperal) - - - -	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Pyæmia (not Puerperal) - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Phlegmon, Carbuncle (not Anthrax)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Tuberculosis :—								
Of Lung (Phthisis) - - - - -	10	10	27	30	54	44	181	148
Of Meninges - - - - -	-	-	-	4	2	-	-	-
Of Peritoneum - - - - -	4	2	2	-	-	-	3	6
<i>Tabes Mesenterica</i> - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Lupus - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tubercle of other Organs - - - - -	1	-	-	-	1	-	3	2
General Tuberculosis - - - - -	7	6	2	3	4	6	13	13
Alcoholism, Delirium Tremens - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-



HOSPITALS, AND LICENSED HOUSES.

Different Periods of LIFE in the Cases of all the Patients who  
Number of Cases in which the cause of Death was ascertained by  
Resident in these Institutions during 1911 was 109,373 ;  
Females 58,169.

by the Registrar-General, with the introduction in some sections of  
diseases are here indicated by an asterisk (\*).

are here included which occurred in institutions during the year.

NUMBER OF DEATHS.								TOTAL.			Number ascertained by Post-mortem Examination.
AGES.											
35-44.		45-54.		55-64.		65 and upwards.					
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	
2	6	—	3	1	4	5	3	10	19	29	18
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3	—
4	8	—	1	2	1	—	1	9	18	27	24.
1	1	—	—	3	3	—	—	5	4	9	5
—	3	—	—	4	1	—	—	6	5	11	9
10	27	12	25	17	41	18	61	70	178	248	203
2	3	2	1	2	1	1	—	8	6	14	11
—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	3	2
—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	7	4
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—
—	—	—	2	2	2	1	1	3	8	11	11
30	44	34	65	53	54	47	71	204	278	482	380
13	25	18	41	20	31	28	46	108	170	278	226
5	5	3	3	4	3	8	3	27	17	44	25
1	2	5	2	—	4	3	5	10	13	23	20
2	5	2	1	2	—	1	1	8	9	17	12
1	3	1	—	1	1	—	—	3	5	8	6
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
140	168	104	157	95	84	62	50	673	691	1,364	1,028
1	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	3	7	10	7
—	4	3	4	2	4	1	5	15	25	40	35
1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	3	4	3
—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	1	2	3	3
3	6	4	4	2	7	1	5	15	24	39	32
18	11	9	8	9	10	5	7	67	64	131	101
—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1

TABLE XXVII.—Showing the Principal Causes of Death at different

CAUSES OF DEATH.	NUMBER OF DEATHS.							
	AGES.							
	Under 15.		15-19.		20-24.		25-34.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
GROUP I.—GENERAL DISEASES— <i>continued</i> .								
Rheumatic Fever, Acute Rheumatism - -	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Chronic Rheumatism - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcinoma - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	1
Sarcoma - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Cancer, Malignant Disease (not otherwise defined).	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Purpura - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Anæmia, Pernicious - - - - -	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1
Leucocythæmia - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diabetes Mellitus - - - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Congenital Hydrocephalus - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Congenital Malformation of Heart - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total - - - - -	34	25	43	53	82	71	266	257
GROUP II.—DISEASES OF NERVOUS SYSTEM.								
Meningitis, Cerebral (not Tuberculous) -	2	-	-	1	1	1	3	5
"    Spinal - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
*Abscess of Brain - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-
*Atrophy of Brain - - - - -	3	-	-	-	-	1	2	-
*Congestion of Brain - - - - -	1	-	-	1	-	1	1	-
Softening of Brain - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	4
<i>Tumour of Brain</i> (not Specific) - - -	1	-	-	-	3	-	3	2
*Organic Disease of Brain (not otherwise defined).	-	1	-	-	2	1	9	4
General Paralysis of Insane - - - - -	5	1	4	1	15	9	184	61
*Mania (not Puerperal), Exhaustion from -	-	-	-	1	-	1	12	19
*Melancholia, Exhaustion from - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	1	6	5
Chorea - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Epilepsy - - - - -	19	5	20	7	19	12	58	40
Locomotor Ataxy - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
*Pachymeningitis - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Myelitis (and Paraplegia) - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
*Paralysis, Bulbar - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
*Progressive Muscular Atrophy - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
*Sclerosis, Cerebro-spinal - - - - -	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1
*    "    Spinal (exclusive of Tabes) - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Neuritis, Peripheral - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Diseases of Nervous System - - -	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Total - - - - -	33	7	25	12	43	29	283	144
GROUP III.—DISEASES OF ORGANS OF SPECIAL SENSE.								
Otitis, Mastoid Disease - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Ophthalmia, Diseases of Eye - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1



Periods of Life in the Cases of all the Patients, &c.—continued.

NUMBER OF DEATHS.								TOTAL.			Number ascertained by Post-mortem Examination.
AGES.											
35-44.		45-54.		55-64.		65 and upwards.					
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	
1	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	1	4	5	4
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
3	13	13	22	35	48	39	54	93	138	231	201
2	—	—	1	5	—	1	2	9	3	12	11
—	1	2	5	3	12	7	16	12	34	46	37
—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	2	1
1	4	2	4	3	5	1	1	8	16	24	19
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	1
1	2	2	3	2	5	1	3	8	13	21	10
—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	1
—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
243	346	217	356	268	326	230	339	1,383	1,773	3,156	2,455
2	4	2	5	3	1	—	—	13	17	30	23
—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	3
—	—	2	2	1	1	—	—	6	3	9	9
8	9	9	13	16	21	15	26	53	70	123	107
1	4	—	1	2	2	1	2	6	11	17	8
11	9	12	12	41	30	56	48	124	103	227	190
1	9	7	3	4	2	—	1	19	17	36	35
7	9	13	8	21	8	10	16	62	47	109	61
555	116	443	106	141	28	13	3	1,360	325	1,685	1,237
9	15	14	21	8	8	3	3	46	68	114	55
3	11	8	20	6	12	7	5	31	54	85	35
—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	3	4	3
38	38	42	25	23	16	17	10	236	153	389	269
2	1	2	1	3	1	1	1	8	4	12	8
—	—	—	—	2	—	2	2	4	2	6	6
—	1	—	1	2	1	—	—	2	4	6	6
1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	1
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
—	1	1	1	1	1	—	—	3	5	8	7
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—
—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	1
—	—	—	3	1	2	—	1	3	7	10	5
639	230	557	223	275	134	126	119	1,981	898	2,879	2,070
—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	1

TABLE XXVII.—Showing the Principal Causes of Death at different

CAUSES OF DEATH.	NUMBER OF DEATHS.							
	AGES.							
	Under 15.		15-19.		20-24.		25-34.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
GROUP IV.—DISEASES OF HEART.								
Valvular Disease, Endocarditis (not Infective).	—	—	2	3	1	6	11	18
Pericarditis - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3
*Hæmopericardium - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hypertrophy of Heart - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Angina Pectoris - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dilatation of Heart - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1
Fatty (and Fibroid) Degeneration of Heart -	—	—	—	3	—	2	4	8
*Rupture of Heart - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Syncope, Heart Disease</i> (not specified) -	2	1	—	—	—	4	3	3
Total - - - - -	2	1	2	6	1	12	23	33
GROUP V.—DISEASES OF BLOOD VESSELS.								
Cerebral Hæmorrhage, Cerebral Embolism -	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5
<i>Apoplexy, Hemiplegia</i> - - - - -	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Aneurysm - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Senile Gangrene - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Embolism, Thrombosis (not Cerebral) - -	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Phlebitis - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
*Arterio-sclerosis - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Raynaud's Disease - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Other Diseases of Blood Vessels - - -	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Total - - - - -	—	—	—	1	—	3	3	7
GROUP VI.—DISEASES OF RESPIRATORY ORGANS.								
Laryngitis - - - - -	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis - - - - -	1	—	—	1	2	1	1	2
Emphysema - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Asthma - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pleurisy (and Empyema) - - - - -	—	—	—	1	1	2	3	4
*Abscess of Lung - - - - -	1	—	2	—	1	1	1	—
*Congestion of Lung - - - - -	—	—	—	1	2	—	3	2
Fibroid Disease of Lung (and Bronchiectasis)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
*Gangrene of Lung - - - - -	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	4
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Total - - - - -	3	—	2	3	7	5	8	17
GROUP VII.—DISEASES OF DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.								
*Parotitis - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tonsillitis, Quinsy - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Disease of Mouth, Pharynx, Œsophagus (not Specific).	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gastric (and Duodenal) Ulcer - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
*Pylorus, Stricture of - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases of Stomach (not Malignant) -	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Enteritis (not Epidemic) - - - - -	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	4
<i>Gastro-enteritis</i> - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Appendicitis, Perityphlitis - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Hernia - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—



Periods of Life in the Cases of all the Patients, &c.—continued.

NUMBER OF DEATHS.								TOTAL.			Number ascertained by Post-mortem Examination.
AGES.											
35-44.		45-54.		55-64.		65 and upwards.					
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	
23	32	48	72	81	122	122	141	288	394	682	512
-	3	-	2	3	6	1	2	6	16	22	20
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	1
-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	2	1	3	3
-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	3	-	3	2
5	-	3	3	7	5	8	11	26	20	46	35
17	13	23	31	42	49	70	72	156	178	334	278
-	-	2	-	1	1	2	1	5	2	7	7
5	7	7	5	10	12	18	21	45	53	98	53
50	55	85	113	146	196	222	249	531	665	1,196	911
12	11	17	25	38	35	44	55	113	131	244	170
2	1	2	5	9	7	9	14	22	29	51	31
-	-	3	-	7	1	3	1	13	2	15	14
-	-	-	-	1	2	5	8	6	10	16	9
-	2	-	2	3	1	-	3	3	9	12	8
-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	2	4	2
1	3	12	7	36	26	52	52	101	88	189	157
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	2	-
1	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	4	5	5
16	18	34	40	95	72	113	136	261	277	538	396
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
3	7	12	15	9	29	64	67	92	122	214	128
-	-	-	-	2	-	3	1	5	2	7	5
-	-	2	-	1	-	1	1	4	1	5	5
4	1	2	2	5	2	8	2	23	14	37	28
1	-	2	-	2	1	2	1	12	3	15	14
9	10	10	6	9	8	18	17	51	44	95	83
1	1	2	1	1	1	2	5	6	9	15	14
5	6	4	4	3	1	3	4	16	20	36	33
-	1	1	1	-	-	1	2	2	7	9	7
23	26	35	29	32	42	102	100	212	222	434	317
-	-	-	-	2	1	1	-	3	1	4	2
-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	3	3	3
-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	3	3
3	4	1	1	-	2	1	1	5	9	14	14
-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	1
-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	2	2	4	4
2	4	-	1	7	1	5	-	15	12	27	25
1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	2	2	4	4
1	-	2	1	1	-	2	2	6	4	10	9
-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	2	2

TABLE XXVII.—Showing the Principal Causes of Death at different

CAUSES OF DEATH.	NUMBER OF DEATHS.							
	AGES.							
	Under 15.		15-19.		20-24.		25-34.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
GROUP VII., &c.— <i>continued.</i>								
Intestinal Obstruction :—								
(a) Intussusception - - - - -	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Strangulation - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
(c) Volvulus - - - - -	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-
(d) Stricture (not Malignant) - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Diseases of Intestines - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peritonitis (not Tuberculous) - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	1
Cirrhosis of Liver - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
*Gall Stones, Cholecystitis, &c. - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Diseases of Liver and Gall Bladder - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
*Pancreatitis - - - - -	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Other Diseases of Digestive System - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Total - - - - -	-	1	2	1	3	2	9	9
GROUP VIII.—DISEASES OF LYMPHATIC AND DUCTLESS GLANDS.								
*Hodgkin's Disease (Lymphadenoma) - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Diseases of Lymphatic System - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
*Graves's Disease - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
*Myxœdema - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
*Addison's Disease - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Total - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2
GROUP IX.—DISEASES OF URINARY SYSTEM.								
Acute Nephritis, Uræmia - - - - -	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	4
Chronic Bright's Disease, Albuminuria - - - - -	-	-	-	1	1	1	5	10
Renal Calculus - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Diseases of Kidney - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1
*Cystitis - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Prostrate, Disease of - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
*Urethra, Stricture of - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Diseases of Urinary System - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Total - - - - -	-	-	-	2	1	2	10	15
GROUP X.—DISEASES OF GENERATIVE SYSTEM.								
Ovarian Tumour (not Malignant) - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Diseases of Ovary - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diseases of Uterus and Vagina - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GROUP XI.—ACCIDENTS OF PREGNANCY AND CHILDBIRTH.								
Abortion, Miscarriage - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Puerperal Mania - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Total - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2





TABLE XXVII.—Showing the Principal Causes of Death at different

CAUSES OF DEATH.	NUMBER OF DEATHS.							
	AGES.							
	Under 15.		15-19.		20-24.		25-34.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
GROUP XII.—DISEASES OF LOCOMOTOR SYSTEM.								
Caries, Necrosis - - - - -	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Arthritis, Periostitis - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
*Osteo-malacia - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Diseases of Locomotor System - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total - - - - -	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
GROUP XIII.—DISEASES OF SKIN.								
Eczema - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Diseases of Skin - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GROUP XIV.—CONDITION NOT SPECIFIED.								
Abscess - - - - -	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Atrophy, Debility - - - - -	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1
Hæmorrhage (Internal) - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
*Lardaceous Disease - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
*Marasmus - - - - -	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-
Old Age (Senile Decay) - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
*Toxæmia (Endogenous) - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Total - - - - -	-	-	3	-	2	-	1	2
GROUP XV.—ACCIDENT OR VIOLENCE.								
Suicide :—								
Asphyxia by Suffocation - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
"    "    Hanging - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
"    "    Strangulation - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
"    "    Drowning - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Other Injuries - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burns or Scalds - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Poisoning - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
Cut Throat - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fracture or Dislocation - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Not Suicide :—								
Asphyxia by Choking - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
"    "    Suffocation - - - - -	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-
"    "    Drowning - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Injuries - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burns or Scalds - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poisoning - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cut Throat - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fracture or Dislocation - - - - -	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Rupture of Bladder or other Viscus - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Total - - - - -	-	-	1	-	3	1	1	5
GRAND TOTAL - - - - -	72	34	78	79	143	125	604	494



Periods of Life in the Cases of all the Patients, &c.—continued.

NUMBER OF DEATHS.								TOTAL.			Number ascertained by Post mortem Examination.
AGES.											
35-44.		45-54.		55-64.		65 and upwards.					
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	
-	-	-	2	1	1	1	1	2	5	7	7
-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	1
-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	2	2
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
-	-	-	3	1	4	1	1	2	9	11	11
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1
-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	1	2	3	3
1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	2	2	4	4
1	1	1	-	1	-	1	2	5	3	8	5
1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	4	2	6	4
-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1
-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	2	5	4
-	-	1	1	22	21	398	473	421	495	916	590
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
2	1	3	1	23	22	400	478	434	504	938	606
1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	2	2
1	-	1	1	1	1	1	-	4	2	6	4
1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	1
1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	3	1	4	2
1	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	3	2	5	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	4	1
1	-	2	1	-	1	1	1	4	3	7	5
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
4	1	1	1	-	-	-	2	5	4	9	8
-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	2	5	5
-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	2	2
-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	4	4	4
-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	1
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1
-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
1	-	1	-	-	2	3	7	6	9	15	15
-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	2	2
13	4	9	6	4	6	7	12	38	34	72	56
1,033	761	1,004	873	930	924	1,334	1,578	5,198	4,868	10,066	7,538

TABLE XXVIII.—Showing, for all INSTITUTIONS for LUNATICS in ENGLAND and WALES, the NUMBER of RECEPTION ORDERS (excluding IRREGULAR ADMISSIONS) made in the Year 1909, with PERCENTAGES showing their continuation, or otherwise, under Section 38 of the Lunacy Act, 1890 ; arranged according to Ages.

Reception Orders made during the Year 1909.													
AGE GROUPS.	Continued in 1910.		Continued in 1911.		Percentage continued in 1910 but not in 1911.				Percentage not continued in 1910.				Of Orders continued in 1910. Percentage not continued in 1911.
	Number.	Number.	Per-centage.	Number.	Per-centage.	Discharged.				Discharged.			
						Recovered.	Relieved.	Not Improved.	Died.	Recovered.	Relieved.	Not Improved.	Died.
Under 25 - - -	3,118	1,659	53·2	1,347	43·1	5·5	1·7	·2	2·8	31·7	7·2	1·7	5·9
25-44 - - -	9,136	4,666	51·1	3,728	40·8	4·4	1·2	·2	4·4	32·1	3·8	1·1	11·7
45-64 - - -	6,682	3,167	47·3	2,413	36·1	3·3	1·5	·2	6·4	26·6	4·4	·8	20·6
65 and upwards -	2,216	922	41·6	611	27·5	1·3	·9	·1	11·4	11·5	3·7	·9	41·7
All ages - - -	21,152	10,414	49·2	8,099	38·2	3·9	1·3	·2	5·6	28·2	4·5	1·1	16·8
										8·0	2·8	·5	11·3



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APPENDIX B.

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Appendix B.

TABLE I.—Showing the Number of PAUPER LUNATICS, IDIOTS, and PERSONS of UNSOUND MIND in COUNTY and BOROUGH ASYLUMS, REGISTERED HOSPITALS, LICENSED HOUSES, and WORKHOUSES, and RESIDING with RELATIVES or others, chargeable to the various UNIONS and PARISHES in *England and Wales*, and in *Isles of Scilly*, on the 1st January 1912, being a Summary of the Annual Returns prescribed by Rule 33 of the Commissioners in Lunacy, made under the provisions of the Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 338.

Note.—Abbreviations : C. = Administrative County ; C.B. = County Borough ; B. = Borough specified in Schedule IV. of the Lunacy Act, 1890. The Councils of all these Counties and Boroughs are Local Authorities within the meaning of that Act, and are charged with the duty of providing Asylum accommodation for their Pauper Lunatics.

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.		In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.		In Work-houses.		Residing with Relatives or Others.		TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.
I.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES.											
ANGLESEY :											
Anglesey - - - - -	18	17	1	—	3	2	2	4	24	23	47
Bangor and Beaumaris (part, <i>see</i> Carnarvon C.) -	15	12	—	—	1	2	1	3	17	17	34
Carnarvon (part, <i>see</i> Carnarvon C.) - - -	2	1	—	—	—	—	3	5	5	6	11
Holyhead - - - - -	23	16	—	—	8	22	7	11	38	49	87
TOTAL - - -	58	46	1	—	12	26	13	23	84	95	179
BEDS :											
Ampthill - - - - -	38	40	—	—	1	1	2	4	41	45	86
Bedford (part, <i>see</i> Bedford B.) - - - -	39	46	—	—	—	—	—	—	39	46	85
Biggleswade - - - - -	56	43	—	—	3	6	9	12	68	61	129
Leighton Buzzard (part, <i>see</i> Bucks) - - -	16	12	—	—	1	—	—	—	17	12	29
Luton - - - - -	65	81	—	—	—	4	5	9	70	94	164
St. Neots (part, <i>see</i> Cambridge C. and Hunts) -	6	12	—	—	—	3	—	—	6	15	21
Wellingborough (part, <i>see</i> Northampton C.) -	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
TOTAL - - -	221	234	—	—	5	14	16	25	242	273	515
BERKS :											
Abingdon (part, <i>see</i> Oxford C. and Oxford C. B.)	23	25	—	—	4	1	2	1	29	27	56
Bradfield (part, <i>see</i> Oxford C.) - - - -	16	17	—	—	2	4	—	—	18	21	39
Easthampstead - - - - -	26	26	—	—	2	5	—	—	28	31	59
Faringdon (part, <i>see</i> Gloucester C. and Oxford C.)	21	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	20	41
Hungerford and Ramsbury (part, <i>see</i> Wilts) -	15	12	—	—	—	—	2	1	17	13	30
Maidenhead - - - - -	34	47	—	—	2	7	8	2	44	56	100
Newbury (part, <i>see</i> Newbury B.) - - - -	7	12	—	—	1	—	—	1	8	13	21
Wallingford (part, <i>see</i> Oxford C.) - - - -	12	17	—	—	2	3	1	—	15	20	35
Wantage - - - - -	25	23	—	—	3	2	1	—	29	25	54
Windsor (part, <i>see</i> Surrey and Windsor B.) -	12	20	—	—	4	1	—	—	16	21	37
Wokingham - - - - -	35	38	—	—	1	4	2	6	38	48	86
TOTAL - - -	226	257	—	—	21	27	16	11	263	295	558



TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—*continued*.

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.		In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.		In Work-houses.		Residing with Relatives or Others.		TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.
<b>I.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES—<i>continued</i>.</b>											
<b>BRECKNOCK :</b>											
Brecknock - - - - -	16	25	-	-	-	-	1	1	17	26	43
Builth (part, <i>see</i> Radnor) - - - - -	8	14	-	-	-	2	-	-	8	16	24
Crickhowell (part, <i>see</i> Monmouth C.) - - - - -	12	22	1	-	2	1	-	1	15	24	39
Hay (part, <i>see</i> Hereford C. and Radnor) - - - - -	13	16	-	-	1	3	1	5	15	24	39
Merthyr Tydfil (part, <i>see</i> Glamorgan and Merthyr Tydfil, C.B.).	3	6	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	8	11
Neath (part, <i>see</i> Glamorgan) - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pontardawe (part, <i>see</i> Glamorgan) - - - - -	7	3	-	-	-	-	2	1	9	4	13
Rhayader (part, <i>see</i> Radnor) - - - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
<b>TOTAL - - -</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>170</b>
<b>BUCKS :</b>											
Amersham - - - - -	41	56	-	-	1	2	-	2	42	60	102
Aylesbury - - - - -	31	47	-	-	-	7	4	2	35	56	91
Berkhampstead (part, <i>see</i> Herts) - - - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	2
Brackley (part, <i>see</i> Northampton C. and Oxford C.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Buckingham - - - - -	15	15	-	-	4	1	1	-	20	16	36
Eton - - - - -	55	65	2	-	-	3	4	6	61	74	135
Henley (part, <i>see</i> Oxford C. and Reading C.B.) - - - - -	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	5
Leighton Buzzard (part, <i>see</i> Beds) - - - - -	17	12	-	-	-	-	-	1	17	13	30
Newport Pagnell - - - - -	50	53	-	-	3	-	3	2	56	55	111
Potterspury (part, <i>see</i> Northampton C.) - - - - -	11	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	12	23
Thame (part, <i>see</i> Oxford C.) - - - - -	2	13	-	-	1	2	2	2	5	17	22
Winslow - - - - -	8	11	-	-	-	1	1	3	9	15	24
Wycombe - - - - -	54	67	-	-	2	13	2	4	58	84	142
<b>TOTAL - - -</b>	<b>286</b>	<b>355</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>316</b>	<b>407</b>	<b>723</b>
<b>CAMBRIDGE :</b>											
Caxton and Arrington (part, <i>see</i> Hunts) - - - - -	15	16	-	-	1	2	3	6	19	24	43
Chesterton - - - - -	32	70	-	-	2	1	1	1	35	72	107
Linton (part, <i>see</i> Essex) - - - - -	17	27	1	-	-	-	4	7	22	34	56
Newmarket (part, <i>see</i> West Suffolk) - - - - -	22	22	-	-	-	4	-	2	22	28	50
Royston (part, <i>see</i> Herts) - - - - -	12	26	-	-	1	4	2	2	15	32	47
St. Ives (part, <i>see</i> Hunts) - - - - -	7	6	-	-	1	-	-	1	8	7	15
St. Neots (part, <i>see</i> Beds and Hunts) - - - - -	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
<b>TOTAL - - -</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>320</b>
<b>ISLE OF ELY :</b>											
Ely - - - - -	29	46	-	-	2	3	2	3	33	52	85
North Witchford - - - - -	21	28	-	-	-	1	-	1	21	30	51
Peterborough (part, <i>see</i> Soke of Peterborough, Hunts, and Lincoln [Holland D.]).	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	4
Whittlesey - - - - -	5	16	1	-	-	-	2	-	8	16	24
Wisbech (part, <i>see</i> Norfolk) - - - - -	18	40	-	-	1	3	2	3	21	46	67
<b>TOTAL - - -</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>231</b>

TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—continued.

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.		In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.		In Work-houses.		Residing with Relatives or Others.		TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.
I.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES—continued.											
CARDIGAN :											
Aberayron - - - - -	7	9	-	-	1	-	8	10	16	19	35
Aberystwith - - - - -	25	31	-	-	3	8	7	9	35	48	83
Cardigan (part, see Pembroke C.) - - -	11	11	-	-	1	2	3	4	15	17	32
Lampeter (part, see Carmarthen C.) - - -	4	6	-	-	2	5	5	1	11	12	23
Machynlleth (part, see Merioneth and Montgomery C.). - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Newcastle-in-Emlyn (part, see Carmarthen C. and Pembroke C.). - - -	4	7	-	-	1	-	4	5	9	12	21
Tregaron - - - - -	9	6	-	-	4	3	6	5	19	14	33
TOTAL - - -	61	70	-	-	12	18	33	34	106	122	228
CARMARTHEN :											
Carmarthen - - - - -	48	35	-	-	4	7	12	14	64	56	120
Lampeter (part, see Cardigan C.) - - -	2	3	-	-	1	-	-	1	3	4	7
Llandilo Fawr - - - - -	37	24	-	-	1	-	5	4	43	28	71
Llandovery - - - - -	13	14	1	-	1	4	1	1	16	19	35
Llanelly (part, see Glamorgan) - - - - -	50	61	-	-	7	5	22	42	79	108	187
Narberth (part, see Pembroke C.) - - -	10	10	-	-	-	-	3	1	13	11	24
Newcastle-in-Emlyn (part, see Cardigan C. and Pembroke C.). - - -	6	5	-	-	-	-	2	5	8	10	18
TOTAL - - -	166	152	1	-	14	16	45	68	226	236	462
CARNARVON :											
Bangor and Beaumaris (part, see Anglesey) - - -	32	35	-	-	3	2	-	5	35	42	77
Carnarvon (part, see Anglesey) - - - - -	27	31	-	-	2	1	19	19	48	51	99
Conway (part, see Denbigh C.) - - - - -	24	33	-	-	2	7	1	-	27	40	67
Festiniog (part, see Merioneth) - - - - -	9	7	-	-	-	-	2	1	11	8	19
Llanrwst (part, see Denbigh C.) - - - - -	6	4	-	-	-	-	2	1	8	5	13
Pwllheli - - - - -	25	12	-	-	6	11	8	27	39	50	89
TOTAL - - -	123	122	-	-	13	21	32	53	168	196	364
CHESTER :											
Ashton-under-Lyne (part, see Lancaster C.) - - -	77	76	-	-	17	22	-	-	94	98	192
Birkenhead (part, see Birkenhead C. B.) - - -	72	105	-	2	6	3	3	7	81	117	198
Bucklow - - - - -	85	108	-	-	6	9	2	-	93	117	210
Chester (part, see Chester C. B.) - - - - -	16	23	-	-	6	2	1	3	23	28	51
Congleton - - - - -	47	45	-	-	2	5	6	1	55	51	106
Hayfield (part, see Derby C.) - - - - -	3	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	4	7
Macclesfield - - - - -	110	99	-	-	15	21	1	2	126	122	248
Nantwich - - - - -	107	87	-	-	8	7	17	15	132	109	241
Northwich - - - - -	63	65	-	1	-	-	10	18	73	84	157
Runcorn - - - - -	33	55	-	1	2	5	2	-	37	61	98
Stockport (part, see Lancaster C. and Stockport C. B.) - - -	87	67	3	1	18	28	2	12	110	108	218
Tarvin - - - - -	9	17	-	1	-	-	1	3	10	21	31
Whitchurch (part, see Flint C. and Salop) - - -	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	4	7
Wirral - - - - -	39	54	1	-	3	6	-	-	43	60	103
TOTAL - - -	751	808	4	6	83	109	45	61	883	984	1,867



TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—*continued.*

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.		In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.		In Work-houses.		Residing with Relatives or Others.		TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.
I.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES— <i>continued.</i>											
CORNWALL :											
Bodmin - - - - -	27	39	-	-	1	-	2	5	30	44	74
Camelford - - - - -	11	7	-	-	2	3	3	4	16	14	30
Falmouth - - - - -	24	34	-	1	3	7	2	2	29	44	73
Helston - - - - -	19	27	-	-	4	4	1	1	24	32	56
Holsworthy (part, <i>see</i> Devon)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Launceston (part, <i>see</i> Devon)	8	12	-	-	2	4	-	-	10	16	26
Liskeard - - - - -	44	49	4	1	1	14	-	4	49	68	117
Penzance - - - - -	72	58	1	-	2	6	-	-	75	64	139
Redruth - - - - -	59	57	-	-	8	14	-	-	67	71	138
St. Austell - - - - -	55	60	1	-	8	12	1	-	65	72	137
St. Columb Major - - - - -	21	19	-	-	1	1	1	1	23	21	44
St. Germans - - - - -	27	33	-	1	-	-	-	-	27	34	61
Stratton - - - - -	18	15	-	1	-	-	-	-	18	16	34
Tavistock (part, <i>see</i> Devon)	7	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	15	22
Truro - - - - -	39	57	4	1	2	4	4	9	49	71	120
TOTAL - - -	431	482	10	5	34	69	14	26	489	582	1,071
ISLES OF SCILLY - - - - -											
	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
CUMBERLAND :											
Alston-with-Garrigill - - - - -	4	4	-	-	2	-	-	-	6	4	10
Bootle - - - - -	18	20	2	1	-	1	-	-	20	22	42
Brampton - - - - -	13	9	-	-	9	4	1	-	23	13	36
Carlisle - - - - -	64	72	-	-	14	3	3	1	81	76	157
Cockermouth - - - - -	76	42	4	1	9	6	2	3	91	52	143
Longtown - - - - -	9	10	-	-	4	1	-	-	13	11	24
Penrith - - - - -	32	30	-	-	3	3	-	2	35	35	70
Whitehaven - - - - -	76	59	-	-	19	5	2	3	97	67	164
Wigton - - - - -	19	18	-	-	6	4	-	-	25	22	47
TOTAL - - -	311	264	6	2	66	27	8	9	391	302	693
DENBIGH :											
Conway (part, <i>see</i> Carnarvon C.) - - - - -	6	12	-	-	-	-	2	4	8	16	24
Corwen (part, <i>see</i> Merioneth) - - - - -	14	8	-	-	-	-	-	1	14	9	23
Llanfyllin (part, <i>see</i> Montgomery C.) - - - - -	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	5
Llanrwst (part, <i>see</i> Carnarvon C.) - - - - -	4	3	-	-	1	-	2	2	7	5	12
Oswestry (part, <i>see</i> Salop) - - - - -	3	3	-	-	-	-	1	2	4	5	9
Ruthin - - - - -	29	21	-	-	1	3	2	4	32	28	60
St. Asaph (part, <i>see</i> Flint C.) - - - - -	23	21	-	-	3	6	3	5	29	32	61
Wrexham - - - - -	58	49	-	-	10	16	15	13	83	78	161
TOTAL - - -	141	118	-	-	15	25	25	31	181	174	355

TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—continued.

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.		In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.		In Work-houses.		Residing with Relatives or Others.		TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.
I.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES—continued.											
DERBY :											
Ashbourne (part, <i>see</i> Stafford C.) - - -	24	11	-	-	4	4	-	1	28	16	44
Ashby-de-la-Zouch (part, <i>see</i> Leicester C.) - -	2	3	-	-	1	-	-	2	3	5	8
Bakewell - - - - -	35	34	-	1	-	3	3	3	38	41	79
Basford (part, <i>see</i> Notts) - - - - -	38	32	-	-	1	2	13	13	52	47	99
Belper - - - - -	51	64	-	-	7	2	3	-	61	66	127
Burton-on-Trent (part, <i>see</i> Stafford C. and Burton-upon-Trent C. B.).	17	27	-	-	16	7	4	4	37	38	75
Chapel-en-le-Frith - - - - -	21	25	-	1	7	8	2	-	30	34	64
Chesterfield - - - - -	124	124	-	-	33	47	6	9	163	180	343
Derby (part, <i>see</i> Derby C. B.) - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ecclesall Bierlow (part, <i>see</i> Sheffield C. B.) - -	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	5	6
Glossop - - - - -	19	24	-	-	4	3	-	-	23	27	50
Hayfield (part, <i>see</i> Chester C.) - - - - -	13	13	-	-	1	2	-	1	14	16	30
Mansfield (part, <i>see</i> Notts) - - - - -	20	26	-	-	4	1	1	7	25	34	59
Shardlow (part, <i>see</i> Notts and Leicester C.) -	35	45	-	-	3	6	-	-	38	51	89
Uttoxeter (part, <i>see</i> Stafford C.) - - - - -	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3
Worksop (part, <i>see</i> Notts and York, W. R.) - -	8	6	-	-	-	2	-	-	8	8	16
TOTAL - - -	410	438	-	2	81	87	32	42	523	569	1,092
DEVON :											
Axminster (part, <i>see</i> Dorset) - - - - -	19	23	-	-	6	5	6	2	31	30	61
Barnstaple (part, <i>see</i> Barnstaple B.) - - - -	22	50	-	-	2	8	13	3	37	61	98
Bideford - - - - -	14	21	1	-	1	-	3	5	19	26	45
Crediton - - - - -	16	21	-	-	1	10	3	4	20	35	55
East Stonehouse - - - - -	18	21	1	-	4	3	1	2	24	26	50
Holsworthy (part, <i>see</i> Cornwall) - - - - -	8	5	-	-	3	5	2	1	13	11	24
Honiton - - - - -	32	38	1	-	2	3	7	6	42	47	89
Kingsbridge - - - - -	12	13	-	-	6	2	1	7	19	22	41
Launceston (part, <i>see</i> Cornwall) - - - - -	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3
Newton Abbot - - - - -	100	136	5	8	24	33	15	27	144	204	348
Okehampton - - - - -	16	34	1	1	3	3	7	2	27	40	67
Plympton St. Mary - - - - -	21	34	-	-	6	3	-	-	27	37	64
St. Thomas (part, <i>see</i> Exeter C. B.) - - - -	67	94	6	1	10	12	5	8	88	115	203
South Molton - - - - -	21	23	1	-	2	3	6	4	30	30	60
Tavistock (part, <i>see</i> Cornwall) - - - - -	30	32	2	-	1	-	2	1	35	33	68
Tiverton (part, <i>see</i> Tiverton B.) - - - - -	32	33	1	1	-	-	2	5	35	39	74
Torrington - - - - -	23	14	1	-	3	8	-	-	27	22	49
Totnes - - - - -	49	84	4	2	5	5	7	8	65	99	164
Wellington (part, <i>see</i> Somerset) - - - - -	5	6	-	1	3	-	-	-	8	7	15
TOTAL - - -	506	684	24	14	82	103	80	85	692	886	1,578
DORSET :											
Axminster (part, <i>see</i> Devon) - - - - -	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	6
Beaminster - - - - -	13	25	-	-	4	5	1	1	18	31	49
Blandford - - - - -	19	25	-	-	4	4	1	2	24	31	55
Bridport - - - - -	24	21	-	-	1	3	-	4	25	28	53



TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—*continued.*

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.		In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.		In Work-houses.		Residing with Relatives or Others.		TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.
I.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES— <i>continued.</i>											
DORSET— <i>continued.</i>											
Cerne - - - - -	3	11	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	12	15
Dorchester - - - - -	28	28	-	-	1	7	2	2	31	37	68
Poole - - - - -	43	58	1	1	11	12	6	8	61	79	140
Shaftesbury - - - - -	26	28	-	-	2	6	-	9	28	43	71
Sherborne - - - - -	21	32	-	-	3	2	1	3	25	37	62
Sturminster - - - - -	17	12	-	-	3	-	1	-	21	12	33
Wareham and Purbeck - - - - -	17	20	-	-	-	-	-	3	17	23	40
Weymouth - - - - -	59	64	1	1	1	3	-	-	61	68	129
Wimborne and Cranborne - - - - -	21	26	-	-	1	4	-	-	22	30	52
TOTAL - - -	292	355	2	2	31	46	12	33	337	436	773
DURHAM :											
Auckland - - - - -	96	72	6	-	7	16	6	5	115	93	208
Chester-le-Street - - - - -	52	44	-	-	2	5	-	-	54	49	103
Darlington (part, <i>see</i> York, N. R.) - - - - -	55	52	-	-	7	7	5	6	67	65	132
Durham - - - - -	67	81	-	-	5	3	2	-	74	84	158
Easington - - - - -	47	42	3	2	5	5	-	-	55	49	104
Gateshead (part, <i>see</i> Gateshead C. B.) - - - - -	60	47	2	-	11	16	1	1	74	64	138
Hartlepool (part, <i>see</i> W. Hartlepool C. B.) - - - - -	14	19	-	-	8	5	-	-	22	24	46
Houghton-le-Spring - - - - -	29	35	1	-	1	3	2	5	33	43	76
Lanchester - - - - -	83	53	1	1	7	16	-	-	91	70	161
Sedgefield - - - - -	16	21	-	-	-	4	-	2	16	27	43
South Shields (part, <i>see</i> South Shields C. B.) - - - - -	56	51	-	1	24	20	-	-	80	72	152
Stockton - - - - -	82	67	-	1	7	9	11	10	109	87	187
Sunderland (part, <i>see</i> Sunderland C. B.) - - - - -	31	36	-	-	10	8	-	-	41	44	85
Teesdale (part, <i>see</i> York, N. R.) - - - - -	13	16	1	-	2	7	-	-	16	23	39
Weardale - - - - -	15	10	-	-	2	6	3	9	20	25	45
TOTAL - - -	716	646	14	5	98	130	30	38	858	819	1,677
ESSEX :											
Billericay - - - - -	26	46	-	1	-	-	3	6	29	53	82
Bishop Stortford (part, <i>see</i> Herts) - - - - -	14	26	-	3	-	-	3	8	17	37	54
Braintree - - - - -	33	56	-	3	11	12	4	8	48	79	127
Chelmsford - - - - -	44	66	-	2	6	5	7	7	57	80	137
Dunmow - - - - -	25	35	-	1	2	3	3	3	30	42	72
Edmonton (part, <i>see</i> Herts and Middlesex) - - - - -	9	16	1	1	1	2	-	-	11	19	30
Epping - - - - -	35	49	-	1	5	15	-	-	40	65	105
Halstead - - - - -	33	25	-	-	-	2	2	7	35	34	69
Lexden and Winstree - - - - -	35	42	1	2	3	1	4	7	43	52	95
Linton (part, <i>see</i> Cambridge C.) - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maldon - - - - -	26	45	2	2	2	9	2	2	32	58	90
Ongar - - - - -	10	20	-	-	3	1	1	4	14	25	39
Orsett - - - - -	33	50	-	2	2	8	-	2	35	62	97
Risbridge (part, <i>see</i> Suffolk, W.) - - - - -	2	2	-	-	-	-	3	2	5	4	9
Rochford - - - - -	53	79	-	1	10	12	3	5	66	97	163
Romford - - - - -	129	205	4	5	-	-	7	9	140	219	359

TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—continued.

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.		In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.		In Work-houses.		Residing with Relatives or Others.		TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.
I.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES—continued.											
ESSEX—continued.											
Saffron Walden - - - - -	15	30	-	-	3	4	2	6	20	40	60
Sudbury (part, see Suffolk, W.) - - - - -	5	11	-	3	-	-	2	2	7	16	23
Tendring - - - - -	44	68	-	3	10	14	1	6	55	91	146
West Ham (part, see West Ham C. B.) - - - - -	397	571	17	37	18	13	9	12	441	633	1,074
TOTAL - - - - -	968	1,442	25	67	76	101	56	96	1,125	1,706	2,831
FLINT :											
Ellesmere (part, see Salop) - - - - -	7	5	-	-	-	-	-	1	7	6	13
Hawarden - - - - -	18	15	-	-	1	1	-	-	19	16	35
Holywell - - - - -	59	38	-	-	1	8	11	7	71	53	124
St. Asaph (part, see Denbigh C.) - - - - -	18	25	-	-	1	2	1	1	20	28	48
Whitchurch (part, see Chester C. and Salop) - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL - - - - -	102	83	-	-	3	11	12	9	117	103	220
GLAMORGAN :											
Bridgend and Cowbridge - - - - -	118	90	-	-	2	7	6	9	126	106	232
Cardiff (part, see Cardiff C. B.) - - - - -	89	88	1	1	4	6	18	12	112	107	219
Gower - - - - -	12	18	-	-	1	1	3	7	16	26	42
Llanelly (part, see Carmarthen C.) - - - - -	13	6	-	-	-	-	1	2	14	8	22
Merthyr Tydfil (part, see Brecknock C. and Merthyr Tydfil C. B.).	73	44	-	-	4	3	10	3	87	50	137
Neath (part, see Brecknock C.) - - - - -	109	93	-	-	-	2	14	32	123	127	250
Pontardawe (part, see Brecknock C.) - - - - -	25	14	-	-	-	-	3	8	28	22	50
Pontypridd - - - - -	338	174	-	-	11	10	2	4	351	188	539
Swansea (part, see Swansea C. B.) - - - - -	21	16	-	-	2	1	1	8	24	25	49
TOTAL - - - - -	798	543	1	1	24	30	58	85	881	659	1,540
GLOUCESTER :											
Cheltenham - - - - -	82	116	-	-	15	21	4	12	101	149	250
Chepstow (part, see Monmouth C.) - - - - -	4	7	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	8	12
Chipping Sodbury - - - - -	26	25	-	-	-	-	1	6	27	31	58
Cirencester - - - - -	29	43	-	-	3	5	-	3	32	51	83
Dursley - - - - -	12	26	-	-	1	-	1	1	14	27	41
Evesham (part, see Worcester C.) - - - - -	5	4	-	-	1	1	-	-	6	5	11
Faringdon (part, see Berks and Oxford C.) - - - - -	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	4
Gloucester (part, see Gloucester C. B.) - - - - -	15	26	-	-	1	-	1	-	17	26	43
Keynsham (part, see Somerset) - - - - -	24	28	-	-	4	4	7	8	35	40	75
Monmouth (part, see Hereford C. and Monmouth C.).	17	25	-	-	3	1	7	11	27	37	64
Newent (part, see Worcester C.) - - - - -	16	14	-	-	3	2	-	2	19	18	37
Northleach - - - - -	9	14	-	-	3	1	-	-	12	15	27
Ross (part, see Hereford C.) - - - - -	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	4	5
Shipston-on-Stour (part, see Warwick C. and Worcester C.).	8	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	10	18
Stow-on-the-Wold (part, see Worcester C.) - - - - -	11	19	-	-	2	1	-	5	13	25	38



TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—*continued*.

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.		In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.		In Work-houses.		Residing with Relatives or Others.		TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.
I.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES— <i>continued</i> .											
GLOUCESTER— <i>continued</i> .											
Stratford-on-Avon (part, <i>see</i> Warwick C. and Worcester C.).	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Stroud - - - - -	72	89	—	—	9	9	8	7	89	105	194
Tetbury (part, <i>see</i> Wilts) - - - - -	10	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	13	23
Tewkesbury (part, <i>see</i> Worcester C.) - - - - -	16	19	—	—	1	3	—	—	17	22	39
Thornbury - - - - -	31	38	—	—	1	3	5	1	37	42	79
Westbury-on-Severn - - - - -	40	47	—	—	—	2	5	2	45	51	96
Wheatenhurst - - - - -	9	10	2	—	2	—	—	1	13	11	24
Winchcomb (part, <i>see</i> Worcester C.) - - - - -	9	16	—	—	1	3	—	1	10	20	30
TOTAL - - -	450	592	2	—	50	56	39	63	541	711	1,252
HEREFORD :											
Bromyard - - - - -	18	27	—	—	2	—	—	—	20	27	47
Dore (part, <i>see</i> Monmouth C.) - - - - -	25	23	—	—	3	7	2	2	30	32	62
Hereford (part, <i>see</i> Hereford B.) - - - - -	33	25	1	—	—	—	3	1	37	26	63
Hay (part, <i>see</i> Brecon and Radnor) - - - - -	5	10	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	11	16
Kington (part, <i>see</i> Radnor) - - - - -	20	14	—	1	1	5	1	1	22	21	43
Knighton (part, <i>see</i> Radnor and Salop) - - - - -	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3
Ledbury (part, <i>see</i> Worcester C.) - - - - -	23	34	—	—	5	4	—	3	28	41	69
Leominster - - - - -	25	25	—	—	4	1	3	3	32	29	61
Ludlow (part, <i>see</i> Salop) - - - - -	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	8
Monmouth (part, <i>see</i> Gloucester C. and Monmouth C.).	5	6	—	—	—	—	2	—	7	6	13
Ross (part, <i>see</i> Gloucester C.) - - - - -	32	39	1	—	4	14	4	4	41	57	98
Tenbury (part, <i>see</i> Salop and Worcester C.) - - - - -	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	3
Weobley - - - - -	11	13	—	—	2	3	—	—	13	16	29
TOTAL - - -	204	223	2	1	21	34	15	15	242	273	515
HERTS :											
St. Albans - - - - -	42	58	—	—	1	2	—	7	43	67	110
Barnet (part, <i>see</i> Middlesex) - - - - -	47	49	2	—	—	—	1	3	50	52	102
Berkhampstead (part, <i>see</i> Bucks) - - - - -	20	25	—	—	—	—	1	5	21	30	51
Bishop Stortford (part, <i>see</i> Essex) - - - - -	33	45	—	—	3	2	—	2	36	49	85
Buntingford - - - - -	8	11	1	—	1	—	—	—	10	11	21
Edmonton (part, <i>see</i> Essex and Middlesex) - - - - -	23	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	26	49
Hatfield - - - - -	19	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	22	41
Hemel Hempstead - - - - -	30	45	—	—	—	2	—	—	30	47	77
Hertford - - - - -	31	49	—	—	2	4	1	1	34	54	88
Hitchin - - - - -	40	59	—	—	—	—	—	1	40	60	100
Royston (part, <i>see</i> Cambridge C.) - - - - -	11	18	—	—	1	3	3	5	15	26	41
Ware - - - - -	43	48	—	—	2	—	1	—	46	48	94
Watford - - - - -	109	116	1	—	3	3	3	5	116	124	240
Welwyn - - - - -	7	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	8	15
TOTAL - - -	463	579	4	—	13	16	10	29	490	624	1,114

TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—continued.

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.		In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.		In Work-houses.		Residing with Relatives or Others.		TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.
I.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES—continued.											
HUNTS :											
Caxton and Arrington (part, <i>see</i> Cambridge C.) -	-	3	-	-	-	-	2	1	2	4	6
Huntingdon -	22	23	-	-	4	1	-	-	26	24	50
Oundle (part, <i>see</i> Northampton C.) -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peterborough (part, <i>see</i> Soke of Peterborough, Lincoln [Holland D.], and Isle of Ely).	8	15	-	-	-	-	1	1	9	16	25
St. Ives (part, <i>see</i> Cambridge C.) -	10	25	-	-	2	3	-	-	12	28	40
St. Neots (part, <i>see</i> Beds and Cambridge C.) -	12	24	-	-	3	-	-	-	15	24	39
Stamford (part, <i>see</i> Lincoln [Kesteven D.], Rutland, Northampton C., and Soke of Peterborough).	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thrapston (part, <i>see</i> Northampton C.) -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
TOTAL -	53	90	-	-	9	4	3	2	65	96	161
KENT :											
Blean -	31	31	-	-	5	2	-	1	36	34	70
Bridge -	19	12	-	-	-	1	-	-	19	13	32
Bromley -	93	122	6	-	13	14	-	-	112	136	248
Cranbrook -	12	15	-	-	1	1	1	-	14	16	30
Croydon (part, <i>see</i> Surrey and Croydon C. B.) -	32	42	-	-	2	1	1	-	35	43	78
Dartford -	120	123	-	-	10	13	7	7	137	143	280
Dover -	57	65	-	-	7	11	-	3	64	79	143
East Ashford -	17	17	-	-	2	3	2	-	21	20	41
Eastry -	34	46	-	-	1	12	-	-	35	58	93
Elham -	56	72	-	-	3	6	-	-	59	78	137
Faversham -	40	35	5	-	1	1	3	1	49	37	86
Hollingbourn -	25	13	-	-	-	7	-	-	25	20	45
Hoo -	6	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	3	9
Isle of Thanet -	93	124	-	-	7	8	1	7	101	139	240
Maidstone -	67	76	1	-	14	17	4	3	86	96	182
Malling -	43	39	-	-	1	6	1	-	45	45	90
Medway -	151	159	-	-	32	34	3	1	186	194	380
Milton -	36	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	34	70
Romney Marsh -	10	16	1	-	-	-	1	2	12	18	30
Sevenoaks -	48	40	-	-	5	2	1	2	54	44	98
Sheppey -	36	32	-	-	4	2	3	2	43	36	79
Strood -	57	44	-	-	2	-	8	7	67	51	118
Tenterden -	7	16	-	-	-	3	-	-	7	19	26
Ticehurst (part, <i>see</i> Sussex, E.) -	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4
Tonbridge -	80	96	4	4	4	6	10	11	98	117	215
West Ashford -	16	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	33	49
TOTAL -	1,186	1,309	17	4	114	150	46	47	1,363	1,510	2,873
LANCASTER :											
Ashton-under-Lyne (part, <i>see</i> Chester C.) -	95	105	-	-	61	36	-	-	156	141	297
Barton-upon-Irwell -	73	116	6	4	52	58	-	-	131	178	309
Blackburn (part, <i>see</i> Blackburn C. B.) -	85	98	1	1	18	27	-	2	104	128	232
Bolton (part, <i>see</i> Bolton C. B.) -	176	144	2	1	-	2	-	-	178	147	325
Burnley (part, <i>see</i> Burnley C. B.) -	97	106	-	-	24	27	1	2	122	135	257



TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—continued.

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.		In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.		In Work-houses.		Residing with Relatives or Others.		TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.
I.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES—continued.											
LANCASTER—continued.											
Bury (part, <i>see</i> Bury C. B.) - - - -	68	87	1	-	31	29	2	3	102	119	221
Chorley - - - - -	46	56	-	-	13	20	-	2	59	78	137
Clitheroe (part, <i>see</i> York, W. R.) - - -	23	20	-	-	2	3	-	-	25	23	48
Fylde (part, <i>see</i> Blackpool, C. B.) - -	32	40	-	2	1	4	1	-	34	46	80
Garstang - - - - -	13	12	-	-	1	-	-	-	14	12	26
Haslingden - - - - -	74	92	-	1	33	43	3	2	110	138	248
Lancaster - - - - -	74	81	5	4	1	2	-	-	80	87	167
Leigh - - - - -	66	55	4	2	24	34	2	3	96	94	190
Lunesdale - - - - -	9	10	-	-	-	3	-	-	9	13	22
Oldham (part, <i>see</i> Oldham C. B.) - - -	60	47	4	3	36	47	-	-	100	97	197
Ormskirk (part, <i>see</i> Southport C. B.) - -	42	56	-	-	12	9	-	-	54	65	119
Prescot (part, <i>see</i> St. Helen's C. B.) - -	63	54	2	-	36	35	6	2	107	91	198
Preston (part, <i>see</i> Preston C. B.) - - -	24	36	-	-	8	2	-	-	32	38	70
Prestwich (part, <i>see</i> Manchester C. B.) -	13	17	-	-	7	5	-	-	20	22	42
Rochdale (part, <i>see</i> Rochdale C. B.) - -	32	38	-	1	7	13	-	1	39	53	92
Salford (part, <i>see</i> Salford C. B.) - - -	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	6
Stockport (part, <i>see</i> Chester C. and Stockport C. B.).	5	9	-	-	1	2	-	4	6	15	21
Ulverston - - - - -	56	74	-	1	3	3	4	8	63	86	149
Warrington (part, <i>see</i> Warrington C. B.) -	36	25	-	-	16	3	2	4	54	32	86
West Derby (part, <i>see</i> Bootle C. B. and Liverpool C. B.).	55	61	-	-	7	8	-	-	62	69	131
Wigan (part, <i>see</i> Wigan C. B.) - - - -	72	64	-	-	7	8	4	4	83	76	159
TOTAL - - -	1,390	1,508	25	20	401	423	25	37	1,841	1,988	3,829
LEICESTER :											
Ashby-de-la-Zouch (part, <i>see</i> Derby C.) - -	41	26	-	-	1	3	3	2	45	31	76
Atherstone (part, <i>see</i> Warwick C.) - - -	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	4
Barrow-on-Soar - - - - -	28	40	-	-	3	13	7	7	38	60	98
Billesdon - - - - -	6	13	-	-	1	2	-	1	7	16	23
Bingham (part, <i>see</i> Notts) - - - - -	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Blaby - - - - -	26	26	-	-	-	5	6	10	32	41	73
Grantham (part, <i>see</i> Lincoln [Kesteven D.], and Grantham B.).	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	5	8
Hinckley - - - - -	19	31	-	-	3	6	9	5	31	42	73
Loughborough (part, <i>see</i> Notts) - - - -	38	47	-	-	4	7	4	9	46	63	109
Lutterworth (part, <i>see</i> Warwick C.) - - -	13	30	-	-	4	1	-	-	17	31	48
Market Bosworth - - - - -	14	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	20	34
Market Harborough (part, <i>see</i> Northampton C.) -	21	23	-	-	1	5	4	-	26	28	54
Melton Mowbray (part, <i>see</i> Notts) - - -	23	22	-	-	2	-	-	-	25	22	47
Oakham (part, <i>see</i> Rutland) - - - - -	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Shardlow (part, <i>see</i> Derby C. and Notts) - -	10	14	-	-	4	3	-	1	14	18	32
Uppingham (part, <i>see</i> Northampton C. and Rutland).	3	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	5	8
TOTAL - - -	248	304	-	-	23	45	33	36	304	385	689

TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—*continued.*

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.		In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.		In Work-houses.		Residing with Relatives or Others.		TOTAL		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	T.
I.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES— <i>continued.</i>											
LINCOLN (HOLLAND DIVISION):											
Boston (part, <i>see</i> Lindsey D.) - - - -	37	39	-	-	8	5	14	9	59	53	112
Holbeach - - - - -	15	25	-	-	-	-	2	-	17	25	42
Peterborough (part, <i>see</i> Soke of Peterborough, Hunts, and Isle of Ely).	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	4
Spalding - - - - -	14	19	-	-	7	2	3	1	24	22	46
TOTAL - - -	68	85	-	-	15	7	19	10	102	102	204
LINCOLN (KESTEVEN DIVISION):											
Bourne - - - - -	31	40	-	-	7	4	2	-	40	44	84
Grantham (part, <i>see</i> Leicester C. and Grantham B.)	19	22	-	-	2	3	-	-	21	25	46
Lincoln (part, <i>see</i> Lindsey D. and Lincoln C. B.) -	17	13	-	-	8	5	2	9	27	27	54
Newark (part, <i>see</i> Notts) - - - - -	9	18	-	-	-	-	-	1	9	19	28
Sleaford - - - - -	27	35	-	-	3	5	3	4	33	44	77
Stamford (part, <i>see</i> Rutland, Northampton C., Hunts, and Soke of Peterborough).	12	13	-	-	1	-	-	1	13	14	27
TOTAL - - -	115	141	-	-	21	17	7	15	143	173	316
LINCOLN (LINDSEY DIVISION):											
Boston (part, <i>see</i> Holland D.) - - - - -	-	4	-	-	-	-	2	1	2	5	7
Caistor - - - - -	20	22	-	-	7	7	3	7	30	36	66
Gainsborough (part, <i>see</i> Notts) - - - - -	36	35	-	-	-	1	1	6	37	42	79
Glanford Brigg - - - - -	44	31	-	-	1	-	1	3	46	34	80
Goole (part, <i>see</i> York, W. R.) - - - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Grimsby) part, <i>see</i> Grimsby C. B.) - - - - -	23	23	-	-	-	-	4	5	27	28	55
Horncastle - - - - -	22	19	-	-	2	7	4	2	28	28	56
Lincoln (part, <i>see</i> Kesteven D. and Lincoln C. B.)	4	12	-	-	6	4	12	10	22	26	48
Louth - - - - -	23	36	-	-	17	9	12	19	52	64	116
Spilsby - - - - -	31	28	-	-	3	2	9	10	43	40	83
Thorne (part, <i>see</i> York, W. R.) - - - - -	10	11	-	-	-	1	-	-	10	12	22
TOTAL - - -	214	221	-	-	36	31	48	63	298	315	613
LONDON :											
Bermondsey - - - - -	276	314	5	1	163	152	1	6	445	473	918
Bethnal Green - - - - -	265	279	1	3	104	102	-	-	370	384	754
Camberwell - - - - -	422	568	1	13	219	281	8	9	650	871	1,521
Chelsea - - - - -	152	205	-	-	40	65	1	-	193	270	463
Fulham - - - - -	219	290	2	1	65	50	-	-	286	341	627
George's, St. - - - - -	166	265	3	5	96	93	-	-	265	363	628
George-in-the-East, St. - - - - -	82	98	-	-	68	67	-	1	150	166	316
Giles, St., and St. George - - - - -	78	96	1	-	43	47	-	-	122	143	265
Greenwich - - - - -	289	400	4	2	134	128	1	3	428	533	961
Hackney - - - - -	569	721	5	10	155	171	2	2	731	904	1,635
Hammersmith - - - - -	171	243	1	-	58	52	-	-	230	295	525
Hampstead - - - - -	67	123	-	-	27	36	-	-	94	159	253
Holborn - - - - -	333	425	9	6	162	174	1	6	505	611	1,116



TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—continued.

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.		In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.		In Work-houses.		Residing with Relatives or Others.		TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.
I.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES—continued.											
LONDON—continued.											
Islington - - - - -	475	705	4	6	174	193	5	9	658	913	1,571
Kensington - - - - -	281	538	2	8	110	92	-	-	393	638	1,031
Lambeth - - - - -	576	691	4	4	251	302	5	2	836	999	1,835
Lewisham - - - - -	178	268	-	2	54	51	2	2	234	323	557
Marylebone, St. - - - - -	208	392	5	4	97	89	-	-	310	485	795
Mile End Old Town - - - - -	232	285	3	3	101	100	1	4	337	392	729
Paddington - - - - -	178	289	-	2	73	61	-	-	251	352	603
Pancras, St. - - - - -	464	663	4	6	318	418	1	-	787	1,087	1,874
Poplar - - - - -	343	371	1	4	175	204	9	18	528	597	1,125
Shoreditch - - - - -	282	303	4	6	126	108	-	-	412	417	829
Southwark - - - - -	512	703	5	6	212	188	30	79	759	976	1,735
Stepney - - - - -	114	133	4	-	66	60	-	-	184	193	377
Strand - - - - -	89	65	4	3	24	34	-	-	117	102	219
Wandsworth - - - - -	618	866	4	10	215	230	2	1	839	1,107	1,946
Westminster - - - - -	86	95	2	2	39	46	-	-	127	143	270
Whitechapel - - - - -	203	221	5	3	141	112	-	-	349	336	685
Woolwich - - - - -	194	278	2	1	80	73	-	1	276	353	629
TOTAL - - -	8,122	10,893	85	111	3,590	3,779	69	143	11,866	14,926	26,792
CITY OF LONDON (see III.—Boroughs specified in Schedule IV. of the Lunacy Act, 1890).											
MERIONETH:											
Bala - - - - -	6	6	-	-	1	1	-	1	7	8	15
Corwen (part, see Denbigh C.) - - - - -	8	7	-	-	4	2	-	2	12	11	23
Dolgelly - - - - -	13	18	-	-	2	4	5	6	20	28	48
Festiniog (part, see Carnarvon C.) - - - - -	16	17	-	-	8	7	2	2	26	26	52
Machynlleth (part, see Cardigan C. and Montgomery C.).	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	4	7
TOTAL - - -	46	52	-	-	15	14	7	11	68	77	145
MIDDLESEX:											
Barnet (part, see Herts) - - - - -	44	73	1	2	-	-	-	3	45	78	123
Brentford - - - - -	334	451	7	3	49	99	9	8	399	561	960
Edmonton (part, see Essex and Herts) - - - - -	466	573	6	3	30	14	-	-	502	590	1,092
Hendon - - - - -	53	87	3	-	1	5	-	1	57	93	150
Kingston (part, see Surrey) - - - - -	30	40	-	-	3	8	-	-	33	48	81
Staines - - - - -	48	62	-	1	2	12	-	-	50	75	125
Uxbridge - - - - -	67	79	-	-	1	5	-	-	68	84	152
Willesden - - - - -	144	167	1	1	-	2	-	-	145	170	315
TOTAL - - -	1,186	1,532	18	10	86	145	9	12	1,299	1,699	2,998

TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—*continued.*

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.		In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.		In Work-houses.		Residing with Relatives or Others.		TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.
I.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES— <i>continued.</i>											
MONMOUTH :											
Abergavenny - - - - -	57	61	-	-	1	4	3	4	61	69	130
Bedwelty - - - - -	184	99	-	-	5	8	6	8	195	115	310
Chepstow (part, <i>see</i> Gloucester C.) - - - - -	22	14	-	-	3	3	-	1	25	18	43
Crickhowell (part, <i>see</i> Brecon) - - - - -	12	10	-	-	-	-	-	1	12	11	23
Dore (part, <i>see</i> Hereford C.) - - - - -	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Monmouth (part, <i>see</i> Gloucester C. and Hereford C.)	25	18	-	-	3	-	5	8	33	26	59
Newport (part, <i>see</i> Newport C. B.) - - - - -	91	50	1	-	2	4	3	8	97	62	159
Pontypool - - - - -	78	59	1	-	2	1	2	1	83	61	144
TOTAL - - -	469	312	2	-	16	20	19	31	506	363	869
MONTGOMERY :											
Atcham (part, <i>see</i> Salop and Shrewsbury B.) - -	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Clun (part, <i>see</i> Salop) - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	2
Forden (part, <i>see</i> Salop) - - - - -	20	14	-	-	4	3	-	-	24	17	41
Llanfyllin (part, <i>see</i> Denbigh C.) - - - - -	24	31	-	-	3	6	4	4	31	41	72
Machynlleth (part, <i>see</i> Merioneth and Cardigan C.)	12	7	-	-	1	4	-	-	13	11	24
Newtown and Llanidloes - - - - -	25	26	-	2	5	3	6	12	36	43	79
TOTAL - - -	81	80	-	2	13	16	11	17	105	115	220
NORFOLK :											
Aylsham - - - - -	25	22	-	-	2	3	3	3	30	28	58
Blofield - - - - -	7	17	-	-	5	1	2	7	14	25	39
Depwade - - - - -	31	49	-	-	5	11	3	10	39	70	109
Docking - - - - -	16	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	27	43
Downham - - - - -	21	35	-	-	4	2	-	-	25	37	62
Erpingham - - - - -	22	33	1	-	2	4	-	-	25	37	62
Flegg, E. and W. (part, <i>see</i> Great Yarmouth C. B.) -	15	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	12	27
Forehoe - - - - -	14	21	-	-	4	6	3	3	21	30	51
Freebridge Lynn - - - - -	12	14	-	-	1	1	1	4	14	19	33
Henstead - - - - -	16	19	-	-	-	2	3	9	19	30	49
King's Lynn (part, <i>see</i> King's Lynn B.) - - - -	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	5
Loddon and Clavering - - - - -	21	36	-	-	1	3	2	-	24	39	63
Mitford and Launditch - - - - -	40	54	-	-	-	5	4	8	44	67	111
St. Faith's - - - - -	12	14	-	-	-	1	6	5	18	20	38
Smallburgh - - - - -	29	22	-	-	1	-	2	2	32	24	56
Swaffham - - - - -	26	23	-	-	-	-	-	2	26	25	51
Thetford (part, <i>see</i> Suffolk, W.) - - - - -	10	45	-	-	-	1	1	3	11	49	60
Walsingham - - - - -	27	35	-	-	1	2	-	-	28	37	65
Wayland - - - - -	24	28	-	-	3	4	2	4	29	36	65
Wisbech (part, <i>see</i> Isle of Ely) - - - - -	11	18	-	-	1	-	3	3	15	21	36
TOTAL - - -	380	528	1	-	30	46	35	63	446	637	1,083



TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—continued.

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.		In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.		In Work-houses.		Residing with Relatives or Others.		TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.
I.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES—continued.											
NORTHAMPTON:											
Banbury (part, <i>see</i> Oxford C. and Warwick C.) -	-	8	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	8	10
Brackley (part, <i>see</i> Bucks and Oxford C.) -	18	26	-	-	-	3	3	-	21	29	50
Brixworth -	17	21	-	-	2	5	-	-	19	26	45
Daventry -	24	30	-	-	5	11	1	2	30	43	73
Hardingstone (part, <i>see</i> Northampton C. B.) -	12	10	-	-	1	1	-	1	13	12	25
Kettering -	59	66	-	-	3	3	1	1	63	70	133
Market Harborough (part, <i>see</i> Leicester C.) -	10	8	-	-	-	-	2	-	12	8	20
Northampton (part, <i>see</i> Northampton C. B.) -	7	5	-	-	-	-	1	-	8	5	13
Oundle (part, <i>see</i> Hunts) -	13	14	-	-	1	3	-	-	14	17	31
Potterspury (part, <i>see</i> Bucks) -	12	9	-	-	-	2	-	2	12	13	25
Rugby (part, <i>see</i> Warwick C.) -	2	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	5	8
Stamford (part, <i>see</i> Lincoln [Kesteven D.], Rutland, Hunts, and Soke of Peterborough).	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Thrapston (part, <i>see</i> Hunts) -	21	26	-	-	2	2	1	-	24	28	52
Towcester -	18	18	-	-	2	-	-	1	20	19	39
Uppingham (part, <i>see</i> Leicester C. and Rutland) -	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
Wellingborough (part, <i>see</i> Beds) -	65	76	-	-	1	3	2	5	68	84	152
TOTAL -	279	325	1	-	19	33	11	12	310	370	680
SOKE OF PETERBOROUGH:											
Peterborough (part, <i>see</i> Hunts, Lincoln [Holland D.], and Isle of Ely).	62	56	-	-	11	18	-	2	73	76	149
Stamford (part, <i>see</i> Hunts, Lincoln [Kesteven D.], Northampton C. and Rutland).	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	1	3
TOTAL -	64	56	-	-	11	19	-	2	75	77	152
NORTHUMBERLAND:											
Alnwick -	26	22	3	-	3	3	-	-	32	25	57
Belford -	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	6
Bellingham -	7	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	6	13
Berwick-on-Tweed -	33	14	-	-	2	2	4	1	39	17	56
Castle Ward -	39	30	-	-	1	1	-	1	40	32	72
Glendale -	14	9	-	-	4	3	1	1	19	13	32
Haltwhistle -	7	5	-	-	1	-	-	-	8	5	13
Hexham -	45	47	-	-	3	3	4	5	52	55	107
Morpeth -	59	32	-	-	7	6	3	1	69	39	108
Rothbury -	12	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	3	15
Tynemouth (part, <i>see</i> Newcastle-on-Tyne C. B. and Tynemouth C. B.)	117	102	-	-	1	2	6	1	124	105	229
TOTAL -	363	272	3	-	22	20	18	10	406	302	708

TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—continued.

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.		In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.		In Work-houses.		Residing with Relatives or Others.		TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.
I.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES—continued.											
NOTTS :											
Basford (part, <i>see</i> Derby C.) - - - -	89	78	-	-	1	4	12	7	102	89	191
Bingham (part, <i>see</i> Leicester C.) - - - -	5	17	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	18	23
Doncaster (part, <i>see</i> York, W. R., and Doncaster B.).	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	2	3
East Retford - - - - -	22	34	-	-	-	5	2	3	24	42	66
Gainsborough (part, <i>see</i> Lincoln [Lindsey D.]) -	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	4
Loughborough (part, <i>see</i> Leicester C.) - - -	4	2	-	-	-	1	-	2	4	5	9
Mansfield (part, <i>see</i> Derby C.) - - - -	75	63	-	-	12	20	12	15	99	98	197
Melton Mowbray (part, <i>see</i> Leicester C.) - - -	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Newark (part, <i>see</i> Lincoln [Kesteven D.]) - -	20	21	-	-	6	2	3	2	29	25	54
Shardlow (part, <i>see</i> Derby C. and Leicester C.) -	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6	12
Southwell - - - - -	11	30	-	-	2	4	1	1	14	35	49
Worksop (part, <i>see</i> Derby C. and York, W. R.) -	20	32	2	1	3	12	11	8	36	53	89
TOTAL - - -	254	286	3	3	24	48	41	39	322	376	698
OXFORD :											
Abingdon (part, <i>see</i> Berks and Oxford C. B.) -	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	4	7
Banbury (part, <i>see</i> Northampton C. and Warwick C.).	28	53	-	-	2	8	6	6	36	67	103
Bicester - - - - -	12	20	-	-	-	3	-	1	12	24	36
Brackley (part, <i>see</i> Bucks and Northampton C.) -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bradfield (part, <i>see</i> Berks) - - - - -	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	3	7
Chipping Norton (part, <i>see</i> Warwick C.) - - -	23	39	-	-	7	5	3	2	33	46	79
Faringdon (part, <i>see</i> Berks and Gloucester C.) -	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	5
Headington (part, <i>see</i> Oxford C. B.) - - - -	21	32	-	-	2	2	2	1	25	35	60
Henley (part, <i>see</i> Bucks and Reading C. B.) - -	14	20	-	-	-	1	1	2	15	23	38
Thame (part, <i>see</i> Bucks) - - - - -	20	17	-	-	4	5	2	-	26	22	48
Wallingford (part, <i>see</i> Berks) - - - - -	8	10	-	-	2	3	-	1	10	14	24
Witney - - - - -	33	32	-	-	2	5	6	6	41	43	84
Woodstock - - - - -	26	32	-	-	1	-	5	11	32	43	75
TOTAL - - -	193	266	-	-	20	32	25	30	238	328	566
PEMBROKE :											
Cardigan (part, <i>see</i> Cardigan C.) - - - -	14	10	-	-	2	2	4	7	20	19	39
Haverfordwest - - - - -	47	42	-	-	-	4	9	7	56	53	109
Narberth (part, <i>see</i> Carmarthen C.) - - - -	14	11	-	-	1	3	4	10	19	24	43
Newcastle-in-Emlyn (part, <i>see</i> Cardigan C. and Carmarthen C.).	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	3	5
Pembroke - - - - -	28	22	-	-	2	5	5	7	35	34	69
TOTAL - - -	104	87	-	-	5	14	23	32	132	133	265



TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—*continued*.

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.		In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.		In Work-houses.		Residing with Relatives or Others.		TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.
I.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES— <i>continued</i> .											
RADNOR :											
Builth (part, <i>see</i> Brecon) - - - - -	2	5	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	6	8
Hay (part, <i>see</i> Brecon and Hereford C.) - -	5	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	7	12
Kington (part, <i>see</i> Hereford C.) - - - - -	3	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	7	10
Knighton (part, <i>see</i> Salop and Hereford C.) -	15	18	-	-	2	2	5	2	22	22	44
Rhayader (part, <i>see</i> Brecon) - - - - -	9	11	-	-	1	2	3	4	13	17	30
TOTAL - - -	34	48	-	-	3	5	8	6	45	59	104
RUTLAND :											
Oakham (part, <i>see</i> Leicester C.) - - - - -	16	21	-	-	1	1	2	1	19	23	42
Stamford (part, <i>see</i> Hunts, Lincoln [Kesteven D.], Northampton C., and Soke of Peterborough).	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	1	3
Uppingham (part, <i>see</i> Leicester C. and Northampton C.).	12	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	10	22
TOTAL - - -	28	32	-	-	2	1	3	1	33	34	67
SALOP :											
Atcham (part, <i>see</i> Montgomery C. and Shrewsbury B.).	29	26	-	-	1	2	-	-	30	28	58
Bridgnorth - - - - -	19	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	21	40
Church Stretton - - - - -	6	7	-	-	1	4	-	-	7	11	18
Cleobury Mortimer (part, <i>see</i> Worcester C.) -	10	5	-	-	2	4	-	-	12	9	21
Clun (part, <i>see</i> Montgomery C.) - - - - -	11	9	-	-	-	2	-	2	11	13	24
Drayton (part, <i>see</i> Stafford C.) - - - - -	11	13	-	-	-	2	1	1	12	16	28
Ellesmere (part, <i>see</i> Flint C.) - - - - -	14	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	14	28
Forden (part, <i>see</i> Montgomery C.) - - - - -	-	6	-	-	1	3	-	-	1	9	10
Knighton (part, <i>see</i> Hereford C. and Radnor C.)	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Ludlow (part, <i>see</i> Hereford C.) - - - - -	20	27	-	-	4	1	-	-	24	28	52
Madeley (part, <i>see</i> Wenlock B.) - - - - -	16	14	-	-	-	1	-	-	16	15	31
Newport (part, <i>see</i> Stafford C.) - - - - -	12	16	-	-	-	-	-	1	12	17	29
Oswestry (part, <i>see</i> Denbigh C.) - - - - -	30	32	-	-	-	2	4	4	34	38	72
Seisdon (part, <i>see</i> Stafford C.) - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shifnal (part, <i>see</i> Stafford C.) - - - - -	19	10	-	-	1	-	4	-	24	10	34
Tenbury (part, <i>see</i> Hereford C. and Worcester C.)	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	4
Wellington - - - - -	41	48	-	-	10	8	1	5	52	61	113
Wem - - - - -	10	25	-	-	1	7	1	-	12	32	44
Whitchurch (part, <i>see</i> Chester C. and Flint C.)	7	13	-	-	3	2	-	-	10	15	25
TOTAL - - -	257	289	-	-	24	38	11	13	292	340	632
SOMERSET :											
Axbridge - - - - -	55	89	3	1	3	5	10	9	71	104	175
Bath (part, <i>see</i> Bath C. B.) - - - - -	12	17	-	-	3	1	1	-	16	18	34
Bridgwater - - - - -	30	44	-	-	3	6	4	10	37	60	97
Chard - - - - -	42	43	3	2	2	5	6	7	53	57	110
Clutton - - - - -	38	41	1	1	4	6	7	14	50	62	112
Dulverton - - - - -	3	7	-	-	2	1	1	2	6	10	16
Frome - - - - -	43	60	1	4	11	14	2	4	57	82	139
Keynsham (part, <i>see</i> Gloucester C.) - - -	12	13	-	-	2	4	-	5	14	22	36

TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—*continued.*

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.		In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.		In Work-houses.		Residing with Relatives or Others.		TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.
I.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES— <i>continued.</i>											
SOMERSET— <i>continued.</i>											
Langport . . . . .	14	23	3	—	—	—	2	4	19	27	46
Long Ashton . . . . .	26	39	2	1	7	12	3	4	38	56	94
Shepton Mallet . . . . .	17	35	—	—	1	1	2	1	20	37	57
Taunton . . . . .	54	54	—	—	3	8	4	5	61	67	123
Wellington (part, <i>see</i> Devon) . . . . .	23	31	2	2	1	5	6	9	32	47	79
Wells . . . . .	35	40	1	—	—	2	3	3	39	45	84
Williton . . . . .	32	37	—	1	4	8	3	3	39	49	88
Wincanton . . . . .	25	34	1	2	—	2	4	5	30	43	73
Yeovil . . . . .	43	57	—	1	—	1	2	7	45	66	111
TOTAL . . . . .	504	664	17	15	46	81	60	92	627	852	1,479
SOUTHAMPTON :											
Alresford . . . . .	10	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	11	21
Alton . . . . .	32	27	1	1	2	1	3	1	38	30	68
Alverstoke . . . . .	44	38	2	1	4	3	1	—	51	42	93
Andover . . . . .	31	37	—	—	—	5	1	2	32	44	76
Basingstoke . . . . .	23	31	1	1	3	4	—	1	27	37	64
Catherington . . . . .	6	6	—	1	—	1	—	—	6	8	14
Christchurch (part, <i>see</i> Bournemouth C. B.) . . . . .	17	13	—	1	2	1	2	6	21	21	42
Droxford . . . . .	24	17	—	1	2	3	—	—	26	21	47
Fareham . . . . .	49	45	1	2	—	2	5	3	55	52	107
Farnham (part, <i>see</i> Surrey) . . . . .	44	30	1	1	1	1	—	—	46	32	78
Fordingbridge . . . . .	9	16	—	—	—	4	3	7	12	27	39
Hartley Wintney . . . . .	48	44	3	2	—	4	2	3	53	53	106
Havant . . . . .	22	25	1	1	—	1	—	—	23	27	50
Hursley . . . . .	7	9	—	—	1	4	—	—	8	13	21
Kingsclere . . . . .	18	16	—	—	1	—	1	4	20	20	40
Lymington . . . . .	24	23	—	1	—	—	1	—	25	24	49
New Forest . . . . .	17	29	—	2	2	—	—	—	19	31	50
Petersfield . . . . .	20	18	—	1	2	2	—	—	22	21	43
Ringwood . . . . .	10	8	—	1	—	6	—	—	10	15	25
Romsey . . . . .	18	21	—	1	2	4	—	—	20	26	46
South Stoneham . . . . .	41	55	3	2	2	2	8	4	54	63	117
Stockbridge . . . . .	13	12	—	—	5	4	—	—	18	16	34
Whitchurch . . . . .	9	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	12	21
Winchester . . . . .	50	56	—	—	—	2	5	3	55	61	116
TOTAL . . . . .	586	599	13	20	29	54	32	34	660	707	1,367
ISLE OF WIGHT :											
Isle of Wight . . . . .	97	164	3	1	20	23	8	16	128	204	332
STAFFORD :											
Ashbourne (part, <i>see</i> Derby C.) . . . . .	7	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	5	12
Burton-on-Trent (part, <i>see</i> Derby C. and Burton-upon-Trent C. B.).	8	8	—	—	3	2	—	5	11	15	26
Cannock . . . . .	45	39	1	1	3	4	3	8	52	52	104
Cheadle . . . . .	25	29	—	—	3	5	2	3	30	37	67



TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—continued.

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.		In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.		In Work-houses.		Residing with Relatives or Others.		TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.
I.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES—continued.											
STAFFORD—continued.											
Drayton (part, <i>see</i> Salop)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Dudley (part, <i>see</i> Dudley C. B.)	85	69	-	-	27	38	25	33	137	140	277
King's Norton (part, <i>see</i> Worcester C., Birmingham C.B., and Smethwick C.B.).	Transferred in 1911 to Smethwick C. B., q.v.										
Leek	41	43	-	-	1	5	1	2	43	50	93
Lichfield	38	46	2	2	3	7	1	3	44	58	102
Newcastle-under-Lyme (part, <i>see</i> Newcastle-under-Lyme B.).	18	16	-	-	1	-	-	-	19	16	35
Newport (part, <i>see</i> Salop)	5	7	-	-	-	1	2	-	7	8	15
Seisdon (part, <i>see</i> Salop)	9	19	-	-	5	1	2	4	16	24	40
Shifnal (part, <i>see</i> Salop)	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Stafford	42	49	-	-	3	9	1	3	46	61	107
Stoke-upon-Trent (part, <i>see</i> Stoke-on-Trent C.B.)	2	9	-	-	-	3	-	-	2	12	14
Stone	20	19	-	-	3	2	2	4	25	25	50
Stourbridge (part, <i>see</i> Worcester C.)	23	32	-	-	12	20	4	9	39	61	100
Tamworth (part, <i>see</i> Warwick C.)	14	14	-	-	8	8	1	1	23	23	46
Uttoxeter (part, <i>see</i> Derby C.)	17	19	-	-	2	2	-	-	19	21	40
Walsall (part, <i>see</i> Walsall C. B.)	27	23	-	-	-	1	3	8	30	32	62
West Bromwich (part, <i>see</i> Worcester C., Birmingham C. B., and West Bromwich C. B.).	31	26	-	-	9	11	2	5	42	42	84
Wolstanton and Burslem (part, <i>see</i> Stoke-on-Trent C.B.).	27	28	-	-	2	3	5	7	34	38	72
Wolverhampton (part, <i>see</i> Wolverhampton C. B.)	67	71	-	-	22	23	1	-	90	94	184
TOTAL	551	573	3	3	107	145	55	95	716	816	1,532
SUFFOLK, EAST :											
Blything	27	33	-	-	6	6	-	-	33	39	72
Bosmere and Claydon	21	25	-	-	2	-	5	9	28	34	62
Hartismere	45	45	-	1	5	9	9	14	59	69	128
Mutford and Lothingland	44	67	4	-	-	3	6	10	54	80	134
Plomesgate	31	38	-	-	3	4	4	5	38	47	85
Samford	12	14	1	-	1	3	-	1	14	18	32
Stow (part, <i>see</i> Suffolk, W.)	10	23	-	-	1	4	2	4	13	31	44
Wangford	22	20	1	2	2	2	1	2	26	26	52
Woodbridge	38	35	-	-	4	2	2	2	44	39	83
TOTAL	250	300	6	3	24	33	29	47	309	383	692
SUFFOLK, WEST :											
Bury St. Edmunds (part, <i>see</i> Bury St. Edmunds B.)	18	18	-	-	-	1	6	2	24	21	45
Cosford	12	24	2	-	-	-	4	5	18	29	47
Mildenhall	9	4	-	-	4	8	-	6	13	18	31
Newmarket (part, <i>see</i> Cambridge C.)	13	15	-	-	1	-	-	-	14	15	29
Risbridge (part, <i>see</i> Essex)	20	24	-	-	1	6	2	4	23	34	57
Stow (part, <i>see</i> Suffolk, E.)	15	20	-	-	-	-	5	4	20	24	44
Sudbury (part, <i>see</i> Essex)	29	41	-	-	6	3	3	3	38	47	85
Thetford (part, <i>see</i> Norfolk)	3	10	-	-	-	-	2	-	5	10	15
TOTAL	119	156	2	-	12	18	22	24	155	198	353

TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—*continued.*

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.		In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.		In Work-houses.		Residing with Relatives or Others.		TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.
I.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES— <i>continued.</i>											
SURREY :											
Chertsey - - - - -	61	79	1	-	3	9	-	1	65	89	154
Croydon (part, <i>see</i> Kent and Croydon C. B.) -	48	82	-	-	6	3	-	2	54	87	141
Dorking - - - - -	25	30	1	-	1	4	-	-	27	34	61
Epsom - - - - -	72	119	2	2	5	8	-	1	79	130	209
Farnham (part, <i>see</i> Southampton C.) - - -	49	44	1	-	6	1	-	-	56	45	101
Godstone - - - - -	21	33	-	1	2	2	-	-	23	36	59
Guildford (part, <i>see</i> Guildford B.) - - -	64	91	-	-	4	8	2	6	70	105	175
Hambledon - - - - -	30	43	-	-	1	7	1	-	32	50	82
Kingston (part, <i>see</i> Middlesex) - - - - -	149	191	-	-	42	53	2	10	193	254	447
Reigate - - - - -	53	93	11	2	-	6	1	-	65	101	166
Richmond - - - - -	81	91	-	-	-	2	-	-	81	93	174
Windsor (part, <i>see</i> Berks and New Windsor B.) -	9	20	-	-	1	3	-	-	10	23	33
TOTAL - - -	662	916	16	5	71	106	6	20	755	1,047	1,802
SUSSEX, EAST :											
Battle (part, <i>see</i> Hastings C. B.) - - - -	30	33	-	-	-	1	-	-	30	34	64
Cuckfield - - - - -	43	57	-	-	3	5	-	-	46	62	108
Eastbourne (part, <i>see</i> Eastbourne C. B.) -	12	11	-	-	-	-	-	1	12	12	24
East Grinstead - - - - -	26	31	-	-	1	1	1	2	28	34	62
Hailsham - - - - -	25	35	1	-	4	3	1	2	31	40	71
Hastings (part, <i>see</i> Hastings C. B.) - - -	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	4
Lewes - - - - -	30	35	-	-	5	6	-	1	35	42	77
Newhaven - - - - -	19	22	-	-	1	3	-	-	20	25	45
Rye - - - - -	11	14	-	-	1	2	-	3	12	19	31
Steving (part, <i>see</i> Sussex, W., and Brighton C. B.)	55	94	-	-	-	1	2	3	57	98	155
Ticehurst (part, <i>see</i> Kent) - - - - -	30	32	-	-	1	-	2	-	33	32	65
Uckfield - - - - -	28	30	-	-	1	9	-	-	29	39	68
TOTAL - - -	311	396	1	-	17	31	6	12	335	439	774
SUSSEX, WEST :											
Chichester - - - - -	23	23	-	-	3	1	-	-	26	24	50
East Preston - - - - -	52	100	-	-	1	2	6	11	59	113	172
Horsham - - - - -	43	48	-	-	2	3	-	1	45	52	97
Midhurst - - - - -	23	32	-	-	1	1	-	-	24	33	57
Petworth - - - - -	25	26	-	-	-	1	1	1	26	28	54
Steving (part, <i>see</i> Sussex, E., and Brighton C. B.)	41	34	-	-	-	3	-	1	41	38	79
Thakeham - - - - -	14	13	-	-	1	2	1	1	16	16	32
Westbourne - - - - -	13	16	-	-	1	2	-	1	14	19	33
West Hampnett - - - - -	34	65	-	-	1	3	-	3	35	71	106
TOTAL - - -	268	357	-	-	10	18	8	19	286	394	680



TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—*continued*.

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.		In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.		In Work-houses.		Residing with Relatives or Others.		TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.
I.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES— <i>continued</i> .											
WARWICK :											
Alcester (part, <i>see</i> Worcester C.) - - -	25	32	-	-	3	5	1	2	29	39	68
Aston (part, <i>see</i> Birmingham C. B.) - - -	71	85	2	1	-	-	-	-	73	86	159
Atherstone (part, <i>see</i> Leicester C.) - - -	13	18	5	1	1	1	1	1	20	21	41
Banbury (part, <i>see</i> Oxford C. and Northampton C.)	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	5
Chipping Norton (part, <i>see</i> Oxford C.) - - -	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Coventry (part, <i>see</i> Coventry C. B.) - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foleshill - - - - -	15	14	-	-	6	6	2	14	23	34	57
Lutterworth (part, <i>see</i> Leicester C.) - - -	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
Meriden - - - - -	18	27	-	-	-	5	1	1	19	33	52
Nuneaton - - - - -	25	35	-	1	-	4	1	3	26	43	69
Rugby (part, <i>see</i> Northampton C.) - - -	31	31	6	2	-	8	-	-	37	41	78
Shipston-on-Stour (part, <i>see</i> Gloucester C. and Worcester C.).	11	12	-	-	-	-	-	3	11	15	26
Solihull (part, <i>see</i> Birmingham C. B.) - - -	22	20	-	-	2	2	-	-	24	22	46
Southam - - - - -	13	16	-	-	4	4	3	3	20	23	43
Stratford-on-Avon (part, <i>see</i> Gloucester C. and Worcester C.).	35	40	-	-	2	2	-	1	37	43	80
Tamworth (part, <i>see</i> Stafford C.) - - -	9	12	-	-	-	-	2	1	11	13	24
Warwick (part, <i>see</i> Warwick B.) - - -	25	63	-	-	1	4	2	2	28	69	97
TOTAL - - -	317	410	13	5	19	41	13	31	362	487	849
WESTMORLAND :											
East Ward - - - - -	12	8	1	-	6	6	-	2	19	16	35
Kendal - - - - -	36	54	2	1	16	14	1	4	55	73	128
West Ward - - - - -	14	5	-	-	1	3	-	-	15	8	23
TOTAL - - -	62	67	3	1	23	23	1	6	89	97	186
WILTS :											
Amesbury - - - - -	6	12	-	-	1	1	-	-	7	13	20
Bradford-on-Avon - - - - -	18	20	-	-	9	7	-	1	27	28	55
Calne - - - - -	13	17	-	-	2	5	2	8	17	30	47
Chippenham - - - - -	36	37	3	1	9	8	-	4	48	50	98
Cricklade and Wootton Bassett - - -	19	18	-	-	1	2	2	2	22	22	44
Devizes - - - - -	31	42	-	-	11	16	1	-	43	58	101
Hungerford and Ramsbury (part, <i>see</i> Berks)	9	14	-	-	-	-	6	2	15	16	31
Malmesbury - - - - -	11	24	-	-	-	7	-	-	11	31	42
Marlborough - - - - -	17	14	-	-	1	4	1	1	19	19	38
Mere - - - - -	4	14	-	-	2	2	1	1	7	17	24
Pewsey - - - - -	23	33	-	-	3	2	-	-	26	35	61
Salisbury - - - - -	47	61	-	-	3	3	3	6	53	70	123
Swindon and Highworth - - - - -	112	94	-	-	2	8	1	1	115	103	218
Tetbury (part, <i>see</i> Gloucester C.) - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tisbury - - - - -	10	6	-	-	5	8	1	-	16	14	30
Trowbridge and Melksham - - - - -	30	44	-	-	2	7	1	2	33	53	86
Warminster - - - - -	13	29	-	-	4	6	3	11	20	46	66
Westbury and Whorwellsdown - - -	14	21	-	-	1	7	-	4	15	32	47
Wilton - - - - -	16	24	-	-	4	5	2	3	22	32	54
TOTAL - - -	429	524	3	1	60	98	24	46	516	669	1,185

Unsound Mind, &c.—*continued.*

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.		In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.		In Work-houses.		Residing with Relatives or Others.		TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.
<b>I.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES—continued.</b>											
<b>WORCESTER :</b>											
Alcester (part, <i>see</i> Warwick C.) - - - -	7	13	-	-	-	-	1	1	8	14	22
Bromsgrove - - - - -	50	50	-	-	5	-	3	6	58	56	114
Cleobury Mortimer (part, <i>see</i> Salop) - - - -	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	6
Droitwich - - - - -	34	52	-	-	1	1	1	2	36	55	91
Evesham (part, <i>see</i> Gloucester C.) - - - -	20	35	-	-	3	1	-	-	23	36	59
Kidderminster - - - - -	72	70	-	1	5	7	1	-	78	78	156
King's Norton (part, <i>see</i> Birmingham C. B. and Smethwick C. B.) - - - -	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Ledbury (part, <i>see</i> Hereford C.) - - - - -	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	6
Martley - - - - -	16	22	-	-	1	-	1	-	18	22	40
Newent (part, <i>see</i> Gloucester C.) - - - - -	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
Pershore - - - - -	14	32	-	-	-	4	3	-	17	36	53
Shipston-on-Stour (part, <i>see</i> Gloucester C. and Warwick C.). - - - -	5	13	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	14	19
Solihull (part, <i>see</i> Warwick C.) - - - - -	Transferred, as from 9 Nov. 1911, to Birmingham C. B., q.v.										
Stourbridge (part, <i>see</i> Stafford C.) - - - -	63	68	-	2	8	12	1	8	72	90	162
Stow-on-the-Wold (part, <i>see</i> Gloucester C.) - -	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Stratford-on-Avon (part, <i>see</i> Gloucester C. and Warwick C.). - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tenbury (part, <i>see</i> Salop and Hereford C.) - -	12	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	10	22
Tewkesbury (part, <i>see</i> Gloucester C.) - - - -	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	2	5
Upton-on-Severn - - - - -	40	65	2	-	2	5	1	5	45	75	120
West Bromwich (part, <i>see</i> Stafford C., Birmingham C. B., and West Bromwich C. B.). - - - -	37	48	-	-	6	11	2	1	45	60	105
Winchcomb (part, <i>see</i> Gloucester C.) - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Worcester (part, <i>see</i> Worcester C. B.) - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL - - -</b>	<b>379</b>	<b>490</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>426</b>	<b>559</b>	<b>985</b>
<b>YORK, EAST RIDING :</b>											
Beverley - - - - -	35	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	36	71
Bridlington - - - - -	32	29	-	1	-	1	-	-	32	31	63
Driffield - - - - -	23	29	-	-	3	8	5	7	31	44	75
Howden - - - - -	20	23	-	-	1	4	-	3	21	30	51
Malton (part, <i>see</i> York, N. R.) - - - - -	10	9	-	-	-	-	-	2	10	11	21
Patrington - - - - -	14	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	12	26
Pocklington - - - - -	26	21	-	-	-	4	3	1	29	26	55
Scarborough (part, <i>see</i> York, N. R.) - - - -	8	5	-	-	-	-	-	1	8	6	14
Sculcoates (part, <i>see</i> Kingston-upon-Hull C. B.) -	20	28	-	-	1	1	2	5	23	34	57
Selby (part, <i>see</i> York, W. R.) - - - - -	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	5
Skirlaugh - - - - -	11	12	-	-	-	-	2	3	13	15	28
York (part, <i>see</i> York, N. R. and W. R., and York C. B.). - - - -	9	5	-	-	2	-	-	-	11	5	16
<b>TOTAL - - -</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>252</b>	<b>482</b>
<b>YORK, NORTH RIDING :</b>											
Aysgarth - - - - -	3	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	5	8
Bedale - - - - -	10	23	-	-	2	1	-	-	12	24	36
Darlington (part, <i>see</i> Durham C.) - - - -	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	4
Easingwold - - - - -	11	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	19	30



TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—*continued.*

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.		In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.		In Work-houses.		Residing with Relatives or Others.		TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.
I.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES— <i>continued.</i>											
YORK, NORTH RIDING— <i>continued.</i>											
Guisborough - - - - -	34	26	1	-	1	-	-	-	36	26	62
Helmsley - - - - -	9	7	-	-	-	4	-	1	9	12	21
Kirkby Moorside - - - - -	8	9	-	-	-	1	-	-	8	10	18
Leyburn - - - - -	14	11	-	-	1	1	1	-	16	12	28
Malton (part, <i>see</i> York, E. R.) - - - - -	11	14	-	-	-	2	2	2	13	18	31
Middlesbrough (part, <i>see</i> Middlesbrough C. B.) - - - - -	53	48	4	2	-	-	6	1	63	51	114
Northallerton - - - - -	13	12	1	-	1	-	2	1	17	13	30
Pickering - - - - -	9	5	-	-	3	-	-	-	12	5	17
Reeth - - - - -	2	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	4	6
Richmond - - - - -	16	14	-	-	-	1	2	1	18	16	34
Ripon (part, <i>see</i> York, W. R.) - - - - -	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	6
Scarborough (part, <i>see</i> York, E. R.) - - - - -	48	77	-	-	3	3	7	4	58	84	142
Stokesley - - - - -	11	20	-	-	2	-	-	-	13	20	33
Teesdale (part, <i>see</i> Durham C.) - - - - -	2	5	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	6	8
Thirsk - - - - -	23	20	-	-	-	1	4	2	27	23	50
Whitby - - - - -	34	29	-	-	-	6	-	2	34	37	71
York (part, <i>see</i> York, E. R. and W. R., and York C. B.).	5	7	-	-	1	2	-	-	6	9	15
TOTAL - - - - -	321	359	6	2	14	24	24	14	365	399	764
YORK, WEST RIDING :											
Barnsley - - - - -	79	99	-	-	19	18	10	17	108	134	242
Bramley (part, <i>see</i> Leeds C. B.) - - - - -	2	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	2	4
Clitheroe (part, <i>see</i> Lancaster C.) - - - - -	6	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	4	10
Dewsbury - - - - -	177	151	-	-	3	6	-	-	180	157	337
Doncaster (part, <i>see</i> Notts and Doncaster B.) - - - - -	49	57	3	-	9	13	3	5	64	75	139
Goole (part, <i>see</i> Lincoln [Lindsey D.]) - - - - -	23	18	-	-	5	4	-	-	28	22	50
Great Ouseburn - - - - -	12	18	-	1	3	1	-	-	15	20	35
Halifax (part, <i>see</i> Halifax C. B.) - - - - -	99	117	1	-	1	1	4	4	105	122	227
Hemsworth - - - - -	16	20	-	-	1	3	-	-	17	23	40
Holbeck (part, <i>see</i> Leeds C. B.) - - - - -	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3
Huddersfield (part, <i>see</i> Huddersfield C. B.) - - - - -	53	67	-	-	12	8	-	-	65	75	140
Hunslet (part, <i>see</i> Leeds C. B.) - - - - -	11	9	-	-	-	-	-	1	11	10	21
Keighley - - - - -	91	82	-	1	6	42	1	1	98	126	224
Knaresborough - - - - -	38	43	-	2	-	-	1	1	39	46	85
Leeds (part, <i>see</i> Leeds C. B.) - - - - -	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	4
North Bierley (part, <i>see</i> Bradford C. B.) - - - - -	84	78	-	-	17	14	2	5	103	97	200
Pateley Bridge - - - - -	9	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	9	18
Penistone - - - - -	17	17	-	-	1	1	2	1	20	19	39
Pontefract - - - - -	75	61	1	-	7	9	9	9	92	79	171
Ripon (part, <i>see</i> York, N. R.) - - - - -	19	18	-	-	1	3	-	4	20	25	45
Rotherham (part, <i>see</i> Rotherham C. B.) - - - - -	56	43	5	-	1	2	3	2	65	47	112
Saddleworth - - - - -	12	14	1	-	-	-	-	-	13	14	27
Sedbergh - - - - -	2	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	4	6
Selby (part, <i>see</i> York, E. R.) - - - - -	9	19	-	1	-	3	1	-	10	23	33
Settle - - - - -	14	11	-	-	-	3	1	2	15	16	31
Sheffield (part, <i>see</i> Sheffield C. B.) - - - - -	8	5	-	-	1	2	-	2	9	9	18
Skipton - - - - -	54	36	-	-	2	10	-	-	56	46	102
Tadcaster - - - - -	24	26	-	-	4	2	2	-	30	28	58
Thorne (part, <i>see</i> Lincoln [Lindsey D.]) - - - - -	5	6	-	-	2	1	-	-	7	7	14
Todmorden - - - - -	34	33	-	-	6	5	-	-	40	38	78
Wakefield - - - - -	126	91	2	-	22	24	16	11	166	126	292
Wetherby - - - - -	21	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	15	36

TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—continued.

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.		In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.		In Work-houses.		Residing with Relatives or Others.		TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.
I.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES—continued.											
YORK, WEST RIDING—continued.											
Wharfedale - - - - -	54	62	1	-	3	3	-	-	58	65	122
Worksop (part, see Notts and Derby C.) - -	4	4	-	-	-	-	1	2	5	6	11
Wortley - - - - -	29	37	-	-	7	-	2	3	38	40	77
York (part, see York, E. R. and N. R., and York C. B.)	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
TOTAL - - -	1,316	1,277	14	5	133	181	58	71	1,521	1,534	3,055
II.—COUNTY BOROUGHES.											
BARROW-IN-FURNESS:											
Barrow-in-Furness - - - - -	66	50	-	-	9	13	1	9	76	72	148
BATH:											
Bath (part, see Somerset) - - - - -	129	156	-	-	19	43	5	12	153	211	364
BIRKENHEAD:											
Birkenhead (part, see Chester C.) - - -	154	168	2	-	21	37	10	13	187	218	405
BIRMINGHAM:											
Aston (part, see Warwick C.) - - - - -	325	321	-	-	27	54	-	2	352	377	729
Birmingham - - - - -	515	472	-	-	51	30	1	5	567	507	1,074
King's Norton (part, see Worcester C. and Smethwick C. B.).	152	201	2	5	8	11	11	6	173	223	396
Solihull (part, see Warwick C.) - - - - -	47	80	-	-	-	4	-	-	47	84	131
West Bromwich (part, see Stafford C., Worcester C., and West Bromwich C. B.).	54	64	-	-	9	11	1	5	64	80	144
TOTAL - - -	1,093	1,138	2	5	95	110	13	18	1,203	1,271	2,474
BLACKBURN:											
Blackburn (part, see Lancaster C.) - - -	147	159	-	2	57	49	-	-	204	210	414
BLACKPOOL:											
Fylde (part, see Lancaster C.) - - - - -	46	51	2	-	-	-	-	-	48	51	99
BOLTON:											
Bolton (part, see Lancaster C.) - - - - -	310	288	5	5	2	2	2	7	319	302	621
BOOTLE:											
West Derby (part, see Lancaster C. and Liverpool C. B.).	82	116	-	-	19	7	-	-	101	123	224
BOURNEMOUTH:											
Christchurch (part, see Southampton C.) - -	1	2	59	89	-	1	5	8	65	100	165
BRADFORD:											
Bradford - - - - -	239	257	6	3	105	86	2	1	352	347	699
North Bierley (part, see York, W. R.) - - -	57	48	-	-	10	11	2	3	69	62	131
TOTAL - - -	296	305	6	3	115	97	4	4	421	409	830
BRIGHTON:											
Brighton - - - - -	259	344	-	-	35	30	21	45	315	419	734
Steyping (part, see E. and W. Sussex) - - -	26	48	-	-	1	-	-	-	27	48	75
TOTAL - - -	285	392	-	-	36	30	21	45	342	467	809



TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—*continued*.

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.		In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.		In Work-houses.		Residing with Relatives or Others.		TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.
II.—COUNTY BOROUGH— <i>continued</i> .											
BRISTOL :											
Bristol - - - - -	428	446	17	4	207	318	40	65	692	833	1,525
BURNLEY :											
Burnley (part, <i>see</i> Lancaster C.) - - -	112	138	-	-	37	47	1	2	150	187	337
BURTON-UPON-TRENT :											
Burton - on - Trent (part, <i>see</i> Derby C. and Stafford C.).	48	59	5	3	27	26	7	9	87	97	184
BURY :											
Bury (part, <i>see</i> Lancaster C.) - - -	59	54	-	-	22	13	2	1	83	68	151
CANTERBURY :											
Canterbury - - - - -	59	53	-	-	5	6	7	4	71	63	134
CARDIFF :											
Cardiff (part, <i>see</i> Glamorgan C.) - - -	278	262	6	3	14	22	28	65	326	352	678
CHESTER :											
Chester (part, <i>see</i> Chester C.) - - -	26	45	2	1	31	34	5	3	64	83	147
COVENTRY :											
Coventry (part, <i>see</i> Warwick C.) - - -	80	96	-	-	10	26	-	-	90	122	212
CROYDON :											
Croydon (part, <i>see</i> Kent and Surrey) - - -	179	303	-	-	19	18	1	2	199	323	522
DERBY :											
Derby (part, <i>see</i> Derby C.) - - -	170	182	-	-	13	15	2	3	185	200	385
DEVONPORT :											
Devonport - - - - -	78	86	-	-	15	10	-	-	93	96	189
DUDLEY :											
Dudley (part, <i>see</i> Stafford C.) - - -	56	70	1	-	17	45	13	27	87	142	229
EASTBOURNE :											
Eastbourne (part, <i>see</i> E. Sussex) - - -	63	63	1	1	1	1	1	-	66	65	131
EXETER :											
Exeter - - - - -	68	85	1	-	6	6	12	21	87	112	199
St. Thomas (part, <i>see</i> Devon) - - -	14	21	2	1	3	3	2	1	21	26	47
TOTAL - - -	82	106	3	1	9	9	14	22	108	138	246

TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—*continued.*

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.		In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.		In Work-houses.		Residing with Relatives or Others.		TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.
II.—COUNTY BOROUGH— <i>continued.</i>											
GATESHEAD :											
Gateshead (part, <i>see</i> Durham C.) - - -	139	139	4	1	23	26	1	1	167	167	334
GLOUCESTER :											
Gloucester (part, <i>see</i> Gloucester C.) - - -	50	67	-	-	2	3	1	1	53	71	124
GREAT YARMOUTH :											
Flegg, E. and W. (part, <i>see</i> Norfolk C.) - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Great Yarmouth - - - - -	48	58	6	2	40	42	6	7	100	109	209
TOTAL - - -	48	58	6	2	40	42	6	7	100	109	209
GRIMSBY :											
Grimsby (part, <i>see</i> Lincoln [Lindsey D.]) - -	92	77	-	-	2	9	9	15	103	101	204
HALIFAX :											
Halifax (part, <i>see</i> York, W. R.) - - - -	130	123	-	3	2	1	4	3	136	130	266
HASTINGS :											
Battle (part, <i>see</i> Sussex, E.) - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hastings (part, <i>see</i> Sussex, E.) - - - -	67	137	-	-	5	5	-	-	72	142	214
TOTAL - - -	67	137	-	-	5	5	-	-	72	142	214
HUDDERSFIELD :											
Huddersfield (part, <i>see</i> York, W. R.) - - -	119	126	-	-	17	24	-	-	136	150	286
IPSWICH :											
Ipswich - - - - -	85	109	4	-	13	21	3	3	105	133	238
KINGSTON-UPON-HULL :											
Kingston-upon-Hull - - - -	96	102	1	1	22	17	4	7	123	127	250
Sculcoates (part, <i>see</i> York, E. R.) - - -	179	220	2	2	8	5	12	16	201	243	444
TOTAL - - -	275	322	3	3	30	22	16	23	324	370	694
LEEDS :											
Bramley (part, <i>see</i> York, W. R.) - - - -	89	84	-	1	8	10	4	3	101	98	199
Holbeck (part, <i>see</i> York, W. R.) - - - -	34	38	-	1	4	2	-	1	38	42	80
Hunslet (part, <i>see</i> York, W. R.) - - - -	80	64	2	-	11	8	-	3	93	75	168
Leeds (part, <i>see</i> York, W. R.) - - - -	417	411	7	6	69	83	8	10	501	510	1,011
TOTAL - - -	620	597	9	8	92	103	12	17	733	725	1,458



TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—continued.

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.		In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.		In Work-houses.		Residing with Relatives or Others.		TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.
II.—COUNTY BOROUGHES—continued.											
LEICESTER :											
Leicester - - - - -	320	361	-	-	35	27	5	16	360	404	764
LINCOLN :											
Lincoln (part, see Lincoln [Kesteven D.] and [Lindsey D.]).	67	73	-	-	16	17	7	8	90	98	188
LIVERPOOL :											
Liverpool - - - - -	327	363	5	6	44	53	1	2	377	424	801
Toxteth Park - - - - -	178	221	3	-	87	89	1	10	269	320	589
West Derby (part, see Lancaster C. and Bootle C. B.)	657	927	4	1	109	48	-	4	770	980	1,750
TOTAL - - -	1,162	1,511	12	7	240	190	2	16	1,416	1,724	3,140
MANCHESTER :											
Manchester - - - - -	221	169	1	-	118	100	-	-	340	269	609
Prestwich (part, see Lancaster C.) - - -	196	157	1	2	38	42	-	-	235	201	436
South Manchester - - - - -	431	546	7	-	148	159	4	4	590	709	1,299
TOTAL - - -	848	872	9	2	304	301	4	4	1,165	1,179	2,344
MERTHYR TYDFIL :											
Merthyr Tydfil (part, see Brecknock C. and Glamorgan).	98	66	-	-	9	5	10	25	117	96	213
MIDDLESBROUGH :											
Mid dlesbrough (part, see York, N. R.) - - -	131	115	-	-	2	5	3	2	136	122	258
NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE :											
Newcastle-on-Tyne - - - - -	446	348	7	1	5	3	5	9	463	361	824
Tynemouth (part, see Northumberland and Tyne-mouth, C. B.)	22	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	18	40
TOTAL - - -	468	366	7	1	5	3	5	9	485	379	864
NEWPORT (MON.) :											
Newport (part, see Monmouth C.) - - -	124	142	1	-	2	3	6	11	133	156	289
NORTHAMPTON :											
Hardingstone (part, see Northampton C.) - -	10	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	4	14
Northampton (part, see Northampton C.) - -	143	131	-	-	8	16	9	19	160	166	326
TOTAL - - -	153	135	-	-	8	16	9	19	170	170	340

TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—*continued.*

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.		In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.		In Work-houses.		Residing with Relatives or Others.		TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.
II.—COUNTY BOROUGH— <i>continued.</i>											
NORWICH :											
Norwich - - - - -	192	232	-	-	34	41	44	82	270	355	625
NOTTINGHAM :											
Nottingham - - - - -	383	474	4	1	119	79	40	51	546	605	1,151
OLDHAM :											
Oldham (part, <i>see</i> Lancaster C.) - - -	118	127	2	8	78	89	4	3	202	227	429
OXFORD :											
Abingdon (part, <i>see</i> Berks and Oxford C.) - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Headington (part, <i>see</i> Oxford C.) - - -	31	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	50	81
Oxford - - - - -	44	57	1	-	7	9	-	-	52	66	118
TOTAL - - -	75	107	1	-	7	9	-	-	83	116	199
PLYMOUTH :											
Plymouth - - - - -	185	209	10	4	40	65	51	68	286	346	632
PORTSMOUTH :											
Portsmouth - - - - -	284	295	9	8	101	77	20	59	414	439	853
PRESTON :											
Preston (part, <i>see</i> Lancaster C.) - - -	157	200	-	-	80	76	1	1	238	277	515
READING :											
Henley (part, <i>see</i> Bucks and Oxford C.) - -	6	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	13	19
Reading - - - - -	97	99	-	-	23	20	-	1	120	120	240
TOTAL - - -	103	112	-	-	23	20	-	1	126	133	259
ROCHDALE :											
Rochdale (part, <i>see</i> Lancaster C.) - - -	75	99	2	1	36	35	1	-	114	135	249
ROTHERHAM :											
Rotherham (part, <i>see</i> York, W. R.) - - -	88	78	-	-	-	-	1	6	89	84	173
ST. HELEN'S :											
Prescot (part, <i>see</i> Lancaster C.) - - -	93	81	-	-	52	58	13	14	158	153	311
SALFORD :											
Salford (part, <i>see</i> Lancaster C.) - - -	364	306	9	7	132	145	2	1	507	459	966
SHEFFIELD :											
Ecclesall Bierlow (part, <i>see</i> Derby C.) - -	177	235	4	1	64	57	4	4	249	297	546
Sheffield (part, <i>see</i> York, W. R.) - - -	346	327	2	-	52	59	22	24	422	410	832
TOTAL - - -	523	562	6	1	116	116	26	28	671	707	1,378
SMETHWICK :											
King's Norton (part, <i>see</i> Worcester C., and Birmingham C. B.)	90	86	-	-	2	5	4	4	96	95	191
SOUTHAMPTON :											
Southampton - - - - -	167	157	-	2	81	73	47	67	295	299	594



TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—*continued*.

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.		In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.		In Work-houses.		Residing with Relatives or Others.		TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.
II.—COUNTY BOROUGHES— <i>continued</i> .											
SOUTHPORT :											
Ormskirk (part, <i>see</i> Lancaster C.) - - -	29	60	-	-	3	6	-	-	32	66	98
SOUTH SHIELDS :											
South Shields (part, <i>see</i> Durham C.) - - -	89	66	3	4	50	47	5	5	147	122	269
STOCKPORT :											
Stockport (part, <i>see</i> Chester C. and Lancaster C.) -	148	155	2	-	54	85	9	29	213	269	482
STOKE-ON-TRENT :											
Stoke-upon-Trent (part, <i>see</i> Stafford C.) - -	224	213	-	-	41	53	12	29	277	295	572
Wolstanton and Burslem (part, <i>see</i> Stafford C.) -	52	52	-	-	3	7	2	6	57	65	122
TOTAL - - -	276	265	-	-	44	60	14	35	334	360	694
SUNDERLAND :											
Sunderland (part, <i>see</i> Durham C.) - - -	219	154	1	3	38	43	2	1	260	201	461
SWANSEA :											
Swansea (part, <i>see</i> Glamorgan C.) - - -	118	130	-	-	13	22	16	31	147	183	330
TYNEMOUTH :											
Tynemouth (part, <i>see</i> Northumberland and Newcastle-upon-Tyne C. B.).	84	67	2	-	1	5	-	-	87	72	159
WALSALL :											
Walsall (part, <i>see</i> Stafford C.) - - -	149	113	-	-	4	16	30	33	183	162	345
WARRINGTON :											
Warrington (part, <i>see</i> Lancaster C.) - - -	67	72	1	1	43	32	5	2	116	107	223
WEST BROMWICH :											
West Bromwich (part, <i>see</i> Stafford C., Worcester C., and Birmingham C. B.).	86	82	-	-	34	26	6	15	126	123	249
WEST HAM :											
West Ham (part, <i>see</i> Essex) - - -	481	586	-	-	15	18	14	16	510	620	1,130
WEST HARTLEPOOL :											
Hartlepool (part, <i>see</i> Durham C.) - - -	41	44	-	-	17	21	-	-	58	65	123
WIGAN :											
Wigan (part, <i>see</i> Lancaster C.) - - -	106	97	-	-	17	10	1	11	124	118	242
WOLVERHAMPTON :											
Wolverhampton (part, <i>see</i> Stafford C.) - -	133	132	-	-	28	36	-	-	161	168	329
WORCESTER :											
Worcester (part, <i>see</i> Worcester C.) - - -	81	101	-	-	2	10	1	-	84	111	195
YORK :											
York (part, <i>see</i> York, E. R., N. R. and W. R.) -	108	113	-	-	21	33	1	5	130	151	281

TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—continued.

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.		In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.		In Work-houses.		Residing with Relatives or Others.		TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.
III.—BOROUGHES SPECIFIED IN SCHEDULE IV. OF THE LUNACY ACT, 1890.											
BARNSTAPLE :											
Barnstaple (part, <i>see</i> Devon) - - - - -	12	31	-	-	1	7	-	-	13	38	51
BEDFORD :											
Bedford (part, <i>see</i> Beds) - - - - -	37	63	-	-	2	8	-	-	39	71	110
BURY ST. EDMUNDS :											
Bury St. Edmunds (part, <i>see</i> W. Suffolk) - -	25	34	-	-	1	-	3	4	29	38	67
CAMBRIDGE :											
Cambridge - - - - -	50	82	3	-	-	1	4	2	57	85	142
COLCHESTER :											
Colchester - - - - -	45	70	6	1	3	2	4	7	58	80	138
DONCASTER :											
Doncaster (part, <i>see</i> Notts and York, W. R.) - -	21	25	1	-	9	10	3	1	34	36	70
GRANTHAM :											
Grantham (part, <i>see</i> Leicester C. and Lincoln [Kesteven D.]).	30	21	-	-	12	6	2	2	44	29	73
GRAVESEND :											
Gravesend and Milton - - - - -	41	41	-	-	5	7	-	-	46	48	94
GUILDFORD :											
Guildford (part, <i>see</i> Surrey) - - - - -	30	42	-	-	2	4	1	1	33	47	80
HEREFORD :											
Hereford (part, <i>see</i> Hereford C.) - - - - -	37	46	-	-	3	4	4	7	44	57	101
KING'S LYNN :											
King's Lynn (part, <i>see</i> Norfolk) - - - - -	22	23	-	-	8	7	4	12	34	42	76
LONDON, CITY OF :											
London, City of - - - - -	81	115	-	-	105	70	-	-	186	185	371
NEWBURY :											
Newbury (part, <i>see</i> Berks) - - - - -	19	29	-	-	-	-	-	1	19	30	49
NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME :											
Newcastle-under-Lyme (part, <i>see</i> Stafford C.) -	18	25	-	-	1	6	-	-	19	31	50
NEW WINDSOR :											
Windsor (part, <i>see</i> Berks and Surrey) - - -	20	19	-	-	3	8	-	-	23	27	50
SHREWSBURY :											
Atcham (part, <i>see</i> Montgomery C. and Salop) -	44	45	-	-	7	9	-	-	51	54	105
TIVERTON :											
Tiverton (part, <i>see</i> Devon) - - - - -	21	21	1	4	-	-	-	2	22	27	49
WARWICK :											
Warwick (part, <i>see</i> Warwick C.) - - - - -	19	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	30	49
WENLOCK :											
Madeley (part, <i>see</i> Salop) - - - - -	27	21	-	-	-	-	-	3	27	24	51



TABLE II.—Showing the Number of PAUPER LUNATICS, IDIOTS, and PERSONS of UNSOUND MIND, chargeable to UNIONS and PARISHES, who were in the METROPOLITAN DISTRICT ASYLUMS on 1st January 1912.

UNION or PARISH.	Leavesden Asylum.		Caterham Asylum.		Darenth Asylum.		Tooting Bec Asylum.		Tooting Bec Re- ceiving Home for Children.		TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.
LONDON COUNTY :													
Bermondsey - - -	6	16	86	67	51	45	16	21	1	-	160	149	309
Bethnal Green - - -	51	58	14	12	32	26	7	1	-	1	104	98	202
Camberwell - - -	19	33	88	117	72	75	27	43	3	1	209	269	478
Chelsea - - -	7	9	12	21	14	22	5	9	1	1	39	62	101
Fulham - - -	12	13	19	16	29	11	3	6	-	-	63	46	109
George's, St. - - -	24	23	18	25	27	25	19	14	2	-	90	87	177
George's, St., in the East -	24	27	4	7	27	22	8	7	-	-	63	63	126
Giles, St., and St. George -	7	12	14	20	10	7	9	8	-	-	40	47	87
Greenwich - - -	12	14	60	68	55	38	4	5	2	-	133	125	258
Hackney - - -	66	81	19	22	50	33	8	32	6	1	149	169	318
Hammersmith - - -	13	15	18	17	16	9	7	9	-	2	54	52	106
Hampstead - - -	13	16	-	1	9	11	4	8	1	-	27	36	63
Holborn - - -	39	41	59	82	43	25	10	6	-	2	151	156	307
Islington - - -	53	74	23	31	54	47	25	23	3	1	158	176	334
Kensington - - -	32	28	13	23	55	25	4	11	2	-	106	87	193
Lambeth - - -	11	30	120	157	78	44	36	70	5	-	250	301	551
Lewisham - - -	1	5	20	23	25	16	5	4	-	-	51	48	99
Marylebone, St. - - -	66	54	7	11	18	17	3	7	3	-	97	89	186
Mile End Old Town - - -	39	36	14	15	29	20	14	28	1	-	97	99	196
Paddington - - -	29	29	5	9	31	19	5	2	2	2	72	61	133
Pancras, St. - - -	115	170	50	72	85	78	48	74	2	1	300	395	695
Poplar - - -	60	75	15	37	53	50	41	39	-	-	169	201	370
Shoreditch - - -	54	50	9	11	52	27	7	8	2	2	124	98	222
Southwark - - -	15	26	79	74	72	52	44	36	2	-	212	188	400
Stepney - - -	21	26	10	5	17	14	15	12	1	-	64	57	121
Strand - - -	7	12	8	13	7	6	2	3	-	-	24	34	58
Wandsworth - - -	19	28	86	86	79	73	21	37	7	2	212	226	438
Westminster - - -	7	10	16	14	9	4	-	2	-	-	32	30	62
Whitechapel - - -	68	59	20	9	30	25	22	17	-	-	140	110	250
Woolwich - - -	5	6	33	31	35	26	4	10	-	-	77	73	150
TOTAL - - -	895	1,076	939	1,096	1,164	892	423	552	46	16	3,467	3,632	7,099
CITY OF LONDON :													
City of London - - -	64	40	8	8	7	6	22	16	-	-	101	70	171
KENT :													
Bromley - - -	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
GRAND TOTAL - - -	959	1,117	947	1,104	1,171	898	445	568	46	16	3,568	3,703	7,271



TABLE III.

ANNUAL RETURN of INSANE PERSONS confined in ASYLUMS, HOSPITALS, LICENSED HOUSES, and in PRIVATE SINGLE CHARGE

NOTES.—(1.) Statistics of the Criminal Patients will be found in Appendix B., Table IV.

COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS - - - - -

COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS.  (The Local Authorities named are those to whom the several Asylums belong within the mean- ing of Sections 242, 244, or 245 of the Lunacy Act, 1890.)  C. = County. C.B. = County-Borough. B. = Borough of Schedule IV. of Lunacy Act, 1890.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JANUARY 1911.					ADMISSIONS DURING THE YEAR 1911.												DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR 1911.								
	PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).	P A U P E R.				Total Number of Lunatics.	Of the Total Number.												Of the Total Number.							
		Total Number.	Private (including Criminal Patients).	Re-admissions known to have been at some previous time in the Asylum, or in any Lunatic Asylum, Registered Hospital, or Licensed House, not including Transfers from other Institutions, or Re-admissions on fresh Reception Orders rendered necessary by previous Order having expired under the Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 38 (1).	Transfers from other Asylums.		Of the Number of Transfers.		Total Number.	Private (including Criminal Patients).		Discharged Recovered.	Of the Number Discharged Recovered.													
					M.		F.	M.		F.	M.		F.	M.	F.											
M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.				
COUNTY AND DISTRICT ASYLUMS.																										
Beds, Herts and Hunts - -	4	10	447	537	998	98	102	200	12	9	12	16	27	18	12	9	30	47	77	-	1	21	43	-	1	1
Berks, Reading C.B., Newbury B., and New Windsor B. - -	1	6	347	399	753	77	69	146	1	-	8	10	9	6	1	-	29	33	62	1	1	22	26	-	1	2
Brecon and Radnor - - -	4	5	160	137	306	88	44	132	5	1	28	4	24	22	-	-	35	11	46	2	2	8	3	-	-	3
Bucks - - - - -	17	9	282	368	676	89	109	198	2	3	17	31	5	10	-	-	38	60	98	4	1	27	42	3	-	4
Cambridge C., Cambridge B., and Isle of Ely - - - - -	1	1	227	378	607	53	53	106	1	1	6	19	1	1	-	-	21	18	39	-	-	8	8	-	-	5
Carmarthen, Cardigan, and Pem- broke C. - - - - -	19	19	346	306	690	60	53	113	6	4	12	9	4	3	2	-	34	32	66	1	4	20	20	-	3	6
Chester C., Birkenhead C.B., and Stockport (part) C.B. : Chester - - - - -	-	-	503	555	1,058	93	109	202	1	-	21	19	8	19	-	-	43	48	91	-	-	32	33	-	-	7
Parkside - - - - -	28	28	510	537	1,103	110	172	282	8	13	17	27	9	36	6	2	41	66	107	2	5	28	33	1	2	8
Cornwall - - - - -	24	24	439	487	974	82	96	178	7	6	12	20	5	4	1	-	30	51	81	2	4	26	45	1	3	9
Cumberland and Westmorland -	29	39	401	373	842	74	79	153	6	3	16	22	3	2	1	-	50	41	91	4	7	38	37	1	5	10
Denbigh, Anglesea, Carnarvon, Flint, and Merioneth C. -	29	25	448	431	933	106	98	204	6	5	25	22	-	7	-	3	44	59	103	3	2	32	55	2	-	11
Derby C. - - - - -	4	-	378	395	777	110	106	216	3	-	7	10	8	5	-	-	60	82	142	1	-	21	38	1	-	12
Devon - - - - -	3	2	562	752	1,319	105	136	241	-	-	5	16	9	7	-	-	48	70	118	-	-	30	50	-	-	13
Dorset - - - - -	74	124	343	337	878	73	98	171	16	26	11	13	9	13	7	5	32	40	72	8	13	26	31	4	11	14
Durham C. - - - - -	6	2	766	714	1,488	198	158	356	3	1	31	37	7	6	-	-	91	146	237	-	-	58	95	-	-	15
Essex and Colchester B. - -	17	27	716	1,115	1,875	310	397	707	2	-	1	-	27	30	-	-	190	258	448	-	-	62	74	-	-	16
Glamorgan and Merthyr Tydfil C.B.	17	22	898	747	1,684	197	193	390	2	1	38	62	4	11	-	-	85	102	187	5	4	63	45	2	1	17
Gloucester C., and Gloucester C.B.	13	8	495	655	1,171	112	128	240	4	3	19	29	8	6	-	-	40	54	94	6	-	26	41	1	-	18
Hants - - - - -	3	-	590	609	1,202	99	130	229	7	1	15	23	6	7	-	-	70	82	152	2	-	29	41	1	-	19
Hereford C., and Hereford B. -	7	9	214	280	510	43	39	82	3	2	9	4	1	1	-	-	22	25	47	2	1	14	9	2	-	20
Herts - - - - -	3	4	381	455	843	75	83	158	3	-	16	18	8	8	-	-	61	70	131	1	1	26	32	-	-	21
Kent and Gravesend B. : Barming Heath - - -	4	4	778	843	1,629	145	178	323	1	1	25	37	8	19	-	-	98	111	209	-	-	61	81	-	-	22
Chartham - - - - -	13	18	453	527	1,011	149	151	300	3	10	10	21	23	11	-	-	48	67	115	5	7	29	39	1	-	23



TABLE III.

on the 1st January 1912, together with the Number of Admissions, Discharges, Deaths, &c., during the preceding Year.

(2.) Statistics of Voluntary Boarders will be found in Appendix B., Table V.

## COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1911.				NUMBER OF PATIENTS REMAINING, 1st JANUARY 1912.								Average Number Resident during 1911.		RECOVERY RATES.						MORTALITY RATES.			County, District, and County-Borough Asylums.  (The Local Authorities named are those to whom the several Asylums belong within the meaning of Sections 242, 244, or 245 of the Lunacy Act, 1890.)  C. = County. C.B. = County-Borough. B. = Borough of Schedule IV. of Lunacy Act, 1890.			
Total Number.			Of the Total Number.		PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).		P A U P E R.		Total Number of Lunatics.		Proportion [per Cent.] of Recoveries during the Year 1911 to Admissions [excluding Transfers and Re-admissions on fresh Reception Orders rendered necessary by previous Order having expired under the Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 38 (1)], during the Year 1911.			Proportion [per Cent.] of Recoveries to Total Number under Treatment during the Year 1911.			Proportion [per Cent.] of Deaths to Daily Average Number Resident during the Year 1911.									
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.					
1	51	52	103	1	1	50	52	14	18	454	532	1,018	460	552	29.6	51.2	41.3	3.8	6.6	5.3	11.1	9.4	10.2	COUNTY, &c., ASYLUMS.		
2	36	48	84	-	1	31	43	1	5	359	388	753	357	400	32.4	41.3	36.6	5.2	5.5	5.3	10.1	12.0	11.1	Beds, &c.		
3	29	13	42	3	-	3	3	6	7	182	155	350	182	157	12.5	13.6	12.8	3.2	1.6	2.5	15.9	8.3	12.4	Berks, &c.		
4	38	39	77	1	1	36	37	13	10	299	377	699	310	387	32.1	42.4	37.7	7.0	8.6	7.9	12.3	10.1	11.0	Brecon, &c.		
5	24	28	52	-	-	21	25	-	2	236	384	622	234	377	15.4	15.7	15.5	2.8	1.9	2.2	10.3	7.4	8.5	Bucks.		
6	24	18	42	-	2	21	13	21	17	346	311	695	366	326	35.7	40.8	38.1	4.7	5.3	5.0	6.6	5.5	6.1	Cambridge, &c.		
																								Carmarthen, &c.		
																								Chester C., &c. :		
7	46	38	84	-	-	38	27	-	-	507	578	1,085	509	558	38.1	36.7	37.4	5.4	5.0	5.2	9.0	6.8	7.9	Chester.		
8	35	66	101	-	5	35	59	35	31	537	574	1,177	558	583	27.7	24.3	25.7	4.3	4.5	4.4	6.3	11.3	8.9	Parkside.		
9	51	45	96	2	2	20	22	27	26	437	485	975	461	508	34.2	48.9	42.3	4.8	7.4	6.1	11.1	8.9	10.0	Cornwall.		
10	33	37	70	2	2	33	37	29	35	392	378	834	430	416	54.3	48.0	51.0	7.6	7.5	7.5	7.7	8.9	8.3	Cumberland, &c.		
11	39	39	78	4	1	23	31	28	30	472	426	956	495	452	30.5	61.1	44.1	5.5	9.9	7.7	7.9	8.6	8.2	Denbigh, &c.		
12	46	32	78	-	-	37	28	4	-	382	387	773	386	381	20.6	37.6	29.1	4.3	7.6	5.9	11.9	8.4	10.2	Derby C.		
13	66	73	139	-	-	51	51	2	1	554	746	1,303	564	763	31.3	38.8	35.6	4.5	5.6	5.1	11.7	9.6	11.5	Devon.		
14	48	36	84	6	11	35	25	80	131	330	352	893	418	470	40.6	36.5	38.3	5.3	5.5	5.4	11.5	7.7	9.5	Dorset.		
15	100	45	145	-	-	76	24	5	2	774	681	1,462	770	697	30.4	62.5	44.6	6.0	10.9	8.3	13.0	6.5	9.9	9.9	Durham C.	
16	135	158	293	1	1	87	129	16	26	702	1,097	1,841	738	1,146	21.9	20.2	20.9	5.9	4.8	5.3	18.3	13.8	15.6	15.6	Essex, &c.	
17	95	92	187	1	2	55	59	19	25	913	743	1,700	904	762	32.6	24.7	28.8	5.7	4.7	5.2	10.5	12.1	11.2	11.2	Glamorgan, &c.	
18	63	63	126	2	2	55	57	8	11	509	663	1,191	511	663	25.0	33.6	29.6	4.2	5.2	4.7	12.3	9.5	10.7	10.7	Gloucester C., &c.	
19	40	64	104	-	-	27	40	5	1	577	592	1,175	588	600	31.2	33.3	32.4	4.2	5.5	4.9	6.8	10.7	8.8	8.8	Hants.	
20	18	25	43	-	1	13	18	5	9	219	269	502	221	281	33.3	24.3	29.1	5.3	2.1	3.9	8.1	8.9	8.5	8.5	Hereford C., &c.	
21	25	25	50	-	-	21	20	4	3	369	444	820	386	460	38.8	42.7	40.9	5.7	5.9	5.8	6.5	5.4	5.9	5.9	Herts.	
																									Kent, &c.	
22	43	81	124	-	-	38	77	5	4	781	829	1,619	768	839	44.5	50.9	48.0	6.6	7.9	7.3	5.6	9.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	Barming Heath.
23	71	67	138	2	1	55	48	11	20	485	542	1,058	492	553	23.0	27.9	25.6	4.1	5.6	5.2	14.4	12.1	13.3	13.3	13.3	Chartham.

(continued)



TABLE III.—continued.—COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS—continued.

COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS.  (The Local Authorities named are those to whom the several Asylums belong within the mean- ing of Sections 242, 244, or 245 of the Lunacy Act, 1890.)  C.=County. C.B.=County-Borough. B.=Borough of Schedule IV. of Lunacy Act, 1890.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JANUARY 1911.				ADMISSIONS DURING THE YEAR 1911.										DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR 1911.											
	PRIVATE  (including all Criminal Patients).	PAUPER.		Total Number of Lunatics.	Of the Total Number.										Of the Total Number.											
					Total Number.	Private  (including Criminal Patients).	Re-admissions known to have been at some previous time in the Asylum, or in any Lunatic Asylum, Registered Hospital, or Licensed House, not including Transfers from other Institutions, or Re-admissions on fresh Reception Orders rendered necessary by previous Order having expired under the Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 38 (1).	Transfers		Of the Number of Transfers.		Total Number.	Private  (including Criminal Patients).	Discharged		Of the Number Discharged Recovered.										
								from	other	Private (including Criminal Patients).	Recovered.			Private (including Criminal Patients).												
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Lancaster C., all the County-Boroughs, and Stockport (part) C.B.:																										
Lancaster - - - - -	44	72	1,141	1,081	2,338	261	258	519	21	22	21	32	16	12	9	17	128	123	251	6	15	54	94	1	7	1
Rainhill - - - - -	4	2	984	1,020	2,010	185	161	346	7	3	29	31	3	9	1	-	93	96	189	1	-	54	65	-	-	2
Prestwich - - - - -	14	20	1,287	1,439	2,760(a)	182	225	407	2	2	23	40	1	1	-	-	95	141	236	1	2	80	120	1	2	3
Whittingham - - - - -	11	6	1,053	1,013	2,083	122	159	281	6	1	7	10	3	2	-	-	60	92	152	1	6	28	48	-	2	4
Winwick - - - - -	4	-	940	1,218	2,162	152	238	390	2	3	15	40	4	9	-	-	60	143	203	-	-	27	65	-	-	5
Leicester C. and Rutland - - - - -	15	20	278	339	652	53	62	115	1	7	5	8	2	6	1	1	33	27	60	-	5	18	18	-	4	6
Lincoln C. (Lindsey and Holland Divi- sions), Grimsby C.B., and Lincoln C.B.	2	-	442	471	915	125	120	245	3	-	30	27	5	4	-	-	53	63	116	2	-	46	52	2	-	7
Lincoln C. (Kesteven Division) - - -	8	11	202	227	448	38	42	80	3	2	5	3	1	6	-	1	13	23	36	-	1	9	13	-	1	8
London C.: Banstead - - - - -	37	23	1,053	1,373	2,486	234	218	452	5	1	49	43	16	16	-	1	118	116	234	3	3	63	80	-	1	9
Bexley - - - - -	33	24	1,088	1,082	2,227	194	176	370	7	-	27	23	23	28	1	-	81	115	196	-	8	39	35	-	2	10
Cane Hill - - - - -	28	28	930	1,205	2,191	227	219	446	4	2	29	42	26	40	-	-	143	150	293	10	5	45	71	3	3	11
Claybury - - - - -	94	38	942	1,408	2,482	235	259	494	16	4	26	49	13	19	4	1	124	146	270	11	4	70	104	6	3	12
Colney Hatch - - - - -	18	26	943	1,484	2,471	202	318	520	5	2	27	58	24	30	1	-	96	146	242	6	7	37	59	-	-	13
Hanwell - - - - -	32	36	980	1,501	2,549	234	164	398	5	1	40	44	19	16	-	-	123	100	223	5	4	57	61	3	1	14
Manor - - - - -	1	167	66	829	1,063	6	127	133	-	8	-	23	6	17	-	8	3	93	96	-	17	-	54	-	9	15
Horton - - - - -	31	31	917	1,136	2,115	146	215	361	4	1	22	38	13	12	3	-	82	143	225	1	4	27	47	-	1	16
Epileptic Colony - - - - -	3	-	266	61	330	85	43	128	1	-	-	-	59	39	-	-	22	4	26	-	-	2	-	-	-	17
Long Grove - - - - -	27	29	1,102	994	2,152	280	268	548	4	-	29	48	10	15	-	-	134	186	320	2	10	54	77	1	3	18
Middlesex: Wandsworth - - - - -	1	1	550	662	1,214	163	167	330	-	-	19	23	28	25	-	-	99	115	214	-	1	41	76	-	1	19
Napsbury - - - - -	16	19	502	682	1,219	220	235	455	7	2	20	22	73	95	1	-	57	92	149	5	1	43	65	3	-	20
Monmouth C. - - - - -	34	28	514	381	957	95	81	176	8	4	13	9	2	21	-	-	49	44	93	6	3	29	17	1	1	21
Norfolk - - - - -	8	11	441	574	1,034	101	127	228	2	-	11	20	9	4	-	-	40	72	112	-	2	26	51	-	-	22
Northampton C. - - - - -	13	30	417	463	923	91	73	164	1	2	13	17	6	4	-	-	38	38	76	4	5	20	21	-	2	23
Northumberland and Tynemouth C.B.	4	1	452	338	795	132	111	243	3	6	19	16	3	9	-	-	61	49	110	1	2	29	37	-	2	24
Nottingham C. - - - - -	-	-	230	246	476	91	99	190	1	-	19	14	4	4	1	-	55	78	133	-	-	39	39	-	-	25
Oxford C., and Oxford C.B. - - -	1	-	300	404	705	79	78	157	1	-	12	20	5	7	-	-	33	37	70	-	-	27	31	-	-	26
Salop C., Shrewsbury B., and Wen- lock B.	11	17	346	416	790(a)	143	128	271	5	4	27	33	58	25	1	-	111	138	249	4	6	23	32	-	2	27
Somerset and Bath C.B.: Wells - - -	18	20	333	468	839	59	62	121	1	4	11	13	2	2	-	1	13	26	39	1	3	10	17	1	1	28
Cotford - - - - -	10	17	341	361	729	90	77	167	1	5	17	20	29	3	-	1	65	35	100	3	1	17	27	1	-	29
Stafford C., Burton-upon-Trent C.B., Smethwick C.B., Stoke-on-Trent (part) C.B., and Newcastle-under Lyme B.:																										
Stafford - - - - -	4	1	462	405	872	106	113	219	1	-	19	19	4	4	-	-	44	57	101	1	-	27	26	1	-	30
Burntwood - - - - -	2	1	437	468	908	149	158	307	2	-	22	25	8	12	1	-	74	82	156	-	2	33	39	-	-	31
Cheddleton - - - - -	1	12	501	506	1,020	144	117	261	3	1	37	14	5	3	-	1	65	83	148	1	3	16	38	-	-	32
Suffolk, E. and W. - - - - -	9	5	370	438	822	92	117	209	-	3	19	23	3	15	-	1	35	36	71	1	-	21	10	1	-	33
Surrey and (for Brookwood Asylum) Guildford B.: Brookwood - - - - -	7	1	491	611	1,110	116	218	334	3	-	4	12	33	118	-	-	39	71	110	-	-	19	41	-	-	34
Netherne - - - - -	10	13	303	428	754	153	192	345	7	20	2	5	99	90	4	6	42	76	118	2	4	14	33	1	4	35
Sussex, E. - - - - -	15	26	489	602	1,132	173	206	379	4	11	17	27	65	77	2	4	139	166	305	7	14	36	64	2	3	36
W. - - - - -	8	19	305	445	777	97	110	207	4	16	10	14	49	42	2	7	74	112	186	1	7	13	24	-	2	37
Warwick C., Coventry C.B., and Warwick B.	23	40	475	582	1,120	116	134	250	15	11	20	14	10	6	1	1	104	138	242	6	3	40	64	5	2	38



TABLE III.—continued.—COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS—continued.

DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1911.			NUMBER OF PATIENTS REMAINING, 1st JANUARY 1912.				RECOVERY RATES.			MORTALITY RATES.			County, District, and County-Borough Asylums.  (The Local Authorities named are those to whom the several Asylums belong within the meaning of Sections 242, 244, or 245 of the Lunacy Act, 1890.)  C. = County. C.B. = County-Borough. B. = Borough of Schedule IV of Lunacy Act, 1890.															
Total Number.			Of the Total Number.		Number of Post-mortem Examinations made.		PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).		PAUPER.		Total Number of Lunatics.			Average Number Resident during 1911.		Proportion [per Cent.] of Recoveries during the Year 1911 to Admissions [excluding Transfers and Re-admissions on fresh Reception Orders rendered necessary by previous Order having expired under the Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 38 (1)] during the Year 1911.			Proportion [per Cent.] of Recoveries to Total Number under Treatment during the Year 1911.			Proportion [per Cent.] of Deaths to Daily Average Number Resident during the Year 1911.						
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.					
1	131	82	213	6	6	64	53	59	79	1,128	1,127	2,393	1,180	1,176	22·0	38·2	30·1	3·7	6·7	5·2	11·1	7·0	9·0	Lancaster C., all the County-Boroughs, and Stockport (part) C.B. :				
2	105	72	177	-	-	72	56	6	-	969	1,015	1,990	984	1,019	29·7	42·8	35·6	4·6	5·5	5·1	10·7	7·1	8·8	Lancaster.				
3	101	103	204	1	2	86	72	12	16	1,275	1,424	2,727(a)	1,295	1,451	44·2	53·6	49·4	5·4	7·1	6·3	7·8	7·1	7·4	Rainhill.				
4	61	62	123	1	1	35	44	11	5	1,054	1,019	2,089	1,068	1,027	23·7	30·6	27·6	2·4	4·1	3·2	5·7	6·0	5·9	Prestwich.				
5	81	125	206	1	-	53	72	4	1	951	1,187	2,143	951	1,206	18·2	28·4	24·4	2·5	4·5	3·6	8·5	10·4	9·6	Whittingham.				
6	33	22	55	2	-	31	20	14	21	266	351	652	290	364	35·3	32·7	34·0	5·2	4·3	4·7	11·4	6·0	8·4	Winwick.				
7	69	70	139	-	-	42	40	1	-	446	458	905	440	464	38·3	44·8	41·5	8·1	8·8	8·5	15·7	15·1	15·4	Leicester C. and Rutland.				
8	24	18	42	1	-	16	15	8	12	203	227	450	210	240	24·3	38·2	31·0	3·6	4·7	4·2	11·4	7·5	9·3	Lincoln C. (Lindsey and Holland Divisions), Grimsby C.B., and Lincoln C.B.				
9	120	106	226	5	2	95	91	37	29	1,049	1,363	2,478	1,085	1,391	28·9	39·6	34·1	4·8	5·0	4·9	11·1	7·6	9·1	Lincoln C. (Kesteven Division).				
10	116	69	185	6	3	111	67	35	26	1,083	1,072	2,216	1,116	1,105	22·8	23·7	23·2	3·0	2·7	2·9	10·4	6·2	8·3	London C. : Banstead.				
11	82	78	160	7	2	70	71	23	28	937	1,196	2,184	952	1,228	22·4	39·7	30·5	3·8	4·9	4·4	8·6	6·4	7·3	Bexley.				
12	112	112	224	8	4	102	99	100	40	935	1,407	2,482	1,032	1,448	31·5	43·3	37·7	5·5	6·1	5·8	10·9	7·7	9·0	Cane Hill.				
13	105	158	263	2	6	83	125	22	35	940	1,489	2,486	960	1,513	20·9	20·5	20·6	3·2	3·2	3·2	10·9	10·4	10·6	Claybury.				
14	106	73	179	4	1	79	69	33	34	984	1,494	2,545	1,013	1,522	26·5	41·2	32·5	4·6	3·6	4·0	10·5	4·8	7·1	Colney Hatch.				
15	2	42	44	-	10	2	36	1	173	67	815	1,056	67	987	-	49·1	49·1	-	4·8	4·5	3·0	4·3	4·2	4·2	Hanwell.			
16	62	88	150	2	6	60	83	34	34	916	1,117	2,101	945	1,164	20·3	23·2	22·0	2·5	3·4	3·0	6·6	7·6	7·1	7·1	Manor.			
17	10	1	11	-	-	10	1	5	-	317	99	421	282	67	7·7	-	6·7	0·6	-	0·4	3·5	1·5	3·2	3·2	Horton.			
18	144	87	231	9	3	139	82	30	32	1,101	986	2,149	1,124	1,017	20·0	30·4	25·0	3·8	6·0	4·9	12·8	8·6	10·8	10·8	Epileptic Colony.			
19	58	42	100	1	-	42	31	1	-	556	673	1,230	551	683	30·6	53·5	42·4	5·8	9·2	7·6	10·5	6·1	8·1	8·1	Long Grove.			
20	69	31	100	1	1	63	30	15	20	597	793	1,425	531	722	29·3	46·4	37·6	5·8	6·9	6·5	13·0	4·3	8·0	8·0	Middlesex : Wandsworth.			
21	40	36	76	4	2	30	31	32	27	522	383	964	549	395	31·2	28·3	30·1	4·5	3·5	4·1	7·3	9·1	8·1	8·1	Napsbury.			
22	55	59	114	1	1	38	45	8	9	447	572	1,036	452	585	28·3	41·5	35·8	4·7	7·2	6·1	12·2	10·1	11·0	11·0	Monmouth C.			
23	33	35	68	1	2	16	22	11	29	439	464	943	445	498	23·5	30·4	26·6	3·8	3·7	3·8	7·4	7·0	7·2	7·2	Norfolk.			
24	61	53	114	-	-	33	30	3	4	463	344	814	455	337	22·7	36·3	28·7	4·9	8·2	6·3	13·4	15·7	14·3	14·3	Northampton C.			
25	31	18	49	-	-	25	15	1	-	234	249	484	238	249	44·8	41·1	42·9	12·2	11·3	11·7	13·0	7·2	10·1	10·1	10·1	Northumberland and Tynemouth C.B.		
26	52	38	90	-	-	35	24	1	-	294	407	702	293	406	36·5	43·7	40·0	7·1	6·4	6·7	17·7	9·4	12·9	12·9	12·9	Nottingham C.		
27	40	41	81	-	2	21	19	13	17	336	365	731(a)	331	387	27·1	31·1	29·3	4·6	5·7	5·2	12·1	10·6	11·3	11·3	11·3	Oxford C., and Oxford C.B.		
28	37	27	64	1	1	27	23	17	19	343	478	857	357	494	17·5	28·3	23·1	2·4	3·1	2·8	10·4	5·5	7·5	7·5	7·5	Salop C., Shrewsbury B., and Wenlock B.		
29	37	45	82	-	4	35	43	6	19	333	356	714	347	379	27·9	36·5	32·6	3·9	5·9	4·9	10·7	11·9	11·3	11·3	11·3	Somerset and Bath C.B. : Wells.		
30	62	63	125	-	-	35	27	2	1	464	398	865	467	403	26·5	23·9	25·1	4·7	5·0	4·9	13·3	15·6	14·4	14·4	14·4	Cotford.		
31	75	59	134	-	-	66	53	2	1	437	485	925	449	484	23·4	26·7	25·1	5·6	6·2	5·9	16·7	12·2	14·4	14·4	14·4	Stafford C., Burton-upon-Trent C.B., Smethwick C.B., Stoke-on-Trent (part) C.B., and Newcastle-under-Lyme B. :		
32	51	51	102	-	1	48	44	9	12	521	489	1,031	533	519	11·5	33·3	21·3	2·5	6·0	4·2	9·6	9·8	9·7	9·7	9·7	Stafford.		
33	55	55	110	1	-	52	54	8	8	373	461	850	384	453	23·6	10·0	16·4	4·5	1·8	3·0	14·3	12·1	13·1	13·1	13·1	13·1	Burntwood.	
34	40	50	90	-	-	30	47	10	1	525	708	1,244	524	659	22·9	41·0	32·8	3·1	4·9	4·2	7·6	7·6	7·6	7·6	7·6	7·6	Cheddleton.	
35	45	39	84	2	4	33	17	15	26	364	492	897	367	500	26·4	32·4	30·3	3·0	5·2	4·3	12·3	7·8	9·7	9·7	9·7	9·7	Suffolk, E. and W.	
36	55	48	103	5	3	43	39	16	34	467	586	1,103	487	611	33·6	49·6	42·4	5·3	7·7	6·6	11·3	7·9	9·4	9·4	9·4	9·4	Surrey and (for Brookwood Asylum) Guildford B. : Brookwood.	
37	29	43	72	2	2	25	42	10	32	297	387	726	277	399	27·1	35·8	32·2	3·2	4·2	3·8	10·5	10·8	10·7	10·7	10·7	10·7	10·7	Netherne.
38	53	35	88	2	2	37	30	29	43	428	540	1,040	484	619	37·7	50·4	44·6	6·5	8·5	7·5	10·9	5·7	8·0	8·0	8·0	8·0	8·0	Sussex, E.
																												Warwick C., Coventry C.B., and Warwick B.

(a) Some of these patients were boarded out at a Union Workhouse under the Lunacy Act, 1890, section 26 (see Appendix B., Table VI.).

(continued)



TABLE III.—continued.—COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS—continued.

COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS.  (The Local Authorities named are those to whom the several Asylums belong within the mean- ing of Sections 242, 244, or 245 of the Lunacy Act, 1890.)  C. = County. C.B. = County-Borough. B. = Borough of Schedule IV. of Lunacy Act, 1890.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JANUARY 1911.					ADMISSIONS DURING THE YEAR 1911.												DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR 1911.									
	PRIVATE  (including all Criminal Patients).	PAUPER.	Total Number of Lunatics.	Of the Total Number.											Total Number.	Of the Total Number.											
				Total Number.	Private (including Criminal Patients).	Re-admissions known to have been at some previous time in the Asylum or in any Lunatic Asylum, Registered Hospital, or Licensed House, not including Transfers from other Institutions, or Re-admissions on fresh Reception Orders rendered necessary by previous Order having expired under the Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 33 (1).	Transfers from other Asylums.		Of the Number of Transfers.		Private (including Criminal Patients).	Private (including Criminal Patients).	Discharged Recovered.	Of the Number Discharged Recovered.													
M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.				
Wight, Isle of - - - -	15	33	100	164	312	28	58	86	3	9	3	7	2	3	-	1	17	31	48	4	7	13	24	2	5	1	
Wilts - - - - -	20	16	420	520	976	89	112	201	1	-	13	17	4	7	-	-	44	57	101	3	6	34	36	1	2	2	
Worcester C., and (for Powick Asy- lum) Dudley C.B., and Worcester C.B.: Powick - - - -	13	12	433	534	992	130	137	267	3	-	12	17	53	51	-	-	96	122	218	-	3	29	47	-	-	3	
Barnsley Hall - - - -	6	15	235	272	528	82	101	183	6	10	11	15	39	35	2	-	27	43	70	1	5	1	10	-	-	4	
York, North Riding - - - -	23	32	361	336	752	116	132	248	6	3	12	9	29	50	1	-	36	29	65	5	2	20	21	1	-	5	
York, West Riding, and (except for Scalebor Park) Bradford, Halifax, Huddersfield, Leeds, Rotherham, and Sheffield C.B., and (for Wadsley and Storthes Hall Asylums) Doncaster B.:																											
Wakefield - - - - -	5	3	1,147	882	2,037	291	256	547	9	4	29	32	57	22	-	-	128	180	308	1	2	35	62	1	1	6	
Wadsley - - - - -	18	18	754	893	1,683	199	231	430	3	1	28	43	9	7	-	-	126	130	256	2	1	60	92	2	-	7	
Menston - - - - -	31	38	770	801	1,640	214	204	418	15	11	41	37	8	7	3	2	95	86	181	4	4	76	77	3	4	8	
Scalebor Park - - - - -	79	125	-	-	204	57	66	123	57	66	5	15	7	6	7	6	32	53	85	32	53	13	33	13	33	9	
Storthes Hall - - - - -	-	2	440	478	920	287	283	570	-	1	10	10	180	149	-	1	48	58	106	-	-	41	52	-	-	10	
York, East Riding - - - -	7	3	296	278	584	52	54	106	2	3	5	10	3	15	-	1	14	32	46	1	1	7	21	-	1	11	
COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS (including City of London).																											
Birmingham: Winsen Green - -	33	34	294	315	676	227	285	512	4	12	32	48	38	56	-	3	166	224	390	6	9	78	93	3	5	12	
Rubery Hill - - - - -	2	-	668	545	1,215	132	176	308	-	-	-	-	132	176	-	-	88	3	91	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	
Brighton - - - - -	11	17	355	489	872	111	145	256	-	1	7	22	57	59	-	-	112	146	258	5	5	18	33	4	3	14	
Bristol - - - - -	6	16	413	500	935	140	96	236	3	6	15	11	39	5	-	-	44	48	92	4	5	31	40	3	5	15	
Canterbury - - - - -	15	38	62	52	167	12	18	30	5	5	3	3	1	5	1	2	7	9	16	2	5	3	6	1	3	16	
Cardiff - - - - -	8	11	346	329	694	113	119	232	11	10	21	15	7	50	3	3	75	91	166	9	6	48	57	6	4	17	
Croydon - - - - -	31	52	180	294	557	65	179	244	25	43	8	29	11	85	7	12	22	52	74	7	20	17	33	6	12	18	
Derby - - - - -	3	25	162	185	375	65	101	166	1	7	2	7	34	59	-	1	11	21	32	1	4	10	18	1	4	19	
Exeter - - - - -	20	27	147	173	367	35	38	73	12	3	8	9	5	5	4	1	14	21	35	3	2	7	5	1	-	20	
Hull - - - - -	7	11	277	299	594	132	84	216	5	1	13	12	4	3	-	-	37	32	69	1	1	26	19	-	1	21	
Ipswich - - - - -	17	19	106	163	305	42	40	82	5	9	5	8	18	6	1	4	14	20	34	5	8	11	14	4	8	22	
Leicester - - - - -	8	17	320	443	788	65	116	181	-	-	-	-	3	34	-	-	29	62	91	2	8	23	48	-	5	23	
London (City of) - - - - -	122	184	155	149	610	92	58	150	29	38	8	6	19	17	19	15	62	34	96	14	16	19	10	4	7	24	
Middlesbrough - - - - -	4	8	204	201	417	45	33	78	1	1	3	7	4	4	-	1	14	15	29	1	-	13	14	1	-	25	
Newcastle-upon-Tyne - - - -	12	13	454	405	884	107	108	215	8	10	9	30	12	3	2	-	32	65	97	7	7	21	46	3	3	26	
Newport - - - - -	3	4	167	184	358	34	31	65	-	-	6	7	2	-	-	-	18	13	31	-	1	10	8	-	1	27	
Norwich - - - - -	1	3	228	262	494	60	64	124	1	-	4	9	5	4	1	-	40	49	89	-	-	14	22	-	-	28	
Nottingham - - - - -	17	27	367	429	840	91	117	208	3	12	10	19	8	9	-	1	33	53	86	2	7	29	44	2	6	29	
Plymouth - - - - -	5	15	184	222	426	47	65	112	3	2	5	11	3	-	-	-	21	35	56	-	4	17	30	-	3	30	
Portsmouth - - - - -	27	43	444	427	941	99	119	218	10	18	4	8	4	9	1	1	29	51	80	3	9	18	39	1	7	31	
Sunderland - - - - -	8	14	210	170	402	57	44	101	1	2	8	11	3	4	1	-	28	41	69	1	-	24	25	1	-	32	
West Ham - - - - -	4	2	395	480	881	120	137	257	1	-	20	39	4	10	-	-	36	110	146	-	2	16	43	-	-	33	
York - - - - -	1	4	157	197	359	37	34	71	3	-	10	6	3	2	-	-	16	24	40	-	-	11	17	-	-	34	
TOTAL - - - - -	1,503	2,062	44,808	51,369	99,742	11,390	12,497	23,887	503	526	1,446	1,917	1,759	2,056	116	125	5,549	7,065	12,614	267	404	2,733	3,875	117	209	35	

(a) In addition to these numbers, 529 patients (217 males and 312 females) were transferred, while resident during 1911, from the Pauper to the Private Class.  
(b) In addition to these numbers, 44 patients (16 males and 28 females) were re-admitted on fresh Reception Orders rendered necessary by previous Orders having expired under sec. 38 (1) of the Lunacy Act, 1890.  
(c) In addition to these numbers, 122 patients (54 males and 68 females) were transferred, while resident during 1911, from the Private to the Pauper Class; and 139 Criminal (Private) Patients (116 males and 23 females) were retained in the Asylum as Pauper Patients on their ceasing to be "Criminals" during the same year.



TABLE III.—continued.—COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS—continued.

DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1911.			NUMBER OF PATIENTS REMAINING, 1st JANUARY 1912.										Average Number Resident during 1911.		RECOVERY RATES.						MORTALITY RATES.			County, District, and County-Borough Asylums.			
Total Number.			Of the Total Number.				PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients). PAUPER. Total Number of Lunatics.								Proportion [per Cent.] of Recoveries during the Year 1911, to Admissions [excluding Transfers and Re-admissions on fresh Reception Orders rendered necessary by previous Order having expired under the Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 38 (1)], during the Year 1911.			Proportion [per Cent.] of Recoveries to Total Number under Treatment during the Year 1911.			Proportion [per Cent.] of Deaths to Daily Average Number Resident during the Year 1911.						
			Private (including Criminal Patients).		Number of Post-mortem Examinations made.										M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		Total.
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		
1	15	24	39	5	3	3	7	11	33	100	167	311	114	195	50·0	44·5	46·3	9·1	9·4	9·2	13·2	12·3	12·6				Wight, Isle of. Wilts.
2	48	45	93	1	3	36	29	18	18	419	528	983	443	551	40·5	34·6	37·2	6·4	5·6	6·0	10·8	8·2	9·4				
3	46	27	73	—	—	37	23	18	10	416	524	968	479	577	37·7	54·7	46·6	5·0	6·9	6·0	9·6	4·7	6·9				Barnsley Hall.
4	25	26	51	2	3	22	24	8	19	263	300	590	245	292	2·3	15·2	10·1	0·3	2·6	1·5	10·2	8·9	9·5				York, North Riding.
5	45	32	77	3	5	27	14	21	28	398	411	858	405	411	23·0	25·6	24·3	4·0	4·2	4·1	11·1	7·8	9·4				York, West Riding, and (except for Scalebor Park) Bradford, Halifax, Huddersfield, Leeds, Rotherham, and Sheffield C.B., and (for Wadsley and Storthes Hall Asylums) Doncaster B.:
6	152	101	253	1	2	141	89	9	4	1,154	856	2,023	1,159	864	15·0	26·5	20·7	2·4	5·4	3·7	13·1	11·7	12·5				Wakefield.
7	99	113	212	3	3	94	105	16	14	730	885	1,645	733	887	31·6	41·1	36·7	6·2	8·1	7·2	13·5	12·7	13·1				Wadsley.
8	72	91	163	1	3	56	62	38	40	810	826	1,714	832	869	36·9	39·3	38·1	7·5	7·4	7·4	8·7	10·5	9·6				Menston.
9	10	15	25	10	15	1	5	94	123	—	—	217	84	120	26·0	55·0	41·8	9·6	17·3	14·1	11·9	12·5	12·3				Scalebor Park.
10	90	74	164	—	2	78	65	1	4	588	627	1,220	512	561	38·3	38·8	38·6	5·6	6·8	6·2	17·6	13·2	15·3				Storthes Hall.
11	22	20	42	1	1	18	18	8	6	311	277	602	312	287	14·6	56·8	32·9	2·0	6·3	4·1	7·1	7·0	7·0				York, East Riding.
12	35	61	96	1	1	28	47	31	38	322	311	702	329	342	41·7	40·8	41·2	14·1	14·7	14·4	10·6	17·8	14·3				COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS (including City of London).
13	32	39	71	1	—	28	21	1	—	681	679	1,361	666	577	—	—	—	—	—	—	4·8	6·8	5·7				Birmingham: Winson Green.
14	26	40	66	2	2	20	21	10	20	329	445	804	365	504	33·3	38·4	36·4	3·8	5·1	4·5	7·1	7·9	7·6				Rubery Hill.
15	46	65	111	2	3	41	57	6	17	463	482	968	449	509	30·7	44·0	36·9	5·5	6·5	6·1	10·2	12·8	11·6				Brighton.
16	5	8	13	1	4	4	4	17	34	60	57	168	77	91	27·3	46·1	37·5	3·4	5·6	4·6	6·5	8·8	7·7				Bristol.
17	43	34	77	2	—	40	32	12	15	337	319	683	353	344	45·3	82·6	60·0	10·3	12·4	11·3	12·2	9·9	11·0				Canterbury.
18	25	17	42	9	6	11	9	42	76	187	380	685	220	431	31·5	35·1	33·8	6·2	6·3	6·2	11·4	3·9	6·5				Cardiff.
19	15	23	38	—	3	15	22	3	25	201	242	471	186	245	32·3	43·9	38·9	4·3	5·8	5·2	8·1	9·4	8·8				Croydon.
20	24	31	55	4	2	7	12	22	27	142	159	350	168	190	23·3	18·5	21·1	3·5	2·2	2·8	14·3	16·3	15·4				Derby.
21	55	25	80	—	—	39	20	10	12	314	325	661	308	331	20·3	23·5	21·5	6·3	4·8	5·6	17·9	7·6	12·5				Exeter.
22	13	12	25	4	—	10	10	11	19	127	171	328	127	185	47·8	41·2	43·9	6·7	6·3	6·5	10·2	6·5	8·0				Hull.
23	33	34	67	1	1	31	28	10	18	321	462	811	326	481	37·1	59·3	49·7	5·9	8·3	7·3	10·1	7·1	8·3				Ipswich.
24	24	24	48	12	15	13	17	125	189	158	144	616	282	331	26·0	24·4	25·4	5·1	2·6	3·8	8·5	7·3	7·8				Leicester.
25	28	21	49	—	1	21	18	4	9	207	197	417	208	210	31·7	48·3	38·6	5·1	5·8	5·5	13·5	10·0	11·7				London (City of).
26	51	45	96	5	2	45	35	6	15	484	401	906	484	419	22·1	43·8	33·5	3·7	8·7	6·1	10·5	10·7	10·6				Middlesbrough.
27	19	9	28	1	—	14	6	2	4	165	193	364	173	192	31·3	25·8	28·6	4·9	3·7	4·3	11·0	4·7	7·7				Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
28	32	18	50	1	—	20	17	1	3	216	259	479	224	266	25·5	38·6	32·1	4·8	6·7	5·9	14·3	6·8	10·0				Newport.
29	47	33	80	4	1	46	32	13	31	382	456	882	393	466	34·9	40·7	38·2	6·1	7·7	7·0	12·0	7·1	9·3				Norwich.
30	16	16	32	1	—	4	11	6	13	193	238	450	189	247	38·6	46·2	43·1	7·2	9·9	8·7	8·5	6·5	7·3				Nottingham.
31	59	36	95	6	6	35	18	30	50	452	452	984	480	491	19·0	35·5	27·8	3·2	6·6	4·9	12·3	7·3	9·8				Plymouth.
32	23	12	35	2	2	16	9	4	14	220	161	399	220	175	44·4	62·5	52·1	8·7	11·0	9·7	10·5	6·9	8·9				Portsmouth.
33	53	36	89	1	—	45	30	4	—	426	473	903	421	455	13·8	33·9	24·3	3·1	6·9	5·2	12·6	7·9	10·2				Sunderland.
34	17	15	32	1	—	14	9	3	3	159	193	358	162	203	33·3	53·1	43·1	5·7	7·2	6·5	10·5	7·4	8·8				West Ham.
35	4,943	4,642	9,585	189	193	3,805	3,613	1,597	2,212	45,612	52,009	101,430	46,751	53,801	28·4	37·2	33·0	4·7	5·9	5·3	10·6	8·6	9·5				York.
																											TOTAL.



TABLE III.—continued.—REGISTERED HOSPITALS, IDIOT ESTABLISHMENTS,

COUNTY.	REGISTERED HOSPITALS, IDIOT ESTABLISHMENTS, AND CRIMINAL ASYLUMS.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JANUARY 1911.				ADMISSIONS DURING THE YEAR 1911.												DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR 1911.										
		PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).	PAUPER.	Total Number of Lunatics.	Total Number.	Of the Total Number.								Total Number.	Of the Total Number.													
						Private (including Criminal Patients).	Re-admissions known to have been at some previous time in the Asylum, or in any Lunatic Asylum, Registered Hospital, or Licensed House, not including Transfers from other Institutions, or Re-admissions on fresh Reception Orders rendered necessary by previous Order having expired under the Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 38 (1).	Transfers from other Asylums.		Of the Number of Transfers.  Private (including Criminal Patients).		Private (including Criminal Patients).	Discharged Recovered.		Of the Number Discharged Recovered.  Private (including Criminal Patients).													
								M.	F.	M.	F.					M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
REGISTERED (under Lunacy Acts) HOSPITALS :																												
Chester	- - Manchester Royal Lunatic Hospital, Cheadle	145	224	-	-	369	47	66	113	47	66	9	12	2	3	2	3	42	56	98	42	56	17	28	17	28	1	
Devon	- - Wonford House, Exeter - - - -	62	76	-	-	138	14	27	41	14	27	2	4	1	5	1	5	12	24	36	12	24	6	17	6	17	2	
Gloucester	- - Barnwood House, Gloucester - - - -	61	92	-	-	153	14	20	34	14	20	3	4	6	3	6	3	9	20	29	9	20	2	9	2	9	3	
Lincoln	- - Lincoln Lunatic Hospital, The Lawn, Lincoln	22	52	-	-	74	13	16	29	13	16	2	4	2	-	2	-	7	14	21	7	14	4	3	4	3	4	
Middlesex	- - St. Luke's Hospital, Old Street, E.C. - -	57	129	-	-	186	22	68	90	22	68	6	15	2	5	2	5	14	57	71	14	57	4	24	4	24	5	
Norfolk	- - Bethel Hospital, Norwich - - - -	36	57	-	-	93	6	14	20	6	14	-	3	-	1	-	1	5	13	18	5	13	1	7	1	7	6	
Northampton	- - St. Andrew's Hospital, Northampton - -	204	224	-	-	428	43	39	82	43	39	8	9	9	11	9	11	21	29	50	21	29	9	12	9	12	7	
Notts	- - Nottingham Lunatic Hospital, The Coppice, Nottingham.	40	48	-	-	88	5	15	20	5	15	1	2	-	2	-	2	3	12	15	3	12	2	6	2	6	8	
Oxford	- - Warneford Asylum, Headington Hill, Oxford	48	50	-	-	98	18	14	32	18	14	1	3	6	5	6	5	11	14	25	11	14	3	8	3	8	9	
Stafford	- - Coton Hill Lunatic Hospital, Stafford - -	47	75	-	-	122	9	10	19	9	10	1	1	3	5	3	5	10	11	21	10	11	4	7	4	7	10	
Surrey	- - Bethlem Royal Hospital, Lambeth Road, S.E.	87	133	-	-	220	73	109	182	73	109	10	17	5	12	5	12	77	143	220	77	143	33	65	33	65	11	
"	- - Holloway Sanatorium, St. Ann's Heath, Virginia Water, Surrey.	150	215	-	-	365	46	57	103	46	57	3	12	8	11	8	11	37	57	94	37	57	11	29	11	29	12	
York City (N.R.)	- - Bootham Park, York - - - -	53	56	-	-	109	10	19	29	10	19	2	3	1	5	1	5	9	13	22	9	13	3	4	3	4	13	
"	" (E.R.) The Retreat, York - - - -	58	120	-	-	178	17	29	46	17	29	4	9	2	2	2	2	18	25	43	18	25	10	11	10	11	14	
TOTAL		1,070	1,551	-	-	2,621	337	503	840	337	503	52	98	47	70	47	70	275	488	763	275	488	109	230	109	230	15	
		(e)																										
IDIOT ESTABLISHMENTS (registered under the "Idiots Act, 1886") :																												
Devon	- - Western Counties Idiot Asylum, Starcross -	8	6	178	88	280	55	23	78	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	23	55	2	3	-	-	-	-	16	
Essex	- - Royal Eastern Counties Institution for Idiots, Imbeciles, and the Feeble-minded, Colchester.	164	105	75	19	363	12	9	21	9	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	17	
Lancaster	- - Royal Albert Institution for Idiots, Lancr. (a)	280	129	153	113	675	69	24	93	48	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	9	40	25	6	-	-	-	-	18	
Middlesex	- - Normansfield, Hampton Wick (b)	84	47	-	-	131	3	1	4	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	19	
Somerset	- - Downside Lodge, Chilcompton, Bath (c)	-	4	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	
"	- - Magdalen Hospital School, Combe Down, Bath	12	12	4	6	34	1	1	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	21	
Surrey	- - Asylum for Idiots, Earlswood, Redhill (a)	348	138	-	-	486	40	18	58	40	18	2	-	-	-	-	-	21	9	30	21	9	-	-	-	-	22	
Warwick	- - Midland Counties Institution, Knowle, near Birmingham.	38	21	46	21	126	5	7	12	2	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	4	3	7	1	1	-	-	-	-	23	
TOTAL (Idiot Establishments)		934	462	456	247	2,099	185	83	268	103	54	2	1	-	-	-	-	91	46	137	52	21	-	-	-	-	24	
		(d)																										
NAVAL AND MILITARY HOSPITALS :																												
Hants	- - Royal Military Hospital, Netley, Southampton	8	-	-	-	8	134	-	134	134	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	122	-	122	122	-	83	-	83	-	25	
Norfolk	- - Royal Naval Hospital, Yarmouth - -	159	-	-	-	159	25	-	25	25	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	9	9	-	7	-	7	-	26	
TOTAL (Naval and Military Hospitals)		167	-	-	-	167	159	-	159	159	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	131	-	131	131	-	90	-	90	-	27	
CRIMINAL ASYLUMS :																												
Berks	- - Criminal Lunatic Asylum, Broadmoor, Crowthorne, Berks.	609	231	1	-	841	46	17	63	46	17	2	2	3	2	3	2	21	18	39	21	18	6	9	6	9	28	
Isle of Wight	- - Criminal Lunatic Asylum, Parkhurst, Newport, Isle of Wight.	54	-	-	-	54	31	-	31	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	-	25	25	-	2	-	2	-	29	
TOTAL (Criminal Asylums)		663	231	1	-	895	77	17	94	77	17	2	2	3	2	3	2	46	18	64	46	18	8	9	8	9	30	

(a) Also registered under the Lunacy Acts. (b) Also a Metropolitan Licensed House. (c) Also a Provincial Licensed House. (d) In addition to these numbers, 12 patients (7 males and 5 females) were transferred, while resident during 1911, from the Private to the Pauper Class. (e) In addition to these numbers, 9 patients (2 males and 7 females) were re-admitted on fresh Reception Orders, rendered necessary by previous Orders having expired, under sec. 38 (1) of the Lunacy Act, 1890.



## NAVAL AND MILITARY HOSPITALS, AND STATE ASYLUMS.

	DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1911							NUMBER OF PATIENTS REMAINING, 1st JANUARY 1912.					Average Number Resident during 1911.	RECOVERY RATES.						MORTALITY RATES.			Registered Hospitals, Idiot Establishments, Naval and Military Hospitals and Criminal Asylums.			
	Total Number.			Of the Total Number.				PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).			PAUPER.			Total Number of Lunatics.			Proportion [per Cent.] of Recoveries during the Year 1911 to Admissions [excluding Transfers and Re-admissions on fresh Reception Orders rendered necessary by previous Order having expired under the Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 38 (1)], during the Year 1911.			Proportion [per Cent.] of Recoveries to Total Number under Treatment during the Year 1911.				Proportion [per Cent.] of Deaths to Daily Average Number Resident during the Year 1911.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.				
1	15	11	26	15	11	-	-	135	223	-	-	358	141	227	37·8	44·4	41·7	8·9	9·7	9·3	10·6	4·8	7·1	Manchester Royal Lunatic Hospital.		
2	1	2	3	1	2	-	-	63	77	-	-	140	63	77	50·0	77·3	67·6	8·0	16·5	12·9	1·6	2·6	2·1	Wonford House.		
3	2	7	9	2	7	1	1	64	85	-	-	149	60	90	25·0	52·9	44·0	2·7	8·0	5·9	3·3	7·8	6·0	Barnwood House.		
4	3	4	7	3	4	1	2	25	50	-	-	75	25	53	36·4	18·8	25·9	11·4	4·4	6·8	12·0	7·5	9·0	Lincoln Lunatic Hospital.		
5	6	4	10	6	4	1	1	59	136	-	-	195	57	130	20·0	38·7	34·1	5·1	12·2	10·2	10·5	3·0	5·4	St. Luke's Hospital.		
6	6	4	10	6	4	2	-	31	54	-	-	85	34	58	16·7	58·3	44·4	2·4	10·0	7·1	17·7	6·9	10·8	Bethel Hospital, Norwich.		
7	13	10	23	13	10	1	2	213	224	-	-	437	206	221	26·5	42·9	33·9	3·6	4·6	4·1	6·3	4·5	5·4	St. Andrew's Hospital.		
8	3	3	6	3	3	-	-	39	48	-	-	87	38	48	40·0	46·2	44·4	4·4	9·5	7·4	7·9	6·3	7·0	Nottingham Lunatic Hospital.		
9	4	-	4	4	-	-	-	51	50	-	-	101	49	50	25·0	88·9	52·4	4·5	12·5	8·5	8·2	-	4·0	Warneford Asylum.		
10	2	5	7	2	5	2	1	44	69	-	-	113	47	71	66·7	140·0	100·0	7·1	8·2	7·8	4·3	7·0	5·9	Coton Hill Lunatic Hospital.		
11	8	13	21	8	13	4	10	75	86	-	-	161	84	113	48·5	69·9	60·9	20·6	27·3	24·6	9·5	11·5	10·7	Bethlem Royal Hospital.		
12	7	6	13	7	6	3	2	152	209	-	-	361	153	209	29·7	63·0	43·4	5·6	10·7	8·6	4·6	2·9	3·8	Holloway Sanatorium.		
13	4	1	5	4	1	-	-	50	61	-	-	111	53	62	33·3	30·8	31·8	4·8	5·4	5·1	7·5	1·6	4·3	Bootham Park, York.		
14	4	5	9	4	5	-	2	53	119	-	-	172	60	118	66·7	40·7	50·0	13·3	7·4	9·4	6·7	4·2	5·1	The Retreat, York.		
15	78	75	153	78	75	15	21	1,054	1,491	-	-	2,545	1,070	1,527	37·9	54·0	47·5	7·8	11·2	9·8	7·3	4·9	5·9	TOTAL.		
16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	3	203	91	303	209	94	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Western Counties Asylum.	
17	7	8	15	6	7	1	6	166	105	77	19	367	241	122	-	-	-	-	-	-	2·9	6·6	4·1	Royal Eastern Counties Institution.		
18	10	9	19	8	6	1	-	291	136	170	112	709	448	238	-	-	-	-	-	-	2·2	3·8	2·8	Royal Albert Institution.		
19	1	2	3	1	2	-	-	85	45	-	-	130	83	46	-	-	-	-	-	-	1·2	4·3	2·3	Normansfield, Hampton Wick.		
20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Downside Lodge.	
21	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	10	12	6	6	34	16	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5·9	3·0	Magdalen Hospital Schol.		
22	10	4	14	10	4	7	3	357	143	-	-	500	350	141	-	-	-	-	-	-	2·9	2·8	2·9	Earlswood Asylum.		
23	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	38	22	46	23	129	84	43	-	-	-	-	-	-	1·2	2·3	1·6	Midland Counties Institution.		
24	29	25	54	25	20	9	9	953	470	502	251	2,176	1,431	705	-	-	-	-	-	-	2·0	3·5	2·5	TOTAL (Idiot Establishments).		
25	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	19	-	-	-	19	11	-	61·9	-	61·9	58·5	-	58·5	9·1	-	9·1	Royal Military Hospital.		
26	20	-	20	20	-	12	-	155	-	-	-	155	152	-	28·0	-	28·0	3·8	-	3·8	13·2	-	13·2	Royal Naval Hospital.		
27	21	-	21	21	-	12	-	174	-	-	-	174	163	-	56·6	-	56·6	27·6	-	27·6	12·9	-	12·9	TOTAL (Naval and Military Hospitals).		
28	19	3	22	19	3	19	3	615	227	1	-	843	611	229	14·0	60·0	25·9	0·9	3·6	1·7	3·1	1·3	2·6	Criminal Lunatic Asylum, Broadmoor, Crowthorne, Berks.		
29	3	-	3	3	-	3	-	57	-	-	-	57	54	-	6·5	-	6·5	2·4	-	2·4	5·6	-	5·6	Criminal Lunatic Asylum Parkhurst, Newport, I. of W.		
30	22	3	25	22	3	22	3	672	227	1	-	900	665	229	10·8	60·0	19·1	1·1	3·6	1·7	3·3	1·3	2·8	TOTAL (Criminal Asylums).		



TABLE III.—continued.—METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES.

HOUSES.		NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JANUARY 1911.						ADMISSIONS DURING THE YEAR 1911										DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR 1911.										DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1911.								NUMBER OF PATIENTS REMAINING, 1st JAN. 1912.								Average Number Resident during 1911.	
		PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).		PAUPER.		Total Number of Lunatics.	Total Number.		Of the Total Number.						Total Number.		Of the Total Number.						Total Number.		Of the Total Number.				PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).		PAUPER.		Total Number of Lunatics.												
									Private (including Criminal Patients).		Re-admissions known to have been at some previous time in the Asylum, or in any Lunatic Asylum, Registered Hospital, or Licensed House, not including Transfers from other Institu- tions, or Re-admissions on fresh Reception Orders rendered necessary by previous Order having expired under the Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 38 (1).		Transfers from other Asylums.				Of the Number of Transfers.		Private (including Criminal Patients).		Private (including Criminal Patients).				Dis- charged Re- covered.		Of the Number Discharged Recovered.							Private (including Criminal Patients).		Private (including Criminal Patients).		Number of Post- mortem Examina- tions made.							
		M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.							
Bethnal Green -	Bethnal House -	108	80	21	76	285	30	64	94	26	39	1	1	3	4	2	4	18	43	61	16	24	8	16	7	14	15	11	26	13	5	8	5	105	87	21	79	292	127	161					
Camberwell -	Camberwell House -	119	283	-	-	402	61	116	177	61	116	10	32	8	13	8	13	43	96	139	43	96	10	34	10	34	19	23	42	19	23	-	-	118	280	-	-	398	121	273					
Peckham -	Peckham House -	96	233	-	-	329	19	43	62	19	43	2	12	7	8	7	8	9	35	44	9	35	2	8	2	8	8	15	23	8	15	1	1	98	226	-	-	324	96	228					
Chiswick -	Chiswick House -	13	17	-	-	30	6	3	9	6	3	-	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	6	3	3	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	17	-	-	33	16	16					
Clapton, Upper -	Brooke House -	25	31	-	-	56	13	12	25	13	12	3	4	1	2	1	2	6	5	11	6	5	4	2	4	2	6	2	8	6	2	1	1	26	36	-	-	62	24	30					
Finsbury Park -	Northumberland House	33	56	-	-	89	15	10	25	15	10	4	6	2	-	2	-	9	12	21	9	12	1	5	1	5	5	2	7	5	2	-	-	34	52	-	-	86	31	53					
Hillingdon, Ux- bridge	Moorcroft House (and Laurel Lodge).	37	7	-	-	44	11	2	13	11	2	2	1	2	1	2	1	9	2	11	9	2	2	1	2	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	38	7	-	-	45	38	7					
Isleworth -	Wyke House -	15	15	-	-	30	1	8	9	1	8	-	2	-	4	-	4	1	5	6	1	5	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	18	-	-	33	15	18					
Roehampton	The Priory -	44	45	-	-	89	8	5	13	8	5	1	-	2	3	2	3	5	4	9	5	4	1	3	1	3	2	2	4	2	2	-	1	45	44	-	-	89	44	44					
Upper Halliford, Shepperton.	Halliford House -	15	11	-	-	26	1	3	4	1	3	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	4	5	1	4	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	10	-	-	25	15	11					
Tooting -	Newlands House -	11	-	-	-	11	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	11	10	-				
Catford -	Flower House -	21	-	-	-	21	10	-	10	10	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	9	9	-	5	-	5	-	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	20	20	-				
Clapham Park -	Clarence Lodge -	-	10	-	-	10	-	7	7	-	7	-	1	-	2	-	2	-	3	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	12	-	10				
Finchley, East -	The Grange -	-	8	-	-	8	-	3	3	-	3	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	3	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	8	-	8				
Hayes, Uxbridge	Hayes Park -	-	17	-	-	17	-	8	8	-	8	-	4	-	1	-	1	-	6	6	-	6	-	2	-	2	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	18	-	-	-	18	-	17				
" "	Mead House -	-	11	-	-	11	-	14	14	-	14	-	1	-	3	-	3	-	10	10	-	10	-	4	-	4	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	14	-	12				
" "	Wood End House -	-	19	-	-	19	-	2	2	-	2	-	2	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	19	-	-	-	19	-	19				
Hendon -	Hendon Grove -	-	5	-	-	5	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	5	-	5					
Kensington, West	Otto House -	-	18	-	-	18	-	4	4	-	4	-	1	-	2	-	2	-	3	3	-	3	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	-	-	-	19	-	19				
Southall -	Featherstone Hall -	-	10	-	-	10	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	10	-	10				
Streatham Hill -	Fenstanton -	-	28	-	-	28	-	18	18	-	18	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	12	12	-	12	-	3	-	3	-	4	4	-	4	-	-	-	30	-	-	-	30	-	26				
TOTAL -		537	904	21	76	1,538	177	324	501	173	299	26	71	27	48	26	48	114	249	363	112	230	33	86	32	84	59	64	123	57	58	10	8	541	912	21	79	1,553	557	967					
										(b)		(c)									(d)																								
IDIOT ESTABLISHMENT :																																													
Hampton Wick -	Normansfield (a) -	See Hospital Sheet.				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					

(a) Registered under the "Idiots Act, 1886." (b) In addition to these numbers, 4 patients (2 males and 2 females) were transferred, while resident during 1911, from the Pauper to the Private Class.  
(c) In addition to these numbers, 4 patients (1 male and 3 females) were re-admitted on fresh Reception Orders, rendered necessary by previous Orders having expired, under sec. 38 (1) of the Lunacy Act, 1890.  
(d) In addition to these numbers, 7 patients (2 males and 5 females) were transferred, while resident during 1911, from the Private to the Pauper Class.



TABLE III.—continued.—PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES.

COUNTY.	HOUSES.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS. 1st JANUARY 1911.						ADMISSIONS DURING THE YEAR 1911.												DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR 1911.												DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1911.												NUMBER OF PATIENTS REMAINING. 1st JANUARY 1912.										Average Number Resident during 1911	
		PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).		PAUPER.		Total Number of Lunatics.	Total Number.			Of the Total Number.								Total Number.			Of the Total Number.						Total Number.			Of the Total Number.						PRI- VATE (in- cluding all Criminal Patients).		PAUPER.		Total Num- ber of Luna- tics.															
										Private (including Criminal Patients).		Re-admissions known to have been at some previous time in the Asylum, or in any Lunatic Asylum, Registered Hospital, or Licensed House, not including Transfers from other Institu- tions, or Re-admissions on fresh Reception Orders rendered necessary by previous Order having expired under the Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 38 (1).		Transfers from other Asylums.		Of the Number of Transfers.					Private (including Criminal Patients).		Private (including Criminal Patients).		Discharged Recovered.					Of the Number Discharged Recovered.		Private (including Criminal Patients).		Private (in- cluding Criminal Patients).								Number of Post- mortem Exami- nations made.													
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.																		
Beds (Bedford Borough).	Bishopstone House, Bedford	-	9	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	8	-	-	8	-	8	-	8																	
Beds	Springfield House, Bedford	17	22	-	-	39	3	6	9	3	6	1	-	-	4	-	4	1	2	3	1	2	-	1	-	1	2	1	3	2	1	-	-	17	25	-	-	42	19	24															
Derby	Wye House, Buxton	12	15	-	-	27	8	6	14	8	6	-	2	-	-	-	-	4	5	9	4	5	-	2	-	2	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	16	15	-	-	31	13	14															
Devon	Court Hall, Kenton, Exeter	-	7	-	-	7	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	7	-	7																	
"	Plympton House, Plympton	8	19	-	-	27	12	8	20	12	8	-	4	-	-	-	-	8	5	13	8	5	1	1	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	12	21	-	-	33	10	21															
Durham	Dinsdale Park, Darlington	7	9	-	-	16	3	2	5	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	9	9	-	-	18	8	9															
"	Middleton Hall, Middleton St. George	8	14	-	-	22	6	5	11	6	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	6	3	3	-	1	-	1	-	1	2	3	1	2	-	-	10	14	-	-	24	10	14														
Essex	Witham	5	8	-	-	13	5	-	5	5	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	3	8	11	3	8	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	6	-	-	-	6	6	1																
"	Littleton Hall, Brentwood	Female patients from The Retreat, Witham, received on 4th March, 1911; the licensee for that House having been divided.						-	14	14	-	14	-	-	-	7	-	7	-	3	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	11	-	5																
Gloucester	Northwoods, Winterbourne, Bristol	14	21	-	-	35	4	6	10	4	6	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	5	7	2	5	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	1	2	-	-	15	20	-	-	35	16	23															
"	The Retreat, Fairford	16	28	-	-	44	7	11	18	7	11	2	2	-	4	-	4	2	12	14	2	12	1	6	1	6	2	4	6	2	4	1	-	19	23	-	-	42	18	25															
Hants	Westbrooke House, Alton	2	5	-	-	7	-	3	3	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	7	-	-	9	2	6																
"	The Briars, Sandown, Isle of Wight	-	4	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	4	-	4																	
Kent	Redlands, near Tonbridge	10	9	-	-	19	3	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	11	8	-	-	19	10	9																
"	Riverhead House, Sevenoaks	-	6	-	-	6	-	3	3	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	2	-	2	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	7	-	6																
"	West Malling Place, Maidstone	10	25	-	-	35	7	10	17	7	10	-	-	2	4	2	4	3	5	8	3	5	1	3	1	3	3	2	5	3	2	-	-	11	28	-	-	39	10	23															
Lancaster	Marsden Hall, Nelson	12	8	-	-	20	2	1	3	2	1	2	-	-	1	-	1	13	9	22	13	9	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	{ House closed in October 1911; licensee lapsed. }				10	4																	
"	Overdale, Whitefield, Manchester	-	11	-	-	11	-	8	8	-	8	-	1	-	2	-	2	-	6	6	-	6	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	-	13															
"	Haydock Lodge, Newton-le-Willows	56	70	-	-	126	32	35	67	32	35	4	7	4	2	4	2	25	24	49	25	24	14	13	14	1	7	5	12	7	5	-	-	56	76	-	-	132	56	75															
" (Liver- pool City).	Tue Brook Villa, Green Lane, Liver- pool.	25	22	-	-	47	10	14	24	10	14	3	5	1	-	1	-	8	11	19	8	11	3	6	3	6	3	2	5	3	2	-	-	24	23	-	-	47	25	24															
Lancaster	Shaftesbury House, Formby, near Liverpool.	20	19	-	-	39	5	14	19	5	14	-	1	1	1	1	1	5	10	15	5	10	-	2	-	2	1	5	6	1	5	-	-	19	18	-	-	37	19	20															
Norfolk (Nor- wich City).	Heigham Hall, Norwich	23	41	-	-	64	4	4	8	4	4	1	-	1	2	1	2	3	5	8	3	5	-	1	-	1	4	3	7	4	3	-	-	20	37	-	-	57	21	39															
Norfolk do.	The Grove, Old Catton, Norwich	-	18	-	-	18	-	9	9	-	9	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	6	6	-	6	-	3	-	3	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	20	-	-	20	-	18															
Salop	Stretton House, Church Stretton	31	-	-	-	31	12	-	12	12	-	3	-	2	-	2	-	7	-	7	7	-	5	-	5	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	35	-	-	35	30	-																	
"	Grove House, All Stretton	-	37	-	-	37	-	7	7	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	7	-	7	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37	-	-	37	-	36															
"	St. Mary's House, Whitchurch	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1																
"	Dorcatton Park, Baschurch, near Shrewsbury.	8	7	-	-	15	3	1	4	3	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	1	3	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	7	-	-	16	9	7																











# Appendix B. to Sixty-sixth Report

## TABLE IV.

STATISTICS of the CRIMINAL LUNATICS confined

COUNTY and DISTRICT ASYLUMS:	Number			Number admitted during 1911.			
	1st January 1911.			Transferred from other Asylums.		Not transferred from other Asylums.	
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Bedfordshire - - - -	2	-	2	12	8	-	-
Berks - - - - -	1	1	2	1	-	-	-
Bucks - - - - -	3	-	3	-	-	-	-
Cambridge - - - -	1	1	2	-	-	1	1
Carmarthen - - - -	1	-	1	1	-	3	-
Chester : Upton - - -	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
" Parkside - - -	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Cornwall - - - - -	1	1	2	1	-	1	-
Cumberland - - - -	1	-	1	1	-	1	-
Denbigh - - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	1	1
Derby - - - - -	4	-	4	-	-	3	-
Devon - - - - -	3	1	4	-	-	-	-
Dorset - - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	1	-
Durham - - - - -	5	-	5	-	-	3	1
Essex - - - - -	6	-	6	-	-	2	-
Glamorgan - - - - -	5	1	6	-	-	2	-
Gloucester - - - -	4	-	4	-	-	1	-
Hants - - - - -	3	-	3	-	-	7	1
Hereford - - - - -	2	-	2	-	-	-	-
Herts - - - - -	3	-	3	-	-	2	-
Kent : Barming Heath -	4	4	8	-	-	1	1
" Chartham - - -	4	-	4	-	-	1	-
Lancs. : Lancaster - -	1	-	1	1	-	2	1
" Rainhill - - -	3	2	5	1	-	6	3
" Prestwich - - -	5	4	9	-	-	2	2
" Whittingham - -	8	2	10	-	-	6	1
" Winwick - - -	1	-	1	-	-	2	3
Lincoln : Bracebridge -	2	-	2	-	-	3	-
" Kesteven - - -	1	-	1	-	-	1	-
London : Banstead - -	5	-	5	-	-	5	-
" Bexley - - -	2	-	2	-	-	6	-
" Cane Hill - - -	4	-	4	-	-	4	2
" Claybury - - -	2	2	4	1	-	2	3
" Colney Hatch - -	5	1	6	1	-	4	2
" Hanwell - - -	2	-	2	-	-	5	1
" Horton - - -	2	1	3	3	-	1	1
" Long Grove - - -	1	1	2	-	-	4	-
Middlesex : Wandsworth	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
" Napsbury - - -	7	-	7	1	-	3	-
Monmouth - - - - -	3	-	3	1	-	1	-
Norfolk - - - - -	2	1	3	-	-	2	-
Northampton - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Northumberland - - -	2	-	2	-	-	1	-
Notts - - - - -	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Oxford - - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	1	-
Salop - - - - -	4	3	7	1	-	2	-
Somerset : Wells - - -	2	-	2	-	-	-	-
" Cotford - - -	3	-	3	-	-	-	-
Stafford : Stafford - -	4	-	4	-	-	1	-
" Burntwood - - -	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
" Cheddleton - - -	-	-	-	-	-	1	-

(a) Of this number 116 Males and 23 Females were retained in the



TABLE IV.

in ASYLUMS and HOSPITALS during the Year 1911.

	Number discharged during 1911.				Number		Number		
	Recovered.		Not recovered. (a)		who died during 1911.		remaining 1st January 1912.		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	
1	-	-	1	-	1	1	12	7	19
2	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	2
3	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	1
4	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	2
5	-	-	2	-	-	-	3	-	3
6	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
8	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	-	2
9	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	2
10	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	2
11	1	-	2	-	-	-	4	-	4
12	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	-	2
13	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
14	-	-	4	1	-	-	4	-	4
15	-	-	2	-	-	-	6	-	6
16	-	-	1	-	-	-	6	1	7
17	-	-	2	-	-	-	3	-	3
18	1	-	4	-	-	-	5	1	6
19	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	-	-	2	-	-	-	3	-	3
21	-	-	-	1	-	-	5	4	9
22	-	-	3	-	1	-	1	-	1
23	-	-	1	1	-	-	3	-	3
24	-	-	5	5	-	-	5	-	5
25	-	1	1	2	-	-	6	3	9
26	-	2	5	-	1	-	8	1	9
27	-	-	2	3	-	-	1	-	1
28	2	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	1
29	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
30	-	-	4	-	-	-	6	-	6
31	-	-	5	-	-	-	3	-	3
32	1	-	3	-	-	-	4	2	6
33	-	1	1	-	1	-	3	4	7
34	-	-	4	-	-	-	6	3	9
35	-	-	2	-	1	-	4	1	5
36	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	2	5
37	-	-	3	-	-	-	2	1	3
38	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
39	2	-	4	-	-	-	5	-	5
40	-	-	2	-	1	-	2	-	2
41	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	1	4
42	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
43	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
44	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
45	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
46	-	-	1	1	-	-	6	2	8
47	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
48	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	1
49	1	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	2
	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1

Institutions as Pauper Patients, on their discharge as Criminal Patients.

TABLE IV.—continued.—STATISTICS of the CRIMINAL during the

	Number			Number admitted during 1911.				
	1st January 1911.			Transferred from other Asylums.		Not transferred from other Asylums.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
COUNTY and DISTRICT ASYLUMS—cont.								
Suffolk - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Surrey, Brookwood - -	7	1	8	-	-	3	-	2
Sussex, E. - - -	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	3
„ W. - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	4
Warwick - - -	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	5
Wilts - - -	5	-	5	-	-	1	-	6
Worcester : Powick - -	2	-	2	-	-	2	-	7
Yorks, Clifton - - -	2	-	2	-	-	1	-	8
„ Wakefield - - -	5	-	5	-	-	8	-	9
„ Wadsley - - -	1	-	1	-	-	3	1	10
„ Menston - - -	2	1	3	1	-	6	2	11
„ Beverley - - -	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	12
COUNTY BOROUGH ASYLUMS :								
Birmingham : Winson Green.	5	1	6	-	-	2	-	13
Brighton - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	14
Bristol - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	15
Cardiff - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	16
Croydon - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	17
Exeter - - -	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	18
Hull - - -	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	19
London, City of - - -	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	20
Newcastle-upon-Tyne - -	-	1	1	1	-	1	-	21
Norwich - - -	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	22
Nottingham - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	23
Portsmouth - - -	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	24
Sunderland - - -	2	-	2	1	-	-	1	25
West Ham - - -	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	26
York - - -	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	27
REGISTERED HOSPITALS :								
St. Luke's - - -	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	28
St. Andrew's - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	29
CRIMINAL ASYLUMS :								
Broadmoor - - -	609	231	840	3	2	43	15	30
Parkhurst - - -	54	-	54	-	-	31	-	31
SUMMARY :								
COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY BOROUGH ASYLUMS.	168	32	200	35	8	135	33	32
REGISTERED HOSPITALS -	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	33
CRIMINAL ASYLUMS - -	663	231	894	3	2	74	15	34
TOTAL - - -	832	263	1,095	39	10	209	48	35

(a) Of this number 116 Males and 23 Females were retained in the



LUNATICS confined in Asylums and Hospitals  
Year 1911—*continued.*

	Number discharged during 1911.				Number who died during 1911.		Number remaining 1st January 1912.		
	Recovered.		Not recovered. (a)						
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
2	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	1	11
3	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
5	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	-	-	1	-	1	-	4	-	4
7	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	3
8	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	1
9	1	-	6	-	1	-	5	-	5
10	2	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	2
11	1	-	4	1	-	-	4	2	6
12	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	1	-	2	1	-	-	4	-	4
14	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1
16	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
18	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	-	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	1
20	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
21	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
22	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1
23	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
24	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	-	-	2	1	-	-	1	-	1
26	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
27	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
28	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
29	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
30	6	9	15	9	19	3	615	227	842
31	2	-	23	-	3	-	57	-	57
32	18	7	125	24	11	1	184	41	225
33	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
34	8	9	38	9	22	3	672	227	899
35	26	16	164	33	33	4	857	268	1,125

Institutions as Pauper Patients, on their discharge as Criminal Patients.

TABLE V.

STATISTICS of the VOLUNTARY BOARDERS (53 Vict. c. 5, ss. 229, 231 (8), and 54 & 55

	Number of Boarders, 1st January 1911.			Number admitted during 1911.			Number who Number certified and Detained in the Institution.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
REGISTERED HOSPITALS :									
Manchester Royal Hospital - - - -	7	5	12	11	19	30	1	3	4
Wonford House - - - - -	-	2	2	7	4	11	4	2	6
Barnwood House - - - - -	-	1	1	3	2	5	2	1	3
The Lawn, Lincoln - - - - -	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-
St. Luke's Hospital - - - - -	2	2	4	12	29	41	3	6	9
Bethel Hospital - - - - -	2	5	7	1	3	4	-	-	-
St. Andrew's Hospital - - - - -	2	-	2	2	5	7	2	2	4
Warneford Hospital - - - - -	-	1	1	1	1	2	-	-	-
Coton Hill Hospital - - - - -	-	2	2	1	2	3	-	-	-
Bethlem Royal Hospital - - - - -	13	11	24	37	36	73	13	13	26
Holloway Sanatorium - - - - -	14	13	27	13	13	26	3	3	6
Bootham Park Hospital - - - - -	2	2	4	3	5	8	1	-	1
York Retreat - - - - -	2	3	5	11	11	22	1	4	5
METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES :									
Bethnall House - - - - -	3	-	3	-	2	2	-	-	-
Camberwell House - - - - -	2	4	6	3	11	14	1	6	7
Chiswick House - - - - -	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-
Brooke House - - - - -	2	-	2	3	1	4	-	-	-
Northumberland House - - - - -	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-
Moorcroft House - - - - -	2	-	2	2	-	2	1	-	1
Wyke House - - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peckham House - - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
The Priory - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Flower House - - - - -	-	-	-	5	-	5	-	-	-
Hayes Park - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Mead House - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Hendon Grove - - - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-



TABLE V.

Vict. c. 65, s. 20) in REGISTERED HOSPITALS and LICENSED HOUSES during the Year 1911.

ceased to be Boarders during 1911.									Number of Boarders remaining 1st January 1912.			
as Patients thereupon —			Number (not certified as Patients) who left.			Number who Died in the Institution.						
Sent to other Institutions.												
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
												REGISTERED HOSPITALS :
-	-	-	9	14	23	-	-	-	8	7	15	Manchester Royal Hospital.
-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	3	3	6	Wonford House.
-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	2	Barnwood House.
-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	The Lawn, Lincoln.
-	-	-	8	17	25	-	1	1	3	7	10	St. Luke's Hospital.
-	-	-	2	4	6	-	-	-	1	4	5	Bethel Hospital.
-	-	-	2	2	4	-	-	-	-	1	1	St. Andrew's Hospital.
-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	Warneford Hospital.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	5	Coton Hill Hospital.
-	-	-	25	21	46	1	-	1	11	13	24	Bethlem Royal Hospital.
-	-	-	12	7	19	-	1	1	12	15	27	Holloway Sanatorium.
-	-	-	3	4	7	-	-	-	1	3	4	Bootham Park Hospital.
2	-	2	7	7	14	-	1	1	3	2	5	York Retreat.
												METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES :
-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	3	1	4	Bethnall House.
-	-	-	1	4	5	-	-	-	3	5	8	Canberwell House.
-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	Chiswick House.
-	-	-	3	1	4	1	-	1	1	-	1	Brooke House.
-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	Northumberland House.
-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	Moorcroft House.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	Wyke House.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	Peckham House.
-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	The Priory.
-	-	-	4	-	4	-	-	-	1	-	1	Flower House.
-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Hayes Park.
-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Mead House.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	Hendon Grove.

STATISTICS of the VOLUNTARY BOARDERS (53 Vict. c. 5, ss. 229, 231 (8), and 54 & 55 Vict.

	Number of Boarders, 1st January 1911.			Number admitted during 1911.			Number who		
							Number certified and		
							Detained in the Institution.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES :									
Springfield House - - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wye House - - - - -	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-
Court Hall - - - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plympton House - - - - -	1	-	1	2	1	3	1	1	2
Witham - - - - -	1	-	1	2	-	2	-	-	-
Northwoods - - - - -	1	3	4	1	1	2	-	2	2
The Retreat, Fairford - - - - -	2	-	2	3	1	4	1	-	1
Westbrooke House - - - - -	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Malling Place - - - - -	1	2	3	-	3	3	-	1	1
Marsden Hall - - - - -	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Haydock Lodge - - - - -	5	2	7	16	13	29	3	5	8
Tue Brook Villa - - - - -	-	1	1	-	2	2	-	-	-
Shaftesbury House - - - - -	-	-	-	4	3	7	1	2	3
Heigham Hall - - - - -	-	1	1	2	3	5	1	-	1
The Grove, Old Catton - - - - -	-	1	1	-	6	6	-	4	4
Stretton House - - - - -	2	-	2	6	-	6	1	-	1
Grove House - - - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Boreatton Park - - - - -	1	1	2	3	-	3	1	-	1
Brislington House - - - - -	-	1	1	1	3	4	1	1	2
Bailbrook House - - - - -	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-
Ticehurst House - - - - -	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	1	1
St. George's Retreat - - - - -	-	3	3	-	4	4	-	1	1
Periteau House - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Ashbrook Hall - - - - -	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	2	2
Glendossill and Hurst House - - - - -	-	-	-	3	1	4	2	-	2
Laverstock House - - - - -	-	1	1	1	-	1	1	-	1
Fiddington House - - - - -	-	2	2	1	-	1	-	-	-
Kingsdown House - - - - -	-	3	3	-	1	1	-	-	-
Greta Bank - - - - -	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-
The Grange - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
The Pleasaunce - - - - -	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	-	-
SUMMARY :									
REGISTERED HOSPITALS - - - - -	44	47	91	103	131	234	30	34	64
METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES - - - - -	12	5	17	15	18	33	2	6	8
PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES - - - - -	20	27	47	48	51	99	13	20	33
TOTAL - - - - -	76	79	155	166	200	366	45	60	105



c. 65, s. 20) in Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses during the Year 1911—*continued*.

ceased to be Boarders during 1911.												
as Patients thereupon —			Number			Number who			Number of			
Sent to other Institutions.			(not certified as Patients) who left.			Died in the Institution.			Boarders remaining 1st January 1912.			
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES :
-	-	-	1	-	1	(a)1	-	1	-	-	-	Springfield House.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	Wye House.
1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	Court Hall.
1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	Plympton House.
-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	1	1	2	Witham.
-	-	-	3	-	3	1	-	1	-	1	1	Northwoods.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	The Retreat, Fairford.
-	-	-	1	4	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	Westbrooke House.
-	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	West Malling Place.
-	-	-	10	7	17	-	-	-	8	3	11	Marsden Hall.
-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	Haydock Lodge.
-	-	-	2	1	3	-	-	-	1	-	1	Tue Brook Villa.
-	-	-	1	3	4	-	-	-	-	1	1	Shaftesbury House.
-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	Heigham Hall.
-	-	-	4	-	4	-	-	-	3	-	3	The Grove, Old Catton.
-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Stretton House.
-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	1	3	Grove House.
-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	Boreatton Park.
-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	Brislington House.
-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Bailbrook House.
-	-	-	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	2	2	Ticehurst House.
-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	St. George's Retreat.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Periteau House.
-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ashbrook Hall.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Glendossill and Hurst House.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	Laverstock House.
-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	Fiddington House.
-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	3	3	Kingsdown House.
-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	Greta Bank.
-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	The Grange.
-	-	-	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	The Pleasaunce.
2	-	2	70	80	150	1	3	4	44	61	105	S U M M A R Y :
-	1	1	11	9	20	1	-	1	13	7	20	REGISTERED HOSPITALS.
2	1	3	30	40	70	3	-	3	20	17	37	METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES.
4	2	6	111	129	240	5	3	8	77	85	162	PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES.
												TOTAL.

(a) Suicide.

TABLE VI.

LUNACY ACT, 1890, SECTION 26.

TABLE showing the Number of Instances in which VISITORS of COUNTY GOVERNMENT BOARD and of the COMMISSIONERS in LUNACY, and GUARDIANS of UNIONS for BOARDING-OUT, in the WORKHOUSES of

[The Lunatics remain on the books of the Asylums, and are, in the

Name of Asylum Boarding-out the Patients.	Name of Union with which Arrangement is made.	Date of Consent		Number permitted by the Regulations of Local Government Board and Commissioners in Lunacy.
		Of Local Government Board.	Of Commissioners in Lunacy.	
Lancaster, at Prest- wich.	Rochdale -	20 May 1893	29 April 1893	80 of both sexes.*
Salop, Shrewsbury B., and Wenlock B.	Forden -	27 July 1899	15 March 1899	25 males
TOTALS -	-	-	-	-

\* Amended Regulation made 3 July 1895.



TABLE VI.

LUNACY ACT, 1890, SECTION 26.

AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS have, with the Consent of the LOCAL subject to the Regulations of those Boards, made arrangements with such UNIONS, Chronic and Harmless Lunatics from such Asylums.

Tables of this Report, enumerated with those resident in the Asylums.]

Number in the Workhouse, 1st January 1911.		Number during 1911.										Number of Patients Remaining in the Workhouse 1st January 1912.	
		Removed from Asylum to Work- house.		Discharged from Workhouse.						Died in the Work- house.			
				Absolutely Discharged.				Returned to the Asylum.					
				Recovered.		Not Recovered.							
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
43	34	-	5	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	10	40	29
25	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	2	-	25	-
68	34	9	5	-	-	1	-	7	-	4	10	65	29

TABLE VII.—COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND

TABLE SHOWING AMOUNT AND COST OF LAND,

COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS.	Date of opening the Asylum.	LAND.					
		AMOUNT OF LAND.			COST OF LAND.		
		Amount of Land in Original Estate.	Amount of Land subsequently acquired up to January 1st, 1912.	Total Area of Land (including Site of Buildings and Land Rented) on January 1st, 1912.	Total Cost of Land in Original Estate.	Cost of Land subsequently acquired up to January 1st, 1912.	Total Cost of Land Purchased up to January 1st, 1912.
		Freehold.	Freehold.				
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.			
COUNTY AND DISTRICT ASYLUMS.					£	£	£
Beds, Herts, and Hunts -	1860	254	-	396	15,775	-	15,775
Berks, Reading C.B., Newbury B., and New Windsor B.	1870	80	3	197	8,317	324	8,641
Brecon and Radnor -	1903	153	129	282	7,998	3,634	11,632
Bucks - - - -	1853	20	53	73	3,000	6,494	9,494
Cambridge C., Cambridge B., and Isle of Ely.	1858	44	70	141	3,352	3,327	6,679
Carmarthen, Cardigan, and Pembroke C.	1865	42	-	42	3,835	32	3,867
Chester C., Birkenhead C.B., and Stockport (part) C.B.:							
Chester - - -	1829	10	239	249	1,667	43,975	45,642
Parkside - - -	1871	65	80	145	11,823	16,391	28,214
Cornwall - - - -	1820	10	157	208	(a)	10,967	10,967
Cumberland and Westmor- land.	1862	101	103	204	8,097	7,802	15,899
Denbigh, Anglesea, Car- narvon, Flint, and Merioneth C.	1848	19	(b)134	(c)158	(d)	10,790	10,790
Derby C. - - - -	1851	79	55	134	7,928	5,532	13,460
Devon - - - -	1846	18	180	198	2,925	14,361	17,286
Dorset { (Forston) - -	1832	55	339	395	5,710	6,354	12,064
(Charminster) -	1863						
(Herrison) - -	1904						
Durham C. - - - -	1858	52	308	360	4,483	29,992	34,475
Essex and Colchester B. -	1853	86	110	196	8,000	8,600	16,600
Glamorgan } (Angleton)	1864	83	202	285	6,771	20,366	27,137
and Merthyr } (Parc	1887						
Tydfil C.B. } Gwyllt).							
Gloucester							
C., and { (Wotton) -	1823	156	230	389	17,241	26,840	44,081
Gloucester { (Barnwood)	1883						
C.B.							
Hants - - - -	1852	108	70	233	5,903	4,734	10,637
Hereford C. and Here- ford B.	1871	110	25	135	11,744	1,027	12,771
Herts - - - -	1899	180	34	217	10,062	3,619	13,681

(a) Given by Bodmin Town Council. (b) 21 acres given. (c) Mineral rights over 222 acres more.



## COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

## COST OF BUILDING, AND ACCOMMODATION.

BUILDING.			ACCOMMODATION.						
Total Cost of Building up to completion of Original Design.	Cost of Buildings added and of Alterations, but excluding Ordinary Repairs, up to January 1st, 1912.	Total Cost of Buildings, including Cost of Original Construction, and of Additions and Alterations of Building (but not including Ordinary Repairs) up to January 1st, 1912.	Number of Patients for whom the Asylum was originally designed.		Additional Number for whom Accommodation has been provided by Extension of Original Asylum, up to January 1st, 1912.		Number of Patients for whom Accommodation, with recognised Bed-space, was provided on January 1st, 1912.		
£	£	£	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.
62,833	91,612	154,445	250	255	245	350	495	605	1,100
49,799	120,085	169,884	134	151	236	281	370	432	802
123,266	13,635	136,951	176	176	32	—	214	182	396
36,026	133,015	169,041	100	100	225	270	325	370	695
41,520	77,259	118,779	112	112	152	278	264	390	654
29,195	14,199	43,394	125	125	162	188	287	313	600
25,484	194,754	220,238	45	45	471	573	516	618	1,134
133,835	140,211	274,046	320	320	210	279	530	599	1,129
16,019	215,239	231,258	50	50	467	533	517	583	1,100
38,847	135,166	174,013	110	110	333	326	443	436	879
25,708	204,431	230,139	100	100	359	387	460	481	941
76,179	(e)150,921	(e)227,100	150	150	238	238	371	369	740
55,849	162,692	218,541	200	200	368	585	568	785	1,353
44,290	127,368	171,658	150	150	131	491	431	491	922
29,963	203,555	233,518	150	150	690	610	840	760	1,600
79,000	203,431	282,431	200	250	535	905	735	1,155	1,890
78,000	286,192	364,192	197	168	661	667	858	835	1,693
131,131	90,506	221,637	260	260	247	501	507	761	1,268
38,291	170,505	208,796	200	200	384	406	584	606	1,190
67,049	68,034	135,083	183	188	50	125	233	313	546
177,246	29,456	206,702	268	308	106	138	374	446	820

(d) Site given.

(e) Including repairs from 1867 to 1899.

TABLE VII.—SHOWING AMOUNT AND COST OF LAND,

COUNTY, DISTRICT,  AND  COUNTY-BOROUGH  ASYLUMS.	Date of opening the Asylum.	LAND.					
		AMOUNT OF LAND.			COST OF LAND.		
		Amount of Land in Original Estate.	Amount of Land subsequently acquired up to January 1st, 1912.	Total Area of Land (including Site of Buildings and Land Rented) on January 1st, 1912.	Total Cost of Land in Original Estate.	Cost of Land subsequently acquired up to January 1st, 1912.	Total Cost of Land Purchased up to January 1st, 1912.
		Freehold.	Freehold.				
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.			
COUNTY AND DISTRICT ASYLUMS— <i>continued.</i>					£	£	£
Kent and Gravesend B. :							
Barming Heath -	1833	37	148	185	3,000	13,900	16,900
Chartham -	1875	121	-	121	6,236		6,236
Lancaster C., all the County-Boroughs, and Stockport (part) C.B. :							
Lancaster - -	1816	5	213	223	(b)	15,902	15,902
Rainhill - - -	1851	48	202	250	5,250	35,068	40,318
Prestwich - - -	1851	37	139	204	11,412	40,261	51,673
Whittingham - -	1873	157	360	517	9,305	24,879	34,184
Winwick - - -	1902	204	3	207	21,500	750	22,250
Leicester C. and Rutland	1908	180	6	187	18,970	950	19,920
Lincoln C. (Lindsey and Holland Divisions), Grimsby C.B., and Lincoln C.B.	1852	43	80	123	4,378	8,560	12,938
Lincoln C. (Kesteven Division).	1902	111	-	111	6,262	38	6,300
London C. :							
Banstead - - -	1877	100	18	118	11,088	4,300	15,388
Bexley - - -	1898	139	-	139	24,485	-	24,485
Cane Hill - - -	1883	154	2	156	24,034	150	24,184
Claybury - - -	1893	270	-	270	39,415	-	39,415
Colney Hatch - -	1851	128	37	165	19,786	11,000	30,786
Hanwell - - -	1831	59	25	168	10,995	9,652	20,647
Manor - - -	1899	97	8	121	3,683	320	4,003
Horton - - -	1902	102	103	205	3,875	3,946	7,821
Epileptic Colony -	1903	114	-	114	4,384	-	4,384
Long Grove - -	1907	313	-	313	11,948	-	11,948
Middlesex :							
Wandsworth - -	1841	97	44	141	8,985	12,239	21,224
Napsbury - - -	1905	411	12	423	53,624	3,840	57,464
Monmouth C. - - -	1851	37	180	224	4,633	16,908	21,541
Norfolk - - -	1814	5	88	146	600	12,008	12,608
Northampton C. - -	1876	193	52	274	19,106	3,020	22,126
Northumberland and Tynemouth C.B.	1859	99	-	167	7,886	-	7,886
Nottingham C. - -	1902	130	119	249	6,880	5,427	12,307
Oxford C., and Oxford C.B.	1846	15	80	95	1,164	9,243	10,407
Salop, Shrewsbury B., and Wenlock B.	1845	15	40	69	2,029	7,513	9,542
Somerset and Bath C.B. :							
Wells - - -	1848	50	129	249	6,776	9,657	16,433
Cotford - - -	1897	116	134	250	11,220	6,137	17,357

(a) Including cost of furnishing, which cannot be ascertained. (b) Given by Corporation of Lancaster.



COST OF BUILDING, AND ACCOMMODATION—continued.

BUILDING.			ACCOMMODATION.						
Total Cost of Building up to completion of Original Design.	Cost of Buildings added and of Alterations, but excluding Ordinary Repairs, up to January 1st, 1912.	Total Cost of Buildings, including Cost of Original Construction, and of Additions and Alterations of Building (but not including Ordinary Repairs) up to January 1st, 1912.	Number of Patients for whom the Asylum was originally designed.		Additional Number for whom Accommodation has been provided by Extension of Original Asylum, up to January 1st, 1912.		Number of Patients for whom Accommodation, with recognised Bed-space, was provided on January 1st, 1912.		
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.
£	£	£							
(a)44,000	334,478	(a)378,478	87	87	664	883	751	970	1,721
211,852	55,423	267,275	440	465	100	200	504	635	1,139
30,000	368,609	398,609	90	60	1,109	1,139	1,241	1,324	2,565
75,509	362,463	437,972	180	220	806	794	975	1,000	1,975
67,662	312,307	379,969	250	250	1,032	1,177	1,282	1,427	2,709
132,000	308,892	440,892	500	500	567	529	1,086	1,047	2,133
(c)426,523	(c)55,862	(c)482,385	1,050	1,000	70	12	932	1,200	2,132
212,082	—	212,082	344	344	—	—	308	380	688
44,394	149,432	193,826	125	125	328	328	453	453	906
138,682	1,308	139,990	210	210	—	—	215	215	430
288,094	144,875	432,969	620	1,080	505	335	1,125	1,415	2,540
426,667	23,182	449,849	970	1,030	152	79	1,122	1,109	2,231
236,510	142,355	378,865	480	644	462	555	942	1,199	2,141
483,960	16,389	500,349	850	1,200	149	149	999	1,349	2,348
226,290	264,567	490,857	520	735	427	785	947	1,520	2,467
103,410	314,673	418,083	150	150	883	1,331	1,033	1,481	2,514
109,931	55,446	165,377	—	700	70	285	70	985	1,055
499,747	16,080	515,827	900	1,100	47	73	947	1,173	2,120
100,209	15,321	115,530	266	60	61	40	327	100	427
(d)507,785	2,484	(d)510,269	1,069	944	71	85	1,140	1,029	2,169
68,866	384,939	453,805	150	200	410	590	560	690	1,250
451,290	51,673	502,963	491	661	131	158	622	819	1,441
29,518	120,610	150,128	104	110	486	470	590	580	1,170
34,621	(e)431,896	(e)466,517	50	50	400	560	450	610	1,060
118,926	49,466	168,392	270	270	160	260	430	530	960
42,429	135,575	178,004	100	100	360	243	460	343	803
147,086	1,123	148,209	226	226	—	—	226	226	452
25,140	140,956	166,096	130	140	188	281	318	421	739
16,443	137,887	154,330	50	50	310	401	330	421	751
42,156	96,567	138,723	175	175	184	329	392	538	930
169,287	38,644	207,931	310	390	58	30	368	420	788

(c) Including Winwick Hall.

(d) Accounts not yet closed.

(e) Including ordinary repairs.

TABLE VII.—SHOWING AMOUNT AND COST OF LAND,

COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS.	Date of opening the Asylum.	LAND.					
		AMOUNT OF LAND.			COST OF LAND.		
		Amount of Land in Original Estate.	Amount of Land subsequently acquired up to January 1st, 1912.	Total Area of Land (including Site of Buildings and Land Rented) on January 1st, 1912.	Total Cost of Land in Original Estate.	Cost of Land subsequently acquired up to January 1st, 1912.	Total Cost of Land Purchased up to January 1st, 1912.
		Freehold.	Freehold.				
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.			
COUNTY AND DISTRICT ASYLUMS—continued.							
Stafford C., Burton-upon-Trent C.B., Smethwick C.B., Stoke-on-Trent (part) C.B., and Newcastle-under-Lyme B. :					£	£	£
Stafford - - -	1818	39	50	101	7,840	13,444	21,284
Burntwood - - -	1864	100	53	153	7,880	3,870	11,750
Cheddleton - - -	1899	174	-	174	13,936	-	13,936
Suffolk, East and West -	1829	30	63	144	(a)8,007	15,815	(a)23,822
Surrey and (for Brookwood Asylum) Guildford B. :							
Brookwood - - -	1867	150	101	251	13,413	9,463	22,876
Netherne - - -	1909	354	-	354	25,905	-	25,905
Sussex, East - - -	1903	398	1	(d) 391	16,227	250	(d)16,179
„ West - - -	1897	246	1	(e) 246	24,746	100	24,846
Warwick C., Coventry C.B., and Warwick B.	1852	43	42	426	4,887	3,710	8,597
Wight, Isle of - - -	1896	51	-	51	4,776	140	4,916
Wilts - - -	1851	57	77	134	8,466	7,913	16,379
Worcester C. and (for Powick Asylum) Dudley C.B., and Worcester C.B. :							
Powick - - -	1852	46	39	572	5,837	5,046	10,883
Barnsley Hall - - -	1907	324	-	324	17,299	-	17,299
York, North Riding -	1847	45	259	304	5,170	28,938	34,108
York, West Riding, and (except for Scalebor Park), Bradford, Halifax, Huddersfield, Leeds, Rotherham, and Sheffield C.B., and (for Wadsley and Storthes Hall Asylums) Doncaster B. :							
Wakefield - - -	1818	50	182	314	17,813	32,143	49,956
Wadsley - - -	1872	164	31	195	23,770	7,356	31,126
Menston - - -	1888	327	-	327	22,254	-	22,254
Scalebor Park - - -	1902	97	-	97	13,249	-	13,249
Storthes Hall - - -	1904	631	1	632	43,948	150	44,098
York, East Riding - -	1871	63	61	124	1,585	5,297	6,882

(a) Including house on original estate.

(b) Approximate, and includes cost of original site.

(e) One acre sold.



COST OF BUILDING, AND ACCOMMODATION—continued.

BUILDING.			ACCOMMODATION.						
Total Cost of Building up to completion of Original Design.	Cost of Buildings added and of Alterations, but excluding Ordinary Repairs, up to January 1st, 1912.	Total Cost of Buildings, including Cost of Original Construction, and of Additions and Alterations of Building (but not including Ordinary Repairs) up to January 1st, 1912.	Number of Patients for whom the Asylum was originally designed.		Additional Number for whom Accommodation has been provided by Extension of Original Asylum, up to January 1st, 1912.		Number of Patients for whom Accommodation, with recognised Bed-space, was provided on January 1st, 1912.		
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.
£	£	£							
29,623	110,485	140,108	60	60	420	340	480	400	880
64,200	97,208	161,408	260	270	157	195	417	465	882
242,999	58,977	301,976	309	309	200	200	526	526	1,052
(b)26,311	(c)164,668	(b)190,979	130		770		427	473	900
75,077	221,342	296,419	321	329	275	511	545	822	1,367
312,664	10,559	323,223	390	570	—	—	390	570	960
369,639	3,824	373,463	500	636	—	—	506	633	1,139
144,945	84,750	229,695	223	242	100	200	345	490	835
63,888	130,019	193,907	150	150	318	452	468	602	1,070
54,906	5,414	60,320	111	207	—	—	111	207	318
(f)42,451	108,420	(f)150,871	143	143	297	421	440	564	1,004
44,743	115,744	160,487	101	101	430	528	531	629	1,160
196,200	49	196,249	254	316	19	20	275	340	615
30,950	124,481	155,431	72	72	373	423	445	495	940
69,250	217,240	286,490	175	175	983	690	1,181	866	2,047
232,886	53,992	286,878	333	419	387	471	833	991	1,824
300,263	94,904	395,167	380	530	480	336	860	866	1,726
89,037	3,230	92,267	107	107	—	16	139	155	294
471,930	—	471,930	1,076	986	—	—	841	854	1,695
35,029	91,911	126,940	140	140	181	165	321	305	626

(c) Approximate.

(d) 7A. 2R. 15P. has been sold for 298£.

(f) It is believed that upwards of 4,000£. of this total represents furniture and equipment when Asylum first opened.

TABLE VII.—SHOWING AMOUNT AND COST OF LAND,

COUNTY, DISTRICT,  AND  COUNTY-BOROUGH  ASYLUMS.	Date of opening the Asylum.	LAND.					
		AMOUNT OF LAND.			COST OF LAND.		
		Amount of Land in Original Estate.	Amount of Land subsequently acquired up to January 1st, 1912.	Total Area of Land (including Site of Buildings and Land Rented) on January 1st, 1912.	Total Cost of Land in Original Estate.	Cost of Land subsequently acquired up to January 1st, 1912.	Total Cost of Land Purchased up to January 1st, 1912.
		Freehold.	Freehold.				
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.			
COUNTY BOROUGH ASYLUMS (including City of London).					£	£	£
Birmingham :							
Winson Green - -	1850	20	32	62	7,637	14,494	22,131
Rubery Hill - -	1882	72	201	273	5,821	18,105	23,926
Brighton - - - -	1859	128	114	242	7,405	7,257	14,662
Bristol - - - -	1861	23	59	82	2,906	14,776	17,682
Canterbury - - -	1903	52	-	52	10,125	-	10,125
Cardiff - - - -	1908	184	-	184	39,385	-	39,385
Croydon - - - -	1903	68	2	70	4,009	289	4,298
Derby - - - -	1888	(c)	(c)	(c)75	(c)	(c)	(c)
Exeter - - - -	1886	89	-	89	9,389	-	9,389
Hull - - - -	1884	74	108	212	12,770	11,944	24,714
Ipswich - - - -	1870	53	18	71	2,150	1,234	3,384
Leicester - - - -	1869	42	49	91	17,000	15,550	32,550
London (City of) -	1866	33	124	208	4,024	10,040	14,064
Middlesbrough - -	1898	99	-	99	9,385	-	9,385
Newcastle-upon-Tyne	1869	58	36	(d)94	11,350	11,007	(d)22,246
Newport - - - -	1906	123	-	125	16,289	48	16,337
Norwich - - - -	1880	51	-	51	1,875	-	1,875
Nottingham - - -	1880	30	20	125	(e)	(e)	(e)
Plymouth - - - -	1891	75	9	84	3,875	900	4,775
Portsmouth - - -	1879	75	42	117	14,000	13,523	27,523
Sunderland - - -	1895	75	65	140	9,000	8,400	17,400
West Ham - - - -	1901	102	59	163	8,835	18,109	26,944
York - - - -	1906	156	-	165	13,885	-	13,885
TOTAL - - - -	- - -	10,383	6,647	19,009	1,005,663	760,140	1,765,394 (g)

(a) Less cost of land purchased with Stone House. Original design not yet completed.  
(d) 4 poles since sold for 111*l*. (e) Property of Corporation. (f) Estimated.



COST OF BUILDING, AND ACCOMMODATION—continued.

BUILDING.			ACCOMMODATION.						
Total Cost of Building up to completion of Original Design.	Cost of Buildings added and of Alterations, but excluding Ordinary Repairs, up to January 1st, 1912.	Total Cost of Buildings, including Cost of Original Construction, and of Additions and Alterations of Building (but not including Ordinary Repairs) up to January 1st, 1912.	Number of Patients for whom the Asylum was originally designed.		Additional Number for whom Accommodation has been provided by Extension of Original Asylum, up to January 1st, 1912.		Number of Patients for whom Accommodation, with recognised Bed-space, was provided on January 1st, 1912.		
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.
£	£	£							
61,960	86,056	148,016	150	150	199	205	349	355	704
124,246	284,812	409,058	311	314	400	396	711	710	1,421
54,046	79,333	133,379	225	225	157	263	361	503	864
42,291	195,145	237,436	100	100	395	450	495	550	1,045
(a)80,544	1,248	(a)81,792	120	130	—	—	72	90	162
278,327	6,974	285,301	336	414	—	—	336	414	750
211,022	31,361	242,383	197	238	—	213	194	456	650
46,704	40,601	87,305	156	164	48	112	204	276	480
71,359	—	71,359	150	178	28	22	178	200	378
69,103	38,513	107,616	180	180	177	174	353	353	706
25,062	14,205	39,267	100	100	50	72	130	169	299
31,858	117,054	148,912	150	150	210	365	360	515	875
63,880	125,464	189,344	125	125	128	210	253	335	588
107,000	26,181	133,181	131	137	81	81	212	218	430
47,559	194,177	241,736	125	125	360	305	485	430	915
(b)132,595	391	(b)132,986	184	184	—	—	191	196	387
62,786	26,895	89,681	150	170	64	95	214	265	479
54,212	74,172	128,384	140	140	256	318	396	458	854
50,573	41,205	91,778	90	110	90	110	218	259	477
112,265	(f)78,688	(f)190,953	210	210	320	202	373	318	691
96,902	19,152	116,054	175	175	52	19	227	194	421
322,264	3,961	326,225	350	450	70	—	420	450	870
121,200	1,254	122,454	152	210	—	—	160	219	379
12,035,348	10,549,857	22,585,205							

(b) Accounts not closed.

(c) Rented from Corporation.

(g) 7A. 2R. 19P. has been sold for 409%.

TABLE VIII.—COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND  
TOTAL EXPENDITURE; AVERAGE WEEKLY COST of  
and WEEKLY CHARGE for PATIENTS,

COUNTY, DISTRICT,  AND COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE during the Year ended 31st March 1911.					AVERAGE WEEKLY COST							
	On Maintenance Account.		On Building and Repairs Account (not including Cost of any Part of the Buildings in the Original Design).		Rent of Land rented.	Provisions not supplied from Asylum Garden and Farm, but procured from outside the Asylum (including Malt Liquor in ordinary Diet).	Clothing.	Salaries and Wages (less Deductions under the Asylums Officers' Superannuation Act, 1909).	Pensions, Gratuities, &c. (charged to Maintenance Account).	Necessaries; e.g., Fuel, Light, and Washing.			
	Exclusive of Pensions, Gratuities, &c.	Pensions, &c.	Exclusive of Pensions, Gratuities, &c.	Pensions, &c.									
C. = County. C.B. = County-Borough. B. = Borough of Schedule IV. of Lunacy Act, 1890.													
COUNTY AND DISTRICT ASYLUMS.	£	£	£	£	£	s.	d.	d.	s.	d.	d.	s.	d.
Beds, Herts, and Hunts -	28,612	487	5,509	1,219	175	2	2	9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	2	9 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	2 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	1	1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>
Berks, Reading C.B., Newbury B., and New Windsor, B.	18,647	120	1,530	—	162	3	3	5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	2	8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	— <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	1	3 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
Brecon and Radnor -	10,723	—	2,276	—	—	3	1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	3	9 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	—	1	4 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>
Bucks - - - -	17,142	—	2,078	—	—	3	6 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	10	2	2 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	—	1	2 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>
Cambridge C., Cambridge B., and Isle of Ely.	16,434	596	1,634	94	50	3	8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	6 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	2	7 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	1	6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
Carmarthen, Cardigan, and Pembroke C.	16,679	237	1,089	201	8	3	10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	2	3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	—	11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
Chester C., Birkenhead C.B., and Stockport (part) C.B.:													
Chester* - - -	23,856	522	7,831	—	—	2	10 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	2	5 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	1	—
Parkside - - -	29,482	—	3,620	32	—	2	10 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	9 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	2	11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	—	1	4 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>
Cornwall - - - -	26,766	—	1,809	—	114	3	7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	8 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	2	11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	—	1	7
Cumberland and West- morland.	21,844	115	2,442	61	—	2	8 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	2	6	— <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	—	11 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
Denbigh, Anglesea, Car- narvon, Flint, and Merioneth C.	22,004	123	1,349	357	118	3	3	6 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	2	3 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	— <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	—	10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
Derby C. - - - -	21,498	—	1,952	1,156	—	3	—	9 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	2	9 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	—	1	8 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>
Devon - - - - -	32,649	105	4,035	—	—	2	11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	2	7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	— <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	1	5
Dorset - - - - -	23,080	—	1,635	—	—	4	—	5	2	6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	—	1	5
Durham C. - - - -	47,417	45	3,580	—	40	2	6 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	9 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	3	11	— <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	1	9 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>
Essex, and Colchester B. -	55,614	95	7,728	1,136	—	3	5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	3	4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	— <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	1	4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
Glamorgan and Merthyr Tydfil C.B.	43,487	7	6,636	—	—	3	1	8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	2	11	—	1	4
Gloucester C., and Glou- cester C.B.	28,644	39	5,024	353	19	3	3 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	2	1 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	— <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	1	4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
Hants* - - - - -	28,229	12	7,203	—	125	2	9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	6 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	2	10 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	—	1	2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>
Hereford C., and Here- ford B.	13,379	10	3,846	798	—	2	3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	7 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	2	11	—	1	4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>
Herts - - - - -	21,501	11	2,706	—	7	2	10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	6	3	2 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	—	1	5 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
Kent, and Gravesend B.:													
Barming Heath -	43,916	194	6,069	35	—	2	11 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	9	2	11 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	— <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	1	8 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>
Chartham - - -	31,864	—	5,198	—	—	3	8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	3	7 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	—	1	10 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>
Lancaster C., all the County Boroughs, and Stockport (part) C.B.:													
Lancaster* - - -	58,053	70	11,720	1,610	—	3	5 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	6 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	2	9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	— <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	1	5 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>
Rainhill - - - -	50,088	46	7,878	1,261	—	2	6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	7	3	— <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	— <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	—	11 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>
Prestwich* - - -	69,526	—	9,682	2,549	89	3	2 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	7 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	2	10 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	—	1	1 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>

\* Cost of land purchased: Chester, 314*l.*; Hants, 60*l.*; Lancaster, 112*l.*; Prestwich, 5,270*l.*



## COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

MAINTENANCE, MEDICINE, CLOTHING, and CARE of PATIENTS;  
during the Year ended 31st March 1911.

during the Year ended 31st March 1911.

Surgery and Dispensary.	Wines, Spirits, and Porter.	Charged to Maintenance Account.			Less Moneys received for Articles, Goods, and Produce sold (exclusive of those consumed in the Asylum).	Total Average Weekly Cost per Head.			Daily Average Number of Patients resident during Year ended March 31st, 1911.		WEEKLY CHARGE during the Year ended 31st March 1911.		
		Furniture and Bedding.	Garden and Farm.	Miscellaneous.					Private (including Criminals).	Pauper.	Paupers from Counties or Boroughs (or from Unions within such Counties or Boroughs) to which Asylum belongs.	Paupers from other Counties or Boroughs (or from Unions within such other Counties or Boroughs).	Private Patients (not including Criminals).
<i>d.</i> 1½ -¾	<i>d.</i> -½ —	<i>d.</i> 6⅜ 2½	<i>s. d.</i> 2 5⅛ — 7¾	<i>s. d.</i> 1 -¾ — 10⅞	<i>d.</i> 10 5⅛	<i>s. d.</i> 10 4¼ 9 2	10 7	983 742	10 7	983 742	<i>s. d.</i> 10 6 9 -½	<i>s. d.</i> 14 — 14 —	<i>s. d.</i> 20 — 17 6
-⅝ -¾ 1⅛	-½ -¼ -⅛	7¼ 5⅝ 6⅞	2 2½ — 5¼ — 10½	1 7⅛ — 7⅛ — 10½	1/47 4⅛ 7⅞	12 2⅜ 9 -¾ 10 6½	11 24 1	295 651 594	11 24 1	295 651 594	12 5(a) 9 4 10 2½	14/ to 17/ 13/ and 14/ 14 —	15/ and 21/ 10/6 to 21/ —
-⅝ -⅛	-⅛	5⅛	— 2¾	— 9	-¼	9 4⅝	38	642	38	642	8 10¾(a)	14 —	10/ to 32/
-¾ 1 -¾ -⅝	-⅛ -⅛ -⅛ -⅛	7⅜ 4¾ 3⅛ 4⅞	— 5¼ — 8⅛ — 9⅞ 1 11⅛	— 6½ — 8⅛ — 7¼ — 5	-½ 3⅜ 3¼ 10¾	8 8⅜ 9 7⅛ 10 4½ 8 9⅞	— 52 47 66	1,052 1,038 916 785	— 52 47 66	1,052 1,038 916 785	8 5½ 9 7½ 10 9 8 9⅞(a)	14 — 14 — 14 — 14 —	— 12/ to 25/ 12/6 to 63/ 14/ to 31/6
-½	-¼	4	— 8	— 10⅛	4	8 7½	53	865	53	865	8 9	14 —	10/6 to 42/
-¾ -¾ -½ 1⅛ 1¼ -½	-⅛ -⅛ -¼ -¼ -⅛ -¼	7⅛ 5⅝ 6½ 3⅝ 7⅛ 4	— 10⅜ — 8⅜ — 8¼ 1 11¼ 1 1½ — 5¼	— 10⅜ — 6⅝ — 6 — 6½ — 10⅜ 1 1¾	4⅜ 1⅜ 3 4½ 6⅛ 4	10 3¾ 9 2⅜ 9 11 11 7½ 10 11½ 9 8¼	— 5 191 8 44 38	770 1,334 676 1,490 1,812 1,623	— 5 191 8 44 38	770 1,334 676 1,490 1,812 1,623	10 6 9 3 9 -½ 11 2¾(a) 10 9 10 4¼(a)	14 — 14/ and 16/ 14 — 14 — 14 — 14/ and 17/6	— 11/6 and 14/ 10/6 to 42/ 12/ to 17/ 10 9 10/6 to 28/
-⅞	-⅛	7¾	— 11⅜	— 5½	7⅛	8 11⅞	18	1,139	18	1,139	8 9	14 —	15/ and 20/
1 1⅛	— -¼	3 3⅞	— 7¾ 1 9¼	— 8⅛ — 8¼	3¼ 5⅜	8 9⅝ 9 7⅞	4 15	1,191 490	4 15	1,191 490	8 9 9 5¾(a)	14 — 14 —	— 13/6 to 21/
-¾	-⅛	1⅜	— 11¼	— 10⅜	2½	9 9⅞	6	834	6	834	10 6	14 —	21 —
1¼ 1⅛	— -⅛	3 4⅛	— 6⅛ — 5⅛	1 17⅞ 1 1⅜	1⅝ 3¾	10 4 11 8⅛	6 31	1,618 987	6 31	1,618 987	11 2¾ 11 2¾	14 — 14 —	21 — 21 —
-⅞ -¾ -¾	-⅛ -⅛ -⅝	4¾ 5 3⅝	— 5¼ 1 3⅞ — 9	— 4⅝ — 6⅜ — 6	3¼ 2 2⅝	9 4¼ 9 3¾ 9 4⅛	105 5 35	2,234 1,998 2,713	105 5 35	2,234 1,998 2,713	9 4 9 7½(a) 9 4	14 — 14 — 14 —	16/4 to 31/6 9 7½(a) 15/ and 21/

(a) Average.

TABLE VIII.—COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND  
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ; AVERAGE WEEKLY COST OF  
and WEEKLY CHARGE for PATIENTS,

COUNTY, DISTRICT,  AND  COUNTY-BOROUGH  ASYLUMS.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE during the Year ended 31st March 1911.					AVERAGE WEEKLY COST							
	On Maintenance Account.		On Building and Repairs Account (not including Cost of any Part of the Buildings in the Original Design).		Rent of Land rented.	Provisions not supplied from Asylum Garden and Farm, but procured from outside the Asylum (including Malt Liquor in ordinary Diet).	Clothing.	Salaries and Wages (less Deductions under the Asylums Officers' Superannuation Act, 1909).	Pensions, Gratuities, &c. (charged to Maintenance Account).	Necessaries; <i>e.g.</i> , Fuel, Light, and Washing.			
	Exclusive of Pensions, Gratuities, &c.	Pensions, Gratuities, &c.	Exclusive of Pensions, Gratuities, &c.	Pensions, Gratuities, &c.									
C. = County. C.B. = County-Borough. B. = Borough of Schedule IV. of Lunacy Act, 1890.													
COUNTY AND DISTRICT ASYLUMS— <i>cont.</i>	£	£	£	£	£	s.	d.	d.	s.	d.	d.	s.	d.
Lancaster C.— <i>cont.</i>													
Whittingham* - -	53,491	83	13,706	1,991	2	2	9 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	5 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	3	4 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	— <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	1	3 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
Winwick - -	57,501	6	11,912	31	—	3	2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	8	3	3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	— <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	—	9 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>
Leicester C., and Rutland	19,648	33	1,345	412	—	3	7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	6	3	2 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	— <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	1	4 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>
Lincoln C. (Lindsey and Holland Divisions), Grimsby C.B., Lincoln C.B.	23,890	5	2,545	139	—	3	7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	2	7 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	—	1	6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>
Lincoln C. (Kesteven Div.)	11,767	—	1,136	—	—	3	11	5 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	2	7 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	—	1	9
London C. :													
Banstead - - -	64,128	209	5,707	—	—	2	9 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	5 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	3	6	— <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	1	1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>
Bexley - - -	59,167	161	5,831	—	—	2	6 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	3	5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	— <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	1	1 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
Cane Hill - - -	60,810	250	6,451	— <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	—	2	11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	5 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	3	7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	— <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	1	4 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>
Claybury - - -	71,551	211	4,775	—	—	2	11 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	4 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	3	6 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	— <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	1	2 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>
Colney Hatch - -	65,062	205	10,982	—	—	2	8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	3	8	— <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	1	— <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>
Hanwell - - -	67,419	188	8,897	—	191	2	7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	5 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	3	4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	— <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	1	1 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>
Manor - - -	28,083	65	5,456	—	5	2	11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	3 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	3	4 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	— <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	1	5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
Horton - - -	57,260	137	6,761	—	—	2	7 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	3	6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	— <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	1	3
Epileptic Colony -	12,296	64	7,564	—	—	3	— <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	6 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	5	2 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	— <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	1	9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>
Long Grove - -	57,643	127	3,818	—	—	2	8	3 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	3	5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	— <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	1	3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
Middlesex :													
Wandsworth - -	38,868	75	6,952	40	—	2	11 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	9 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	3	8 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	— <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	1	6 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>
Napsbury - - -	34,917	—	35,094	—	—	2	10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	3	2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	—	1	6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>
Monmouth C. - -	21,899	—	11,937	254	77	2	8	6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	2	10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	—	—	11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
Norfolk - - -	30,705	76	11,082	—	70	3	5	6	2	10 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	— <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	1	6 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>
Northampton C. -	22,307	16	3,393	—	30	2	9 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	8 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	2	8	— <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	—	11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
Northumberland and Tynemouth C.B.	21,897	271	1,526	930	272	2	2 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	3	— <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	1	2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
Nottingham C. - -	13,814	—	816	193	—	3	9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	3	4 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	—	1	8 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>
Oxford C., and Oxford C.B.	16,000	15	2,881	976	—	3	3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	2	7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	—	1	1 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>
Salop and Montgomery C., Shrewsbury B., and Wenlock B.	20,990	42	3,483	568	45	3	8 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	10 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	2	11 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	— <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	1	5
Somerset, and Bath C.B. :													
Wells - - -	19,423	—	11,508	—	254	2	9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	6 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	2	2 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	—	1	1 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>
Cotford - - -	18,643	—	2,245	—	—	2	10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	8 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	2	3 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	—	1	1 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
Stafford C., Burton-upon- Trent C.B., Smethwick C.B., Stoke-on-Trent (part) C.B., and New- castle-under-Lyme B. :													
Stafford - - -	23,906	—	4,551	—	27	3	7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	3	2 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	—	1	6 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
Burntwood - - -	23,787	—	2,346	388	12	3	5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	8 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	2	8 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	—	1	5 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>
Cheddleton - - -	27,100	—	4,446	—	—	4	— <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	3	— <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	—	1	— <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
Suffolk, E. and W. -	22,819	166	2,340	395	98	3	8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	3	1 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	1	1	5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>

\* Cost of land purchased : Whittingham, 5,800*l.*



MAINTENANCE, MEDICINE, CLOTHING, and CARE of PATIENTS;  
during the Year ended 31st March 1911.

Daily Average  
Number of  
Patients  
resident during  
Year ended  
March 31st,  
1911.

WEEKLY CHARGE during the Year  
ended 31st March 1911.

[illegible]

(a) Average.

TABLE VIII.—COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND  
TOTAL EXPENDITURE; AVERAGE WEEKLY COST OF  
and WEEKLY CHARGE for PATIENTS,

COUNTY, DISTRICT,  AND  COUNTY-BOROUGH  ASYLUMS	TOTAL EXPENDITURE during the Year ended 31st March 1911.					AVERAGE WEEKLY COST					
	On Maintenance Account.		On Building and Repairs Account (not including Cost of any Part of the Buildings in the Original Design).		Rent of Land rented.	Provisions not supplied from Asylum Garden and Farm, but procured from outside the Asylum (including Malt Liquor in ordinary Diet).	Clothing.	Salaries and Wages (less Deductions under the Asylums Officers' Superannuation Act, 1909).	Pensions, Gratuities, &c. (charged to Maintenance Account).	Necessaries; e.g., Fuel, Light, and Washing.	
	Exclusive of Pensions, &c.	Pensions, &c.	Exclusive of Pensions, &c.	Pensions, &c.							
C. = County. C.B. = County-Borough. B. = Borough of Schedule IV. of Lunacy Act, 1890.											
COUNTY AND DISTRICT ASYLUMS—cont.	£	£	£	£	£	s. d.	d.	s. d.	d.	s. d.	
Surrey and (for Brookwood Asylum) Guildford B. :											
Brookwood - - -	35,002	501	5,020	40	—	2 9 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	8 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	3 11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	1 11	
Netherne - - -	22,503	—	2,106	—	—	2 7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	5	3 9	—	1 10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	
Sussex, E. - - -	31,768	—	5,098	—	—	2 10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	3 7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	—	1 6 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	
" W. - - -	24,121	—	2,672	—	—	2 6	7	3 7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	—	2 1	
Warwick C., Coventry C.B., and Warwick B.	31,446	150	3,451	671	407	2 - <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	7 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	2 10	- <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	1 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	
Wight, Isle of - - -	9,272	—	705	—	—	3 2 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	7	3 2 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	—	2 17 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	
Wilts - - -	24,186	20	2,355	911	—	3 - <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	2 11	- <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	1 - <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	
Worcester C., and (for Powick Asylum) Dudley C.B., and Worcester C.B.:											
Powick - - -	24,109	16	1,297	672	742	1 6 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	3 3	- <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	1 17 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	
Barnsley Hall - -	15,754	—	1,624	—	—	2 3 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	5 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	3 7 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	—	1 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	
York, North Riding -	18,515	—	6,129	1,710	2	2 10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	8 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	2 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	—	1 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	
York, West Riding, and (except for Scalebor Park) Bradford, Halifax, Hud- dersfield, Leeds, Rother- ham, and Sheffield C.B., and (for Wadsley and Storthes Hall Asylums)											
Doncaster B. :											
Wakefield* - - -	52,886	565	4,051	993	627	2 10 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	6 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	3 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	— 9 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	
Wadsley - - -	43,907	201	4,974	1,779	—	3 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	3 - <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	- <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	1 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	
Menston - - -	43,068	74	3,344	170	—	3 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	3 2	- <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	1 1 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	
Scalebor Park (for pri- vate patients only).	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Storthes Hall - -	25,089	—	5,194	—	—	2 8 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	2 8 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	—	1 7	
York, East Riding - -	14,178	25	1,127	177	—	2 3 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	5	2 6 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	- <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	1 3 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	
TOTALS (County and } District Asylums) }	£ 2,283,729	6,791	366,692	24,303	3,768						
COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS (including City of London).											
Birmingham :											
Winson Green - -	18,918	56	2,089	—	—	3 7 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	3 1 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	- <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	1 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	
Rubery Hill - -	33,379	—	2,483	—	—	2 6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	2 11 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	—	1 6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	
Brighton - - -	23,064	—	2,660	—	—	2 11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	2 8 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	—	1 7 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	
Bristol - - -	24,472	—	1,716	—	—	3 5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	6 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	2 11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	—	1 6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	

\* Cost of land purchased : Wakefield, 1,502*l.*



## COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

MAINTENANCE, MEDICINE, CLOTHING, and CARE of PATIENTS ;  
during the Year ended 31st March 1911.

during the Year ended 31st March 1911.										Daily Average Number of Patients resident during Year ended March 31st, 1911.		WEEKLY CHARGE during the Year ended 31st March 1911.			
Surgery and Dispensary.	Wine, Spirits, and Porter.	Charged to Maintenance Account.			Less Moneys received for Articles, Goods, and Produce sold (exclusive of those consumed in the Asylum).	Total Average Weekly Cost per Head.	Private (including Criminals).		Pauper.	Paupers from Counties or Boroughs (or from Unions within such Counties or Boroughs) to which Asylum belongs.	Paupers from other Counties or Boroughs (or from Unions within such other Counties or Boroughs).	Private Patients (not including Criminals).			
		Furniture and Bedding.	Garden and Farm.	Miscellaneous.			Private (including Criminals).	Pauper.							
d.	d.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	d.	s.	d.		s.	d.	s.	d.	
-7/8	-1/8	6 7/8	1	1 1/4	1	3 3/4	6 3/4	12	- 3/4	8	1,071	13	8 1/2(a)	14 -	-
-3/4	-1/8	2 1/8	1	10 1/8	1	2 7/8	9 1/4	11	2	19	703	13	8 1/2(a)	14/ to 15/2	21/ to 42/
1 1/2	-1/4	4 1/8	1	- 3/8	-	11 1/2	4 7/8	10	5 5/8	46	1,074	10	11 1/4	14/ to 18/5 1/4	21/ to 24/6
1 1/2	-1/8	3 7/8	2	2 3/4	-	11	10 3/4	11	6	26	720	11	2 3/4(a)	14/ and 15/9	21 -
1 3/8	-1/4	5	3	-	-	9 3/4	1/5 5/8	9	7	63	1,036	9	7 1/2	14 -	14/6 to 63/
-7/8	-1/8	4 5/8	1	- 1/8	1	-	9 1/4	10	10 7/8	47	258	10	3	14 -	17/6 to 52/6
-1/2	-1/8	4 7/8	-	6 7/8	-	9 1/4	7 3/8	8	9	34	939	8	5 1/2	12 5 1/2	15/ and 20/
1 1/8	-1/8	3 1/4	2	- 7/8	-	7 3/8	4 3/4	9	2 1/2	25	947	9	5 3/4(a)	14 -	10/ to 15/
2 3/8	-	2 7/8	1	10 3/8	1	- 3/8	6 7/8	10	4 3/4	21	513	11	8 (a)	14 -	21 -
-1/2	-1/4	5 1/4	-	9 7/8	-	9	9 1/2	8	9	53	691	9	- 1/2	14/ to 17/6	15/9 to 31/6
1 3/8	-	3 5/8	-	11	1	- 5/8	1 1/4	9	11	4	2,015	9	10 1/2(a)	14 -	14/ to 20/
1 1/8	-	3 1/8	-	10 7/8	-	8 1/2	1 5/8	9	11	32	1,622	9	10 1/2(a)	14 -	10/6 to 20/
1	-1/8	1 3/4	-	11	-	8 1/8	2	9	8 3/4	65	1,580	9	10 1/2(a)	14 -	11/ to 21/
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-1/2	-	1 3/8	1	- 3/4	1	2 7/8	3	9	10 1/8	3	918	9	10 1/2(a)	14 -	20/ and 21/
1 1/4	-1/8	3 3/8	1	8 1/4	-	5 1/8	6 1/4	8	7 3/8	11	571	9	4	14/ to 16/	14/ to 21/
-3/4	-1/4	7 3/4	-	8 5/8	-	6 7/8	2 5/8	10	10 5/8	67	590	11	1	14/ and 15/2	11/8 to 42/
-5/8	-1/8	3 5/8	1	5 1/2	1	- 1/4	4 7/8	10	2 5/8	2	1,203	11	1	14/ and 15/	15/ and 21/
1	-1/4	3 5/8	1	1 1/2	-	8 7/8	5 1/8	9	9 5/8	26	842	10	- 3/4(a)	14 -	16/ and 42/
1 1/8	-1/8	2 7/8	-	2	1	- 1/4	1 1/4	9	10 3/4	23	912	10	6	11/6 to 14/	20 -

(a) Average.

TABLE VIII.—COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND  
TOTAL EXPENDITURE; AVERAGE WEEKLY COST of  
and WEEKLY CHARGE for PATIENTS,

COUNTY, DISTRICT,  AND  COUNTY-BOROUGH  ASYLUMS.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE during the Year ended 31st March 1911.					AVERAGE WEEKLY COST							
	On Maintenance Account.		On Building and Repairs Account (not including Cost of any Part of the Buildings in the Original Design).		Rent of Land rented.	Provisions not supplied from Asylum Garden and Farm, but procured from outside the Asylum (including Malt Liquor in ordinary Diet).	Clothing.	Salaries and Wages (less Deductions under the Asylum Officers' Superannuation Act, 1909).		Pensions, Gratuities, &c. (charged to Maintenance Account).	Necessaries; e.g., Fuel, Light, and Washing.		
	Exclusive of Pensions, &c.	Pensions, &c.	Exclusive of Pensions, &c.	Pensions, &c.				s.	d.		s.	d.	s.
C. = County. C.B. = County-Borough. B. = Borough of Schedule IV. of Lunacy Act, 1890.													
COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS—cont.	£	£	£	£	£	s.	d.	d.	s.	d.	d.	s.	d.
Canterbury - - -	6,627	—	2,768	—	—	4	3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	5 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	5	2 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	—	2	2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>
Cardiff - - -	22,399	—	2,839	—	2	3	2	7 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	3	9 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	—	1	6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>
Croydon - - -	19,108	—	10,954	—	—	2	5 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	4	1 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	—	2	2 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>
Derby - - -	11,371	2	2,283	23	782	3	— <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	11 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	3	1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	—	1	4 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>
Exeter - - -	10,745	34	1,400	—	—	2	8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	7 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	3	4 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	— <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	1	8
Hull - - -	16,773	24	1,655	138	59	2	—	11 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	3	2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	— <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	1	6 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>
Ipswich - - -	9,171	—	777	301	3	3	2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	3	3 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	—	1	7
Leicester - - -	20,952	244	2,922	—	—	3	5 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	7 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	2	10 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	1	2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
London (City of) - -	21,076	40	3,063	—	74	3	7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	4	5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	— <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	1	6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
Middlesbrough - -	11,917	—	1,758	—	—	3	2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	6	3	3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	—	1	5
Newcastle-upon-Tyne -	25,470	6	2,047	774	16	3	7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	9 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	3	1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	—	1	8 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>
Newport* - - -	10,411	—	930	—	2	2	10	8	3	3	—	1	7 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
Norwich - - -	12,672	—	1,432	40	—	3	7 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	2	6	—	1	3 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>
Nottingham - - -	22,206	69	1,265	—	166	3	4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	9	2	10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	— <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	1	6 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>
Plymouth - - -	11,280	11	331	—	—	1	11 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	3	1 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	— <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	1	2
Portsmouth - - -	25,858	110	1,898	—	—	3	8	8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	2	7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	— <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	1	2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
Sunderland - - -	12,617	—	825	—	—	3	2	9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	3	5	—	1	5 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>
West Ham - - -	28,785	—	6,654	—	—	3	2 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	3	1 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	—	1	8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>
York - - -	12,373	—	1,050	—	—	3	—	7 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	3	6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	—	1	7 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>
TOTALS (County- Borough Asylums) } £	411,644	596	55,799	1,276	1,104								
GRAND TOTALS - £	2,695,373	7,387	422,491	25,579	4,872								

\* Cost of land purchased : Newport, 48*l*.

Total cost of land purchased, 13,106*l*.

Total cost of Pensions, Gratuities, &c. (included in expenditure on Maintenance Account and on Building and Repairs Account below), 32,966*l*.

Total expenditure :—	£
On Maintenance Account - - - - -	2,702,760
On Building and Repairs Account - - - - -	448,070
On Land purchased - - - - -	13,106
For Land rented - - - - -	4,872
Total - - - - -	£3,168,808



COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

MAINTENANCE, MEDICINE, CLOTHING, and CARE of PATIENTS ;  
during the Year ended 31st March 1911.

during the Year ended 31st March 1911.										Daily Average Number of Patients resident during Year ended March 31st, 1911.		WEEKLY CHARGE during the Year ended 31st March 1911.		
Surgery and Dispensary.	Wine, Spirits, and Porter.	Charged to Maintenance Account.			Less Moneys received for Articles, Goods, and Produce sold (exclusive of those consumed in the Asylum).	Total Average Weekly Cost per Head.			Private (including Criminals).	Pauper.		Paupers from Counties or Boroughs (or from Unions within such Counties or Boroughs) to which Asylum belongs.	Paupers from other Counties or Boroughs (or from Unions within such other Counties or Boroughs).	Private Patients (not including Criminals).
		Furniture and Bedding.	Garden and Farm.	Miscellaneous.										
d.	d.	d.	s. d.	s. d.	d.	s. d.	s. d.				s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
1 1/8	—	2 3/4	1 17/8	1 7 1/4	5 3/8	14 9 3/8	53	113	14	—	—	21/ to 84/		
1 5/8	—	4 1/2	1 3 1/2	1 6 3/4	8 7/8	11 9 1/8	18	669	12	5 1/2(a)	14 —	21/ and 31/6		
2 7/8	—	6	1 4 5/8	1 9 3/4	1 1/8	13 1	74	482	13	8 1/2	14/ and 14/7	15/2 to 63/		
1 5/8	— 3/8	9 1/2	1 2	1 2 3/4	8 7/8	11 1 5/8	30	337	10	6	14 —	17/6 and 21/		
2 3/4	— 1/2	4 1/8	1 11 7/8	1 1	8 5/8	11 4 7/8	48	294	12	—	14 —	21/ and 25/		
1 1/8	— 1/8	6 1/4	2 2 3/4	— 9 3/8	6 3/4	10 9 3/4	18	587	12	1(a)	14 —	12/6 to 21/		
— 3/4	— 3/4	3 7/8	1 4 1/8	— 10 7/8	2 1/8	11 3 3/8	31	268	12	9	14/ to 16/	14/ to 25/		
— 3/4	—	7 7/8	— 7	1 3	4 1/2	10 6	24	723	11	4 1/2(a)	13/8 1/2 and 14/	14 10 1/2(a)		
2 1/4	— 1/2	4 1/2	1 9	1 1 1/2	3 1/2	13 1 3/4	300	298	12	3	14 —	21/ to 42/		
2	—	3 1/8	1 2 7/8	— 11 1/8	3 1/8	10 8 3/4	13	403	13	5	13/5 to 21/	13/5 to 21/		
— 3/8	— 1/8	9	— 3 1/2	— 9 7/8	3	10 10 7/8	23	853	10	9 1/2(a)	14/ and 17/6	16/ and 20/		
— 1/2	—	3	1 —	1 — 1/2	— 3/4	10 8	8	351	11	1	14/ to 17/	14/ to 30/		
— 7/8	—	4 7/8	— 4	— 9 7/8	2 1/4	9 7 5/8	3	484	11	8	14/ to 16/	14/6 and 15/		
— 1/2	— 1/8	3	1 2 1/4	— 2 3/4	5 3/4	9 9 1/2	42	784	10	—	14 —	15 —		
— 3/8	— 1/8	3 1/4	2 6 5/8	— 8 7/8	4	10 1	20	395	10	—	14/ and 15/	17/6 to 30/		
1	—	4 3/4	— 11 1/4	1 1 1/4	— 1/2	10 8 1/2	71	858	11	6 1/4	14/ and 16/	14/ to 63/		
1 3/8	— 1/8	2 3/8	1 1 3/8	1 4 1/4	7 1/4	11 —	19	381	11	1	14 —	20 —		
1	— 1/4	5 1/2	1 4 3/8	1 9 5/8	6 1/2	11 10 3/8	5	882	12	3	14 —	17/6 and 21/		
— 3/4	—	3 7/8	3 1 1/8	— 9 3/8	2/8	10 5 3/8	4	355	13	5	13/5 to 17/6	14/ to 30/		

(a) Average.

TABLE IX.—Showing ACCOMMODATION and VACANT ACCOMMODATION in

COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS.  C. = County.  C.B. = County-Borough.  B. = Borough of Schedule IV. of Lunacy Act, 1890.	Total Number of Patients for whom Sleeping Accommodation (actual and possible) was provided on 1st January 1912.						Total Number of Patients for whom <i>Day</i> Accommodation was provided on January 1st, 1912, allowing 40 Feet Superficial for each Ordinary Patient, and 50 Feet for every Patient in Wards where Noisy and Turbulent Patients predominate.		Total Number (i.e., on the Form 1 of the 1st	
	A.		B.		C.					
	In Beds actually in Position, whether occupied by Patients or not.		In <i>unoccupied Bed space</i> (allowing, for each Bed, 600 Feet of Cubic Space, and at least 50 Feet of Floor Space in ordinary Dormitories, and 800 Feet of Cubic Space, and at least 67 Feet of Floor Space in Infirmary Dormitories, and coun- ting each Single Room as for One Bed only).		In whole possible <i>Bed space</i> , whether fully occupied by Beds or not (with allowance per Bed as indicated in Columns B).		PRIVATE (including Criminal).			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.				
COUNTY AND DISTRICT ASYLUMS.										
Beds, Herts, and Hunts -	480	598	15	7	495	605	500	594	14	18
Berks, Reading C.B., Newbury B., and New Windsor B.	370	432	-	-	370	432	411	430	1	5
Brecon and Radnor -	214	182	-	-	214	182	214	182	6	7
Bucks - - - - -	325	389	-	-	325	370	339	360	13	10
Cambridge C., Cambridge B., and Isle of Ely.	250	390	14	4	264	390	228	340	-	2
Carmarthen, Cardigan and Pembroke C.	367	328	-	-	287	313	306	358	21	17
Chester C., Birkenhead C.B., and Stockport (part) C.B. :										
Chester - - - - -	516	618	-	-	516	618	516	618	-	-
Parkside - - - - -	576	612	-	-	530	599	530	599	35	31
Cornwall - - - - -	517	583	-	-	517	583	517	583	27	26
Cumberland and West- morland.	440	428	3	8	443	436	415	425	29	35
Denbigh, Anglesey, Car- narvon, Flint, and Merioneth C.	518	458	-	54	460	481	454	466	28	30
Derby C. - - - - -	388	388	-	-	371	369	466	455	4	-
Devon - - - - -	610	798	-	-	568	785	625	870	2	1
Dorset - - - - -	422	485	9	6	431	491	517	573	80	131
Durham - - - - -	840	743	-	17	840	760	772	703	5	2
Essex, and Colchester B. -	761	1,155	-	-	735	1,155	662	1,271	16	26
Glamorgan and Merthyr Tydfil C.B.	935	835	-	-	858	835	787	745	19	25
Gloucester and Gloucester C.B.	526	761	-	-	507	761	447	700	8	11
Hants - - - - -	605	610	-	-	584	606	721	686	5	1
Hereford C., and Here- ford B.	233	313	-	-	233	313	294	359	5	9
Herts - - - - -	390	471	-	-	374	446	378	433	4	3
Kent, and Gravesend B. :										
Barming Heath	786	970	-	-	751	970	897	1,049	5	4
Chartham -	504	624	-	11	504	635	528	567	11	20
Lancaster C., all the County-Boroughs, and Stockport (part) C.B. :										
Lancaster - - -	1,199	1,199	-	-	1,241 <sup>a</sup>	1,324 <sup>a</sup>	1,369	1,089	59	79
Rainhill - - -	986	1,014	-	-	975	1,000	1,212	1,221	6	-
Prestwich - - -	1,282	1,427	-	-	1,282	1,427	1,282	1,427	12	16
Whittingham - -	1,069	1,029	17	18	1,086	1,047	962	938	11	5
Winwick - - -	932	1,200	-	-	932	1,200	932	1,200	4	1
Leicester C. and Rutland	308	380	-	-	308	380	308	380	14	21

(a) Allowing 50 feet superficial per bed, these additional beds could be placed in dormitories, but for sanitary reasons it is not done.



COUNTY, DISTRICT, and COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS on January 1st, 1912.

of Patients in the Asylum Register of Patients, Commissioners' Rules), January 1912.				Vacant Sleeping Accommodation on 1st January 1912.						Chargeability of the PAUPER Patients on 1st January 1912.					
				D.		E.		Vacant Day Accommoda- tion on January 1st, 1912.		Chargeable to the County or Borough (or to Unions within such County or Borough) to which the Asylum belongs.		Not Chargeable to the County or Borough (or to Unions within such County or Borough) to which the Asylum belongs.			
PAUPER.		TOTAL.		In Beds actually in Position (as in Columns A).		In whole possible Bed space (as in Columns C).						Received under existing Contract or Agreement (not including Agreement to unite) approved by Secretary of State.		Not Received under existing Contract or Agreement approved by Secretary of State.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
454	532	468	550	12	48	27	55	32	44	383	464	69	68	2	—
359	388	360	393	10	39	10	39	51	37	359	385	—	—	—	3
182	155	188	162	26	20	26	20	26	20	102	135	79	20	1	—
299	377	312	387	13	2	13	—17	27	—27	289	357	10	20	—	—
236	384	236	386	14	4	28	4	—8	—46	234	383	—	—	2	1
346	311	367	328	—	—	—80	—15	—61	30	345	310	—	—	1	1
507	578	507	578	9	40	9	40	9	40	501	571	1	4	5	3
537	574	572	605	4	7	—42	—6	—42	—6	534	543	—	23	3	8
437	485	464	511	53	72	53	72	53	72	436	485	—	—	1	—
392	378	421	413	19	15	22	23	—6	12	386	333	5	45	1	—
472	426	500	456	18	2	—40	25	—46	10	472	426	—	—	—	—
382	387	386	387	2	1	—15	—18	80	68	382	387	—	—	—	—
554	746	556	747	54	51	12	38	69	123	507	684	45	60	2	2
330	352	410	483	12	2	21	8	107	90	288	352	42	—	—	—
774	681	779	683	61	60	61	77	—7	20	722	649	12	12	40	20
702	1097	718	1,123	43	32	17	32	—56	148	701	1,095	—	—	1	2
913	743	932	768	3	67	—74	67	—145	—23	912	612	—	130	1	1
509	663	517	674	9	87	—10	87	—70	26	487	634	21	27	1	2
577	592	582	593	23	17	2	13	139	93	576	592	—	—	1	—
219	269	224	278	9	35	9	35	70	81	219	269	—	—	—	—
369	444	373	447	17	24	1	—1	5	—14	359	443	10	—	—	1
781	829	786	833	—	137	—35	137	111	216	780	823	—	—	1	6
485	542	496	562	8	62	8	73	32	5	483	540	—	—	2	2
128	1127	1,187	1,206	12	—7	54	118	182	—117	1,128	1,125	—	—	—	2
969	1015	975	1,015	11	—1	—	—15	237	206	968	1,012	—	—	1	3
235b	1395b	1,247b	1,411b	35	16	35	16	35	16	1,235b	1,395b	—	—	—	—
054	1019	1,065	1,024	4	5	21	23	—103	—86	1,053	1,019	—	—	1	—
951	1187	955	1,188	—23	12	—23	12	—23	12	949	1,187	—	—	2	—
266	351	280	372	28	8	28	8	28	8	266	336	—	15	—	—

(b) Not including 40 males and 29 females boarded out at the Rochdale Union Workhouse under sec. 26 of the Lunacy Act, 1890.

TABLE IX.—continued.

COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS.  C. = County.  C.B. = County-Borough.  B. = Borough of Schedule IV. of Lunacy Act, 1890.	Total Number of Patients for whom Sleeping Accommodation (actual and possible) was provided on 1st January 1912.						Total Number of Patients for whom <i>Day</i> Accommodation was provided on January 1st, 1912, allowing 40 Feet Superficial for each ordinary Patient, and 50 Feet for every Patient in Wards where Noisy and Turbulent Patients predominate.		Total Number (i.e., on the Form 1 of the 1st	
	A.		B.		C.		M.	F.	PRIVATE (including Criminal).	
	In Beds actually in Position, whether occupied by Patients or not.		In <i>unoccupied Bed space</i> (allowing, for each Bed, 600 Feet of Cubic Space, and at least 50 Feet of Floor Space in ordinary Dormitories, and 800 feet of Cubic Space, and at least 67 Feet of Floor Space in Infirmary Dormitories, and coun- ting each Single Room as for One Bed only).		In whole possible <i>Bed space</i> , whether fully occupied by Beds or not (with allowance per Bed as indicated in Columns B).					
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.				
Lincoln C. (Lindsey and Holland Divisions), Grimsby C.B., and Lincoln C.B.	460	489	-	-	453	453	479	476	1	-
Lincoln C. (Kesteven Division).	215	215	-	-	215	215	215	215	8	12
London C. :										
Banstead - - -	1,089	1,395	36	20	1,125	1,415	1,020	1,249	37	29
Bexley - - -	1,122	1,109	-	-	1,122	1,109	1,115	1,153	35	26
Cane Hill - - -	961	1,234	-	-	942	1,199	941	1,182	23	28
Claybury - - -	1,034	1,444	-	-	999	1,349	1,025	1,436	100	40
Colney Hatch - -	964	1,526	-	-	947	1,520	1,348	1,689	22	35
Hanwell - - -	1,015	1,522	-	-	1,033	1,481	1,458	1,831	33	34
Manor - - -	69	989	1	-	70	985	64	933	1	173
Horton - - -	951	1,169	-	4	947	1,173	970	1,224	34	34
The Epileptic Colony	327	100	-	-	327	100	445	142	5	-
Long Grove - -	1,132	1,016	8	13	1,140	1,029	1,216	1,065	30	32
Middlesex :										
Wandsworth - - -	560	690	-	-	560	690	560	690	1	-
Napsbury - - -	622	826	-	-	622	819	622	819	15	20
Monmouth C. - - -	590	580	-	-	590	580	590	580	32	27
Norfolk - - -	450	610	-	-	450	610	450	610	8	9
Northampton C. - -	432	524	-	6	430	530	426	539	11	29
Northumberland and Tynemouth C.B.	455	341	5	2	460	343	435	327	3	4
Nottingham C. - - -	248	255	-	-	226	226	226	226	1	-
Oxford C., and Oxford C.B.	315	421	3	-	318	421	443	409	1	-
Salop, Shrewsbury B., and Wenlock B.	343	440	-	-	330	421	313	388	13	17
Somerset, and Bath C.B. :										
Wells - - -	359	504	-	-	392	538	373	476	17	19
Cotford - - -	368	416	-	4	368	420	353	404	6	19
Stafford C., Burton-upon- Trent C.B., Smethwick C.B., Stoke-on-Trent (part) C.B., and New- castle-under-Lyme B. :										
Stafford - - -	480	400	-	-	480	400	520	487	2	1
Burntwood - - -	432	493	-	-	417	465	359	427	2	1
Cheddleton - - -	519	519	-	-	526	526	542	542	9	12
Suffolk, East and West -	427	473	-	-	427	473	505	520	8	8
Surrey and (for Brookwood Asylum) Guildford B. :										
Brookwood - - -	573	843	-	-	545	822	668	846	10	11
Netherne - - -	390	570	-	-	390	570	382	570	15	26
Sussex, East - - -	506	633	-	-	506	633	566	674	16	34
Sussex, West - - -	332	468	13	22	345	490	325	458	10	32
Warwick C., Coventry C.B., and Warwick B. -	468	602	-	-	468	602	464	597	29	43
Wight, Isle of - - -	111	200	-	7	111	207	123	213	11	33
Wilts - - -	440	564	-	-	440	564	446	558	18	18

(a) The large excess of Day Space, although theoretically available, is, owing to its nature, not suitable for use.  
(b) Eighteen idiot boys are accommodated on the female side.



TABLE IX.—continued.

of Patients in the Asylum Register of Patients, Commissioners' Rules), January 1912.				Vacant Sleeping Accommodation on 1st January 1912.						Chargeability of the PAUPER Patients on 1st January 1912.					
PAUPER.		TOTAL.		D.  In Beds actually in Position  (as in Columns A).		E.  In whole possible Bed space (as in Columns C).		Vacant Day Accommoda- tion on January 1st, 1912.		Chargeable to the County or Borough (or to Unions within such County or Borough) to which the Asylum belongs.		Not Chargeable to the County or Borough (or to Unions within such County or Borough) to which the Asylum belongs.			
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
446	458	447	458	13	31	6	—5	32	18	445	458	—	—	1	—
203	227	211	239	4	—24	4	—24	4	—24	118	141	84	86	1	—
1049	1363	1,086	1,392	3	3	39	23	—66	—143	1,047	1,361	—	—	2	2
1083	1072	1,118	1,098	4	11	4	11	—3	55	1,083	1,070	—	—	—	2
937	1196	960	1,224	1	10	—18	—25	—19	—42	935	1,196	—	—	2	—
935	1407	1,035	1,447	—1	—3	—36	—98	—10	—11	933	1,405	—	—	2	2
940	1489	962	1,524	2	2	—15	—4	386	165	938	1,488	—	—	2	1
984	1494	1,017	1,528	—2	—6	16	—47	a441	a303	979	1,493	—	—	5	1
67	815	68	988	1	1	2	—3	—4	—55	67	812	—	—	—	3
916	1117	950	1,151	1	18	—3	22	20	73	915	1,114	—	—	1	3
317	99	322	99	5	1	5	1	123	43	317	99	—	—	—	—
1101	986	1,131	1,018	1	—2	9	11	85	47	1,099	984	—	—	2	2
556	673	557	673	3	17	3	17	3	17	556	670	—	—	—	3
597	793	612	813	10	13	10	6	10	6	596	790	—	—	1	3
522	383	554	410	36	170	36	170	36	170	471	313	50	69	1	1
447	572	455	581	—5	29	—5	29	—5	29	381	523	66	47	—	2
439	464	450	493	b—	b13	b—2	b19	b—6	b28	279	327	153	135	7	2
463	344	466	348	—11	—7	—6	—5	—31	—21	463	343	—	—	—	1
234	249	235	249	13	6	—9	—23	—9	—23	234	249	—	—	—	—
294	407	295	407	20	14	23	14	148	2	273	387	20	20	1	—
c311	365	c324	382	19	58	6	39	—11	6	c303	359	8	4	—	2
343	478	360	497	—1	7	d32	d41	13	—21	343	472	—	—	—	6
333	356	339	375	29	41	29	45	14	29	294	356	39	—	—	—
464	398	466	399	14	1	14	1	54	88	462	398	—	—	2	—
437	485	439	486	e—	e—	e—15	e—28	e—73	e—66	206	266	231	219	—	—
521	489	530	501	—11	18	—4	25	12	41	345	376	172	111	4	2
373	461	381	469	46	4	46	4	124	51	373	450	—	11	—	—
525	708	535	709	38	134	10	113	133	137	475	605	50	100	—	3
364	492	379	518	11	52	11	52	3	52	234	366	130	125	—	1
467	586	483	620	23	13	23	13	83	54	322	395	143	189	2	2
297	387	307	419	25	49	38	71	18	39	266	358	30	28	1	1
428	540	457	583	11	19	11	19	7	14	354	455	72	85	2	—
100	167	111	200	—	—	—	7	12	13	100	167	—	—	—	—
419	528	437	546	3	18	3	18	9	12	418	525	—	—	1	3

(c) Not including 25 males boarded out at Forden Union Workhouse under sec. 26 of the Lunacy Act, 1890.  
(d) Actual accommodation is much less. (e) Seven boys are accommodated on the female side.

TABLE IX.—continued.

COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS.  C. = County.  C.B. = County-Borough.  B. = Borough of Schedule IV. of Lunacy Act, 1890.	Total Number of Patients for whom Sleeping Accommodation (actual and possible) was provided on 1st January 1912.						Total Number of Patients for whom <i>Day</i> Accommodation was provided on January 1st, 1912, allowing 40 Feet Superficial for each ordinary Patient, and 50 Feet for every Patient in Wards where Noisy and Turbulent Patients predominate.		Total Number ( <i>i.e.</i> , on the Form 1 of the 1st	
	A.  In Beds actually  in Position,  whether  occupied by  Patients or not.		B.  In <i>unoccupied Bed space</i> (allowing, for each Bed, 600 Feet of Cubic Space, and at least 50 Feet of Floor Space in ordinary Dormitories, and 800 Feet of Cubic Space, and at least 67 Feet of Floor Space in Infirmary Dormitories, and count- ing each Single Room as for One Bed only).		C.  In whole possible <i>Bed space</i> , whether fully occupied by Beds or not (with allowance per Bed as indicated in Columns B).		M.	F.	M.	F.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.				
Worcester C., and (for Powick Asylum) Dudley C.B., and Worcester C.B. :										
Powick - - -	537	673	-	-	531	629	499	671	18	10
Barnsley Hall - -	275	340	-	-	275	340	332	381	8	19
York, North Riding -	457	481	-	14	445	495	427	452	21	28
York, West Riding, and (except for Scalebor Park) Bradford, Hali- fax, Huddersfield, Leeds, Rotherham, and Sheffield C.B., and (for Wadsley Asylum) Doncaster B. :										
Wakefield - - -	1,158	865	23	1	1,181	866	1,384	1,059	9	4
Wadsley - - -	720	890	-	-	833	991	856	909	16	14
Menston - - -	860	866	-	-	860	866	849	833	38	40
Scalebor Park - -	107	123	32	32	139	155	140	140	94	123
Storthes Hall - -	812	822	29	32	841	854	964	980	1	4
York, East Riding - -	321	305	-	-	321	305	276	276	8	6
COUNTY BOROUGH ASYLUMS (including City of London).										
Birmingham :										
Winson Green - -	361	373	-	-	349	355	356	373	31	38
Rubery Hill - -	723	716	-	-	711	710	625	634	1	-
Brighton - - -	388	528	-	-	361	503	296	406	10	20
Bristol - - -	495	550	-	-	495	550	524	570	6	17
Canterbury - - -	78	93	-	-	72	90	70	89	17	34
Cardiff - - -	367	414	-	-	336	414	323	400	12	15
Croydon - - -	232	475	-	-	194	456	185	433	42	76
Derby - - -	204	276	-	-	204	276	204	276	3	25
Exeter - - -	178	200	-	-	178	200	178	200	22	27
Hull - - -	353	353	-	-	353	353	346	346	10	12
Ipswich - - -	146	190	-	-	130	169	150	157	11	19
Leicester - - -	348	508	12	7	360	515	326	496	10	18
London (City of) - -	286	345	-	-	253	335	252	337	125	189
Middlesbrough - -	212	218	-	-	212	218	260	260	4	9
Newcastle-upon-Tyne -	490	416	-	14	485	430	485	410	6	15
Newport - - -	184	190	7	6	191	196	186	186	2	4
Norwich - - -	217	262	-	-	214	265	204	266	1	3
Nottingham - - -	401	488	-	-	396	458	391	442	13	31
Plymouth - - -	211	259	7	-	218	259	213	269	6	13
Portsmouth - - -	505	502	-	-	373	318	515	395	30	50
Sunderland - - -	226	192	1	2	227	194	270	225	4	14
West Ham - - -	450	491	-	-	420	450	454	485	4	-
York - - -	162	219	-	-	160	219	160	206	3	3
TOTAL - - -	48,572	56,623	235	311	48,040	56,325	50,276	57,138	1,597	2,212

(a) There is also a contract for the reception of 100 Worcestershire patients of each sex.  
(b) Nine boys are accommodated on the female side.



TABLE IX.—continued.

of Patients in the Asylum Register of Patients, Commissioners' Rules), January 1912.				Vacant Sleeping Accommodation on 1st January 1912.				Vacant <i>Day</i> Accommoda- tion on January 1st, 1912.		Chargeability of the PAUPER Patients on 1st January 1912.					
PAUPER.		TOTAL.		D.		E.				Chargeable to the County or Borough (or to Unions within such County or Borough) to which the Asylum belongs.		Not Chargeable to the County or Borough (or to Unions within such County or Borough) to which the Asylum belongs.			
				In Beds actually in Position (as in Columns A).		In whole possible Bed space (as in Columns C).						Received under existing Contract or Agreement (not including Agreement to <i>unite</i> ) approved by Secretary of State.		Not Received under existing Contract or Agreement approved by Secretary of State.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
416	524	434	534	103	139	97	95	65	137	358	482	58	41	—	1
263	300	271	319	4	21	4	21	61	62	159	177	a103	a121	1	2
398	411	419	439	38	42	26	56	8	13	333	358	64	50	1	3
.															
1154	856	1,163	860	—5	5	18	6	221	199	1,153	853	—	—	1	3
730	885	746	899	—26	—9	87	92	110	10	729	883	—	—	1	2
810	826	848	866	12	—	12	—	1	—33	810	823	—	—	—	3
—	—	94	123	13	—	45	32	46	17	—	—	—	—	—	—
588	627	589	631	223	191	252	223	375	349	454	535	115	77	19	15
311	277	319	283	2	22	2	22	—43	—7	213	211	89	56	9	10
.															
322	311	353	349	8	24	—4	6	3	24	322	310	—	—	—	1
681	679	682	679	41	37	29	31	—57	—45	681	678	—	—	—	1
329	445	339	465	49	63	22	38	—43	—59	281	395	45	45	3	5
463	482	469	499	26	51	26	51	55	71	427	443	35	39	1	—
60	57	77	91	1	2	—5	—1	—7	—2	60	57	—	—	—	—
337	319	349	334	18	80	—13	80	—26	66	331	270	—	35	6	14
187	380	229	456	3	19	—35	—	—44	—23	184	306	—	65	3	9
201	242	204	267	—	9	—	9	—	9	169	180	32	60	—	2
142	159	164	186	14	14	14	14	14	14	83	107	58	52	1	—
314	325	324	337	29	16	29	16	22	9	292	322	—	—	22	3
127	171	138	190	8	—	—8	—21	12	—33	86	110	39	59	2	2
321	462	331	480	17	28	29	35	—5	16	321	362	—	100	—	—
158	144	283	333	3	12	—30	2	—31	4	155	142	—	—	3	2
207	197	211	206	1	12	1	12	49	54	135	116	66	70	6	11
484	401	490	416	—	—	—5	14	—5	—6	471	362	12	39	1	—
165	193	167	197	17	—7	24	—1	19	—11	135	143	30	50	—	—
216	259	217	262	—	—	—3	3	—13	4	193	233	23	26	—	—
382	456	395	487	6	1	1	—29	—4	—45	382	454	—	—	—	2
193	238	199	251	12	8	19	8	14	18	185	210	8	26	—	2
452	452	482	502	23	—	—109	—184	33	—107	284	295	166	157	2	—
220	161	224	175	2	17	3	19	46	50	219	153	1	8	—	—
426	473	430	473	b29	b9	b—1	b—32	b33	b3	426	473	—	—	—	—
159	193	162	196	—	23	—2	23	—2	10	107	114	41	50	11	29
45547	51980	47,144	54,192	1,462	2,397	930	2,099	3,166	2,912	42,818	48,874	2,527	2,879	202	227
c	c	c	c	d	d	d	d	d	d	c	c				

(c) See notes to Prestwich and Salop Asylums.  
(d) See notes to Northampton, Burntwood, and West Ham Asylums.

TABLE X.—MISCELLANEOUS RETURNS connected with the CARE and TREATMENT and WALES for

COUNTY, DISTRICT, and COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS.	Percentages								
	Of the Daily Average Number of Patients resident during the Year.								
	Wetted Beds.	At Church of England Services.		At Weekly Enter- tain- ments.	Weekly beyond Estate.	Exercise.		Patients employed.	
		Morn- ing.	Even- ing.			Daily outside Airing Courts, but within Estate. (a)	Confined to Airing Courts.		
COUNTY and DISTRICT ASYLUMS.								Male.	Females.
Beds, Herts, and Hunts - -	2	40	35	36	29	10	14	70	56
Berks, Reading C.B., Newbury B., and New Windsor B.	1	50	45	48	47	67	7	66	53
Brecon and Radnor - - -	1	—(c)	82	88	92	0	8	91	80
Bucks - - - - -	4	38	40	28	32	23	17	72	74
Cambridge C., Cambridge B., and Isle of Ely.	2	31	—(c)	43	20	47(d)	22	60	57
Carmarthen, Cardigan and Pembroke C.	3	45	44	43	26	51	9	48	57
Chester C., Birkenhead C.B., and Stockport (part) C.B. :									
Chester - - - - -	2	36	36	43	28	42	33	46	60
Parkside - - - - -	5	37	42	42	40	50	2	72	70
Cornwall - - - - -	1	17	17	38	31	0	34	62	64
Cumberland and Westmorland	2	35	35	35	29	45	15	62	60
Denbigh, Anglesea, Carnarvon, Flint, and Merioneth C.	2	37	40	37	42	17	15	60	59
Derby C. - - - - -	2	29	33	40	0	47	10	62	76
Devon - - - - -	1	33	43	35	35	50	26	60	73
Dorset - - - - -	1	34	28	39	42	70	2	75	59
Durham C. - - - - -	3	39	25	25	60	33	16	65	46
Essex and Colchester B. - -	3	14	13	26	21	30	47	52	32
Glamorgan, and Merthyr Tydfil C.B.	4	35	34	44	29	28	4	61	55
Gloucester C. and Gloucester C.B.	1	49	50	47	39	23	8	66	61
Hants - - - - -	3	36	36	43	34	22	17	55	38
Hereford C. and Hereford B. -	2	39	46	46	34	45	17	58	57
Herts - - - - -	3	39	43	46	23	16	15	67	63
Kent and Gravesend B. :									
Barming Heath - - - -	1	24	20	37	24	29	18	63	66
Chartham - - - - -	2	29	29	29	12	0	30	50	73
Lancaster C., all the County Boroughs, and Stockport (part) C.B. :									
Lancaster - - - - -	5	23	23	25	38	35	21	41	55
Rainhill - - - - -	2	25	26	38	16	42	22	65	55
Prestwich - - - - -	1	13	16	31	0	29	18	49	63
Whittingham - - - - -	3	18	20	12	0	26	36	56	50
Winwick - - - - -	5	28	26	30	13	18	41	45	54
Leicester C. and Rutland - -	5	43	41	42	4	8	8	56	52
Lincoln C. (Lindsey and Hol- land Divisions), Grimsby C.B., and Lincoln C.B.	3	35	34	42	39	24	27	69	82
Lincoln C. (Kesteven Division)	2	37	—(c)	48	26	0	26	48	56
London C. :									
Banstead - - - - -	2	19	18	28	11	39	37	50	56
Bexley - - - - -	1	26	20	54	12	—(e)	0	56	45
Cane Hill - - - - -	2	42	42	40	28	41	4	71	57

(a) Not including those working on the land. (c) No service.  
(d) Females twice a week only. (e) Approximately 135 males have parole of the grounds.



of PATIENTS in COUNTY, DISTRICT, and COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS in ENGLAND  
the Year 1911.

Percentages			Attendants.(b)							
Of the Number of Patients remaining at the end of the Year.			On December 31st, 1911.				Of the Total Number.			
Epi- leptics.	General Para- lytics.	Actively Suicidal Patients.	Number of Patients to each Attendant.				Percentage having under One Year's Service.		Percentage having over Five Years' Service.	
			By Night.		By Day.					
			Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
10·3	·9	2·5	93·6	68·8	10·2	10·2	18	23	49	47
13·0	1·2	4·4	72·0	78·6	10·3	10·6	20	33	48	7
10·0	8·3	4·3	62·7	54·0	9·9	9·5	5	15	68	15
8·6	1·0	·7	62·4	77·4	11·6	12·1	25	16	44	41
10·9	1·1	2·1	59·0	77·2	10·7	11·7	19	53	42	5
8·8	·6	3·6	122·3	82·0	11·8	9·9	29	19	50	43
9·2	2·2	1·5	126·8	96·3	9·8	9·6	11	24	59	39
15·6	1·8	2·8	63·6	60·5	9·9	10·6	10	42	42	21
9·9	·2	·9	58·0	56·8	7·9	8·5	6	16	67	38
9·7	1·1	3·8	84·2	82·6	11·4	11·2	36	55	38	26
12·3	1·3	2·4	83·3	91·2	12·5	11·7	17	25	67	41
12·5	1·3	3·6	77·2	77·4	10·2	10·1	19	18	49	41
10·0	1·5	2·1	50·5	49·8	8·1	9·2	13	31	36	29
7·8	1·8	1·5	82·0	69·0	8·7	8·8	10	13	67	24
12·9	3·0	·5	37·1	34·2	9·6	9·6	5	11	86	47
12·9	2·3	·3	65·3	59·1	9·2	10·3	16	27	60	20
14·2	1·9	1·2	77·6	69·8	9·5	9·8	25	31	47	21
11·7	1·1	0·0	103·4	112·3	12·3	13·2	21	44	53	19
12·9	1·4	3·1	64·6	59·3	10·6	11·4	20	45	63	10
12·0	1·4	·8	56·0	55·6	11·2	11·1	21	14	53	14
11·3	1·2	·7	93·2	74·5	9·3	9·1	20	16	39	15
13·3	2·3	·2	71·4	52·0	10·5	10·3	20	25	64	38
12·4	2·0	3·2	55·1	51·1	8·6	10·2	9	12	57	36
12·4	3·8	4·3	51·6	50·3	9·1	9·9	14	16	64	43
8·3	2·6	10·8	65·0	56·4	8·9	9·9	26	34	42	14
7·0	3·1	3·2	51·5	55·4	6·8	11·2	11	26	52	40
9·2	3·1	6·2	66·5	56·9	8·0	9·2	16	19	60	35
16·9	1·8	8·3	41·5	44·0	7·7	10·5	25	35	44	15
12·6	·3	·3	70·0	74·4	10·0	8·3	19	36	31	20
13·9	2·3	1·2	74·5	65·4	8·6	10·2	19	50	53	10
12·2	2·2	1·3	70·3	120·0	11·1	10·9	9	21	50	8
8·6	3·0	·6	49·4	66·3	9·9	12·2	7	12	79	48
7·9	2·8	5·8	53·2	52·3	10·0	10·5	15	34	52	13
6·2	1·7	·4	68·6	87·4	9·1	10·0	0	23	85	34

(b) Not including Head Attendants and Inspectors.

TABLE X.—MISCELLANEOUS RETURNS connected with the CARE and TREATMENT

COUNTY, DISTRICT, and COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS.  C. = County. C.B. = County-Borough. B. = Borough of Schedule IV. of Lunacy Act, 1890.	Percentages								
	Of the Daily Average Number of Patients resident during the Year.								
	Wetted Beds.	At Church of England Services.		At Weekly Enter- tain- ments.	Weekly beyond Estate.	Exercise.		Patients employed.	
		Morn- ing.	Even- ing.			Daily outside Airing Courts, but within Estate. (a)	Confined to Airing Courts.		
COUNTY and DISTRICT ASYLUMS—continued.								Male.	Females.
London C.—cont.									
Claybury - - -	1	18	18	36	16	20	18	75	62
Colney Hatch - - -	1	25	24	25	4	30	22	65	55
Hanwell - - -	5	22	19	24	2	40	28	55	46
Manor - - -	3	36	31	37	3	17	24	93	46
Horton - - -	1	30	25	56	14	14	23	66	53
Epileptic Colony - - -	2	—(c)	86	89	81	87	34	82	99
Long Grove - - -	2	28	29	38	9	14	22	50	61
Middlesex :									
Wandsworth - - -	2	31	32	46	6	29	18	55	69
Napsbury - - -	2	22	15	26	16	34	17	56	51
Monmouth C. - - -	2	48	—(c)	52	54	0	11	61	61
Norfolk - - -	4	40	39	30	33	11	11	62	68
Northampton C. - - -	3	39	40	41	36	25	5	61	63
Northumberland and Tyne- mouth C.B.	3	26	26	42	0	45	6	67	70
Nottingham C. - - -	2	46	46	44	18	4	40	63	78
Oxford C. and Oxford C.B. -	4	50	50	42	37	23	13	59	69
Salop, Shrewsbury B., and Wenlock B.	0	46	48	48	24	33	24	76	74
Somerset and Bath C.B. :									
Wells - - -	1	31	34	29	14	18	14	60	65
Cotford - - -	4	40	—(c)	43	21	27	31	80	49
Stafford C., Burton-on-Trent C.B., Smethwick C.B., Stoke- on-Trent (part) C.B., and Newcastle-under-Lyme B. :									
Stafford - - -	1	35	35	34	35	24	16	67	78
Burntwood - - -	2	49	49	47	56	34	7	85	71
Cheddleton - - -	1	44	—(c)	44	20	47	14	90	77
Suffolk, E. and W. - - -	0	25	23	35	23	24	13	62	73
Surrey and (for Brookwood Asylum) Guildford B. :									
Brookwood - - -	1	42	42	27	0	13	13	63	50
Netherne - - -	3	55	53	49	0	7	71	74	51
Sussex, E. - - -	2	40	36	35	34	29	31	48	58
" W. - - -	3	42	37	40	25	41	19	82	67
Warwick C., Coventry C.B., and Warwick B.	2	30	25	32	31	64	17	57	58
Wight, Isle of - - -	2	—(c)	39	44	36	23	32	66	59
Wilts - - -	1	20	23	26	33	29	7	54	74
Worcester C., and (for Powick Asylum) Dudley C.B., and Worcester C.B.									
Powick - - -	2	52	51	47	46	5	46	62	66
Barnsley Hall - - -	1	52	56	88	23	48	15	65	46

(a) Not including those working on the land. (c) No service.



of PATIENTS in COUNTY, DISTRICT, and COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS, &amp;c.—continued.

Percentages			Attendants.(b)							
Of the Number of Patients remaining at the end of the Year.			On December 31st, 1911.				Of the Total Number.			
Epi- leptics.	General Para- lytics.	Actively Suicidal Patients.	Number of Patients to each Attendant.				Percentage having under One Year's Service.		Percentage having over Five Years' Service.	
			By Night.		By Day.					
			Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
11.5	3.3	2.1	69.0	80.4	9.0	10.6	12	21	70	34
7.3	1.7	1.4	68.7	66.2	9.7	10.0	4	25	72	26
6.7	2.4	.7	72.6	63.7	9.8	9.9	10	20	67	44
4.5	1.4	1.3	68.0	76.0	17.0	10.7	20	22	40	10
7.8	2.7	1.8	67.1	54.8	10.7	10.0	18	37	56	18
94.5	.7	.2	32.2	33.0	12.9	6.6	14	28	54	17
5.4	2.8	1.6	66.5	53.6	8.6	10.4	17	30	—(f)	—(f)
15.8	2.8	.9	50.6	56.1	9.4	8.7	7	25	63	28
10.2	3.4	1.3	61.2	67.7	10.5	10.0	29	54	29	2
14.1	1.8	1.8	92.3	68.3	11.5	8.7	24	36	50	9
10.9	1.3	.4	75.8	72.6	8.6	8.9	8	27	44	26
13.0	.6	3.1	75.0	70.4	9.8	8.6	13	28	52	17
8.7	4.4	1.8	77.7	58.0	10.6	10.5	12	21	68	21
11.6	2.3	4.3	78.3	62.2	9.4	10.0	36	24	32	10
15.0	2.1	3.3	49.2	67.8	10.5	11.3	6	67	59	7
12.0	.4	1.8	69.8	54.6	9.7	8.9	24	30	34	20
8.6	2.1	1.2	72.0	82.8	9.7	11.8	21	25	55	23
12.0	1.7	2.4	84.7	62.5	9.7	8.9	26	10	26	35
19.3	.3	1.7	51.8	49.9	9.1	9.7	13	27	68	29
20.8	1.5	2.6	110.0	97.2	9.3	11.6	18	23	45	23
17.4	3.7	2.9	75.7	45.5	10.0	9.3	20	25	42	5
10.6	.8	2.9	54.4	67.0	8.9	9.0	22	20	52	19
8.4	1.6	.7	59.5	78.8	9.1	9.6	31	41	53	24
9.1	1.1	1.8	63.2	74.0	9.0	9.3	35	54	—(f)	—(f)
12.4	2.6	.9	48.3	44.3	9.5	8.9	30	29	30	13
9.6	1.1	.8	51.2	52.4	8.3	7.8	23	42	33	21
13.6	2.0	5.6	65.3	64.8	9.5	8.8	15	33	58	39
5.8	1.9	2.6	55.5	50.0	10.1	9.5	15	64	38	8
11.8	.9	3.9	48.5	49.6	10.2	10.5	19	29	67	27
15.5	.5	1.7	62.0	59.3	9.9	10.5	14	18	73	38
14.6	1.4	2.5	38.7	39.9	6.5	8.6	37	27	—(f)	—(f)

(b) Not including Head Attendants and Inspectors.

(f) Asylum opened within last 5 years.

TABLE X.—MISCELLANEOUS RETURNS connected with the CARE and TREATMENT

COUNTY, DISTRICT, and COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS.	Percentages								
	Of the Daily Average Number of Patients resident during the Year.								
	Wetted Beds.	At Church of England Services.		At Weekly Enter- tain- ments.	Exercise.			Patients employed.	
		Morn- ing.	Even- ing.		Weekly beyond Estate.	Daily outside Airing Courts, but within Estate. (a)	Confined to Airing Courts.	Male.	Females.
COUNTY and DISTRICT ASYLUMS—continued.									
York, North Riding - - -	1	25	33	39	2	20	30	64	75
York, West Riding, and (except for Scalebor Park) Bradford, Halifax, Huddersfield, Leeds, Rotherham, and Sheffield C.B., and (for Wadsley and Storthes Hall Asylums)									
Doncaster B. :									
Wakefield - - -	6	26	29	39	23	26	39	62	57
Wadsley - - -	5	—(c)	37	31	28	41	40	70	55
Menston - - -	4	27	32	33	16	18	42	68	55
Scalebor Park - - -	1	—(c)	58	55	15	74	11	62	65
Storthes Hall - - -	3	—(c)	33	25	19	0	65	58	37
York, East Riding - - -	2	18(d)	24	36	38	34	6	54	61
COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS (including City of London).									
Birmingham :									
Winson Green - - -	1	46	—(c)	45	0	11	17	62	56
Rubery Hill - - -	2	34	—(c)	37	22	0	17	60	60
Brighton - - -	2	30	28	32	16	30	11	53	66
Bristol - - -	2	31	32	42	25	28	47	60	70
Canterbury - - -	5	55	—(c)	61	27	45	15	60	64
Cardiff - - -	1	49	—(c)	52	21	64(e)	20	68	67
Croydon - - -	1	29	36	45	14	49	8	46	44
Derby - - -	3	54	—(c)	59	14	47	12	72	68
Exeter - - -	3	32	—(c)	38	31	29	38	36	48
Hull - - -	3	—(c)	41	42	24	31	5	66	60
Ipswich - - -	2	—(c)	74	67	51	70	4	76	76
Leicester - - -	3	25	—(c)	28	0	68	3	77	56
London (City of) - - -	2	40	37	41	25	38	7	63	56
Middlesbrough - - -	0	38	—(c)	40	8	0	3	73	70
Newcastle-on-Tyne - - -	2	45	—(c)	59	0	50	13	79	70
Newport - - -	2	39	—(c)	58	31	39	27	68	56
Norwich - - -	1	64	68	49	16	47	0	63	62
Nottingham - - -	2	29	25	30	9	21	8	62	56
Plymouth - - -	4	—(c)	21	41	33	17	10	56	65
Portsmouth - - -	4	35	29	32	18	49	4	42	32
Sunderland - - -	0	64	64	60	14	57	11	80	82
West Ham - - -	0	39	38	41	16	29	23	65	62
York - - -	2	48	—(c)	52	15	19	19	64	52
Averages - - -	2	36	36	41	24	31	19	63	61

(a) Not including those working on the land.

(d) Once a month.

(c) No service.

(e) Twice weekly.



of PATIENTS in COUNTY, DISTRICT, and COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS, &c.—*continued.*

Percentages			Attendants.(b)							
Of the Number of Patients remaining at the end of the Year.			On December 31st, 1911.				Of the Total Number.			
Epi- leptics.	General Para- lytics.	Actively Suicidal Patients.	Number of Patients to each Attendant.				Percentage having under One Year's Service.		Percentage having over Five Years' Service.	
			By Night.		By Day.					
			Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
10·0	1·2	2·6	83·8	54·9	8·4	9·1	20	45	44	18
16·3	5·0	1·2	61·2	53·7	9·9	9·4	12	45	64	23
21·2	2·4	·2	62·2	89·9	8·5	10·6	9	20	72	34
14·7	4·1	3·2	65·2	66·6	9·3	10·2	13	28	75	23
6·9	9·2	10·1	11·7	13·7	5·2	4·2	12	37	54	13
15·7	1·1	·2	42·1	45·1	10·2	10·9	40	54	6	1
12·5	1·5	·2	79·7	70·7	12·8	12·3	28	22	48	22
6·3	6·0	3·8	70·6	58·2	9·8	9·4	29	28	27	21
18·5	1·5	1·0	85·2	97·0	10·8	11·5	20	35	54	23
10·6	2·7	1·6	67·8	66·4	8·9	10·8	7	58	65	14
10·6	1·9	2·1	117·2	83·2	10·9	10·8	15	33	53	15
7·7	4·2	4·2	25·7	22·8	6·4	7·0	13	35	13	0
10·7	4·2	·7	87·3	66·8	7·6	8·1	30	24	—(f)	—(f)
9·3	2·5	6·6	38·2	45·6	8·8	10·6	19	43	34	6
11·0	3·6	3·0	68·0	53·4	9·3	9·9	24	44	28	9
13·4	1·1	2·0	54·7	62·0	10·3	9·3	5	30	74	22
12·1	2·7	1·1	108·0	112·4	10·8	9·9	6	38	64	16
11·0	2·1	·6	69·0	95·0	9·9	10·6	31	35	50	45
17·4	2·0	·4	82·7	96·0	8·9	8·7	24	52	46	20
4·5	1·5	3·6	70·7	83·3	10·5	7·1	19	39	45	0
8·9	4·8	·5	70·3	68·7	10·0	9·4	19	20	43	12
11·9	3·9	·2	49·0	46·2	9·4	10·4	19	45	47	10
17·3	1·6	2·2	55·7	65·7	9·3	9·4	48	63	29	8
12·5	2·7	2·7	72·3	87·3	8·7	9·0	25	34	46	6
12·6	3·9	2·3	98·8	81·2	9·4	10·6	13	23	61	27
13·3	4·4	0·0	49·8	62·8	8·7	9·3	7	32	48	23
11·0	3·2	1·3	60·3	55·8	8·9	8·8	11	26	53	14
15·0	2·0	0·0	44·8	35·0	8·6	7·3	32	14	16	21
16·8	3·8	·9	61·4	67·6	8·3	10·3	31	26	41	26
17·9	1·1	·8	54·0	49·0	8·5	8·9	41	42	36	23
12·8	2·3	2·2	67·0	65·3	9·6	9·7	19(g)	31(g)	51(h)	22(h)

(b) Not including Head Attendants and Inspectors.

(f) Asylum opened within last 5 years.

(g) The proportion of Attendants and Nurses under 1 year's service (excluding Asylums open less than 7 years) was 24 per cent.

(h) The proportion of Attendants and Nurses over 5 years' service (excluding Asylums open less than 7 years) was 39 per cent.

TABLE XI.—STATISTICS of DYSENTERY and DIARRHŒA in COUNTY and BOROUGH ASYLUMS in 1911.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.	Dysentery.								Cases of Diarrhœa (Infective Enteritis).							
	Re- covered.		Died.		Re- mained, Jan. 1, 1912.		Staff.		Re- covered.		Died.		Re- mained, Jan. 1, 1912.		Staff.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Group A.—Asylums with more than 1,000 Inmates.																
Lancs : Prestwich	5	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
London : Hanwell	9	15	-	1	-	-	1	-	11	41	-	-	-	-	1	44
„ Claybury	7	17	4	8	-	4	-	-	12	13	2	7	-	1	-	-
„ Banstead	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	8	17	3	3	1	-	-	11
„ Colney Hatch	11	10	7	16	-	4	-	-	5	14	3	2	-	1	-	-
Lancs : Lancaster	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
London : Bexley	7	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
„ Cane Hill	1	2	-	3	-	-	-	-	2	8	-	-	1	-	3	66
Lancs : Winwick	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
London : Long Grove	37	19	8	14	-	-	-	1	12	23	1	1	-	1	-	-
„ Horton	8	14	3	7	-	2	-	-	4	14	2	11	-	1	-	-
Lancs : Whittingham	2	5	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Yorks, W.R. : Wakefield	3	4	7	11	5	5	-	-	6	10	7	1	-	2	1	-
Lancs : Rainhill	17	3	6	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Essex	2	3	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yorks, W.R. : Menston	7	4	2	1	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Glamorgan	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	10	11	-	-	-	1	-	-
Yorks, W.R. : Wadsley	29	32	2	17	-	2	-	-	31	7	1	1	-	-	-	-
Kent : Barming Heath	9	10	2	3	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Durham	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Devon	29	64	3	13	2	3	2	-	1	2	-	-	1	4	-	-
Middlesex : Napsbury	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Birmingham : Rubery Hill	5	3	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Middlesex : Wandsworth	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	-	-	1	-	-
Hants	5	16	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Surrey : Brookwood	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Gloucester	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cheshire : Parkside	31	14	2	2	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Warwick	2	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sussex, East	80	34	2	4	-	-	-	-	15	4	4	1	1	-	-	-
Yorks, W.R. : Storthes Hall	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	3	3	1	-	-	-	-
Cheshire : Upton	3	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Worcester : Powick	5	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
London : Manor	-	3	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	25	-	1	-	-	-	-
Staffs : Cheddleton	34	30	1	10	2	2	-	-	8	11	-	2	1	-	-	-
Kent : Chartham	-	5	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Norfolk	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-
Beds, Herts, Hunts	-	28	-	7	-	-	-	-	13	16	5	4	-	-	-	-
TOTAL (38 Asylums)	354	363	67	134	10	22	6	1	169	243	35	38	5	12	5	131
Group B.—Asylums with from 500 to 1,000 Inmates.																
Wilts	10	19	3	3	1	-	-	-	2	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Portsmouth	8	8	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	23	2	4	1	1	-	-
Cornwall	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
Bristol	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	4	6	-	-	-	-
Derby	1	2	-	1	-	-	2	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Monmouth	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northampton	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Staffs : Burntwood	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	4	9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lincs : Bracebridge	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	48	72	2	4	-	-	10	66
Newcastle-on-Tyne	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dorset	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Ham	3	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-



TABLE XI.—Statistics of Dysentery and Diarrhoea in County and Borough Asylums in 1911—*continued.*

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.	Dysentery.								Cases of Diarrhoea (Infective Enteritis).							
	Re-covered.		Died.		Re-mained, Jan. 1, 1912.		Staff.		Re-covered.		Died.		Re-mained, Jan. 1, 1912.		Staff.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
<i>Group B.—Asylums with from 500 to 1,000 Inmates—continued.</i>																
Staffs : Stafford - - - -	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	9	-	1	-	-	3	2
Brighton - - - - -	-	7	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Surrey : Netherne - - - -	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	7	1	1	1	-	-	-
Nottingham City - - - -	30	5	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Somerset : Wells - - - -	2	11	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cumberland and Westmor- land. - - - - -	-	3	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Herts - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	25	-	1	-	-	5	3
Suffolk District - - - -	8	16	2	4	-	-	-	-	3	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yorks, N.R. - - - - -	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Leicester Borough - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northumberland - - - -	-	-	3	9	-	-	-	-	5	3	2	1	-	-	-	-
Derby Co. - - - - -	2	13	1	5	-	-	-	-	10	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Berks - - - - -	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Somerset : Cotford - - - -	-	3	2	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Salop - - - - -	19	15	1	10	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oxford - - - - -	3	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bucks - - - - -	2	15	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cardiff - - - - -	52	23	6	4	1	5	-	-	13	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
Carmarthen - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	-	1	-	-	-	3	-
Sussex, W. - - - - -	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Birmingham : Winson Green	-	6	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leicester and Rutland - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Croydon - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hull - - - - -	4	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	2
London, City of - - - -	-	13	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-
Cambridge - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yorks, E.R. - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Worcester : Barnsley Hall -	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	5	5	-	3	-	-	-	-
Hereford - - - - -	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	24	19	-	-	-	1	-	-
TOTAL (41 Asylums) -	160	172	25	65	2	8	3	2	213	213	13	24	2	3	22	14
<i>Group C.—Asylums with less than 500 Inmates.</i>																
Norwich - - - - -	9	8	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Notts Co. - - - - -	1	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lincs : Kesteven - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Plymouth - - - - -	4	7	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Derby Borough - - - - -	-	18	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	-
Middlesbrough - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sunderland - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Newport - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
York City - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exeter - - - - -	3	4	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
London : Epileptic Colony	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Brecon and Radnor - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Ipswich - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Isle of Wight - - - - -	3	6	-	2	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scalebor Park - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canterbury - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL (16 Asylums) -	20	44	1	9	-	1	-	-	21	32	1	1	-	1	1	-
GRAND TOTAL - - -	534	579	93	208	11	31	9	3	403	488	49	63	7	16	28	25

TABLE XII.—MORTALITY from TUBERCULOSIS in COUNTY and BOROUGH ASYLUMS in 1911.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.	Average Number of Patients resident.	Total Deaths from all Causes.	Deaths from Tuberculosis.			Mortality of Tuber- culosis per 1,000 Inmates.	Proportion of Tuber- cular Deaths per cent. of Deaths from all Causes.
			Phthisis.	Other Forms.	Total.		
Group A.—Asylums with more than 1,000 Inmates.							
Lancs : Prestwich -	2,746	204	37	—	37	13·5	18·1
London : Hanwell -	2,535	179	15	2	17	6·7	9·5
„ Claybury -	2,480	224	38	2	40	16·1	17·9
„ Banstead -	2,476	226	38	2	40	16·2	17·7
„ Colney Hatch -	2,473	263	55	1	56	22·6	21·3
Lancs : Lancaster -	2,356	213	26	—	26	11·0	12·2
London : Bexley -	2,221	185	20	4	24	10·8	13·0
„ Cane Hill -	2,180	160	14	—	14	6·4	8·8
Lancs : Winwick -	2,157	206	28	4	32	14·8	15·5
London : Long Grove -	2,141	231	24	1	25	11·7	10·8
„ Horton -	2,109	150	21	3	24	11·4	16·0
Lancs : Whittingham -	2,095	123	24	4	28	13·4	22·8
Yorks, W.R. : Wakefield -	2,023	253	32	10	42	20·8	16·6
Lancs : Rainhill -	2,003	177	26	5	31	15·5	17·5
Essex - - - -	1,884	293	23	2	25	13·3	8·5
Yorks, W.R. : Menston -	1,701	163	16	3	19	11·2	11·7
Glamorgan - - -	1,666	187	29	9	38	22·8	20·3
Yorks, W.R. : Wadsley -	1,620	212	34	2	36	22·2	17·0
Kent : Barming Heath -	1,607	124	21	5	26	16·2	21·0
Durham - - - -	1,467	145	13	4	17	11·6	11·7
Devon - - - -	1,327	139	28	6	34	25·6	24·5
Middlesex : Napsbury -	1,253	100	15	1	16	12·8	16·0
Birmingham: Rubery Hill -	1,243	71	10	1	11	8·9	15·5
Middlesex : Wandsworth -	1,234	100	16	1	17	13·8	17·0
Hants - - - -	1,188	104	18	2	20	16·8	19·2
Surrey : Brookwood -	1,183	90	8	—	8	6·8	8·9
Gloucester - - -	1,174	126	17	2	19	16·2	15·1
Chester Co. : Parkside -	1,141	101	4	—	4	3·5	4·0
Warwick - - - -	1,103	88	6	—	6	5·4	6·8
Sussex, East - - -	1,098	103	9	5	14	12·8	13·6
Yorks, W.R. : Storthes Hall -	1,073	164	11	7	18	16·8	11·0
Chester Co. : Upton -	1,067	84	9	2	11	10·3	13·1
Worcester : Powick -	1,056	73	15	1	16	15·2	21·9
London : Manor - -	1,054	44	8	1	9	8·5	20·5
Staffs : Cheddleton -	1,052	102	19	4	23	21·9	22·5
Kent : Chartham - -	1,045	138	36	8	44	42·1	31·9
Norfolk - - - -	1,037	114	22	4	26	25·1	22·8
Beds, Herts, and Hunts -	1,012	103	15	2	17	16·8	16·5
TOTAL (38 Asylums)	62,280	5,762	800	110	910	14·6	15·8
Group B.—Asylums with 500 to 1,000 Inmates.							
Wilts - - - -	994	93	15	3	18	18·1	19·4
Portsmouth - - -	971	95	15	—	15	15·4	15·8
Cornwall - - - -	969	96	14	1	15	15·5	15·6
Bristol - - - -	958	111	14	2	16	16·7	14·4
Denbigh - - - -	947	78	9	3	12	12·7	15·4
Monmouth - - - -	944	76	7	3	10	10·6	13·2
Northampton - -	943	68	14	—	14	14·8	20·6
Staffs : Burntwood -	933	134	20	5	25	26·8	18·7
Lincs : Bracebridge -	904	139	13	4	17	18·8	12·2
Newcastle-on-Tyne -	903	96	13	5	18	19·9	18·8
Dorset - - - -	888	84	10	2	12	13·5	14·3
West Ham - - - -	876	89	6	—	6	6·8	6·7
Staffs : Stafford -	870	125	33	2	35	40·2	28·0



TABLE XII.—Mortality from Tuberculosis in County and Borough Asylums in 1911—*continued.*

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.	Average Number of Patients resident.	Total Deaths from all Causes.	Deaths from Tuberculosis.			Mortality of Tuber- culosis per 1,000 Inmates.	Proportion of Tuber- cular Deaths per cent. of Deaths from all Causes.
			Phthisis.	Other Forms.	Total.		
Group B.—Asylums with 500 to 1,000 Inmates—continued.							
Brighton - - -	869	66	7	3	10	11·5	15·2
Surrey : Netherne - -	867	84	6	1	7	8·1	8·3
Nottingham City - -	859	80	9	2	11	12·8	13·8
Somerset : Wells - -	851	64	7	4	11	12·9	17·2
Cumberland and West- morland.	846	70	5	1	6	7·1	8·6
Herts - - - -	846	50	2	1	3	3·5	6·0
Suffolk - - - -	837	110	21	15	36	43·0	32·7
Yorks, N.R. - - -	816	77	18	1	19	23·3	24·7
Leicester Borough -	807	67	4	—	4	5·0	6·0
Northumberland - -	792	114	16	4	20	25·3	17·5
Derby Co. - - - -	767	78	12	—	12	15·6	15·4
Berks - - - - -	757	84	13	1	14	18·5	16·7
Somerset : Cotford -	726	82	22	1	23	31·7	28·1
Salop - - - - -	718	81	15	3	18	25·1	22·2
Oxford - - - - -	699	90	21	1	22	31·5	24·4
Bucks - - - - -	697	77	10	2	12	17·2	15·6
Cardiff - - - - -	697	77	17	2	19	27·3	24·7
Carmarthen - - - -	692	42	9	1	10	14·5	23·8
Sussex, W. - - - -	676	72	11	3	14	20·7	19·4
Birmingham : Winson Green.	671	96	8	—	8	11·9	8·3
Leicester Co. and Rutland	654	55	8	1	9	13·8	16·4
Croydon - - - - -	651	42	11	—	11	16·9	26·2
Hull - - - - -	639	80	4	—	4	6·3	5·0
London, City of - -	613	48	7	—	7	11·4	14·6
Cambridge - - - -	611	52	6	2	8	13·1	15·4
Yorks, E.R. - - - -	599	42	13	—	13	21·7	31·0
Worcester : Barnsley Hall	537	51	5	1	6	11·2	11·8
Hereford - - - - -	502	43	4	4	8	15·9	18·6
TOTAL (41 Asylums)	32,396	3,258	474	84	558	17·2	17·1
Group C.—Asylums with less than 500 Inmates.							
Norwich - - - - -	490	50	7	1	8	16·3	16·0
Nottingham Co. - -	487	49	10	2	12	24·6	24·5
Lincs : Kesteven - -	450	42	3	2	5	11·1	11·9
Plymouth - - - - -	436	32	3	—	3	6·9	9·4
Derby Borough - - -	431	38	3	2	5	11·6	13·2
Middlesbrough - - -	418	49	6	—	6	14·4	12·2
Sunderland - - - -	395	35	3	—	3	7·6	8·6
Newport - - - - -	365	28	3	2	5	13·7	17·9
York City - - - - -	365	32	2	—	2	5·5	6·3
Exeter - - - - -	358	55	4	3	7	19·6	12·7
London : Epileptic Colony	349	11	—	—	—	—	—
Brecon and Radnor -	339	42	5	—	5	14·8	11·9
Ipswich - - - - -	312	25	4	—	4	12·8	16·0
Isle of Wight - - -	309	39	4	—	4	12·9	10·3
Yorks, W.R. : Scalebor Park	204	25	—	—	—	—	—
Canterbury - - - -	168	13	2	1	3	17·9	23·1
TOTAL (16 Asylums)	5,876	565	59	13	72	12·3	12·7
GRAND TOTAL - -	100,552	9,585	1,333	207	1,540	15·3	16·1

TABLE XIII.—Showing CONTRACTS, approved by a SECRETARY  
ASYLUMS and LICENSED HOUSES,

C. = County. C.B. = County Borough.

No.	NAME OF RECEIVING INSTITUTION.	Name of the County or Borough to which the Patients belong.	Whether limited to Patients already in an Institution?
	COUNTY AND DISTRICT ASYLUMS.		
1	Beds, Herts and Hunts -	Bedford B. - - -	No
2	Do. do. -	West Ham C.B. - - -	See last column
3	Brecon and Radnor - -	Swansea C.B. - - -	No
4	Do. do. - -	Lancaster C. - - -	See last column
5	Bucks - - - -	Reading C.B. - - -	No
6	Chester (Upton) - -	Chester C.B. - - -	See last column
7	Do. (Parkside) - -	Lancaster C. - - -	No
8	Cumberland and Westmorland.	South Shields C.B. - -	No
9	Do. do. -	Gateshead C.B. - - -	See last column
10	Devon - - - -	Devonport C.B. - - -	No
11	Dorset - - - -	Wilts - - - -	Yes
12	Do. - - - -	Hants - - - -	Yes
13	Durham - - - -	Gateshead C.B. - - -	No
14	Do. - - - -	South Shields C.B. - -	No
15	Glamorgan - - - -	Swansea C.B. - - -	No
16	Gloucester - - - -	Gloucester C.B. - - -	No
17	Herts - - - -	Essex and Colchester B. -	No
18	Do. - - - -	Middlesex - - - -	No
19	Leicester and Rutland -	Derby C. - - -	See last column
20	Lincoln (Kesteven) - -	West Ham C.B. - - -	No
21	Do. do. - -	Soke of Peterborough - -	No
22	Do. do. - -	Nottingham C. - - -	See last column
23	Monmouth - - - -	Salop and Wenlock B. - -	No



OF STATE, for the RECEPTION of PAUPER LUNATICS in various  
in force as on 1st January 1912.

B. = Borough of Schedule IV. of Lunacy Act, 1890.

No. of Patients.			Weekly Charge.	Date of Contract.	Term of Contract.	REMARKS.
M.	F.	T.				
—	—	All	Ordinary charge, plus 5s.	28th Feb. 1860	At 6 months' notice.	
30	—	30	15s.	16th Sept. 1911	30th Sept. 1913	Patients of West Ham.
75	—	75	14s. 6d. to 17s.	23rd Mar. 1909	31st Mar. 1914	
20	20	40	14s.	29th Mar. 1911	4th Apr. 1913	Pauper lunatics from Rainhill Asylum.
10	20	30	13s.	1st Feb. 1910	31st Jan. 1913	
2	4	6	14s.	1st July 1910	30th June 1915	Certain patients named in the contract.
—	30	30	„	9th May 1911	1st June 1913	
—	10	10	„	7th Sept. 1911	7th Oct. 1914	
10	35	45	„	30th Sept. 1910	29th Sept. 1913	Gateshead pauper pa- tients.
—	—	140	16s.	14th Dec. 1906	31st Mar. 1912	
30	—	30	14s.	22nd Nov. 1909	31st Dec. 1912	
30	—	30	„	9th Aug. 1910	9th Aug. 1913	
—	—	All*	14s. to 17s.	29th Aug. 1911	31st Aug. 1914	
—	—	All*	14s. and 17s. 6d.	12th Dec. 1911	1st Oct. 1914	
—	150	150	14s.	27th Mar. 1909	31st Mar. 1914	
—	—	—	„	28th Aug. 1911	30th Sept. 1916	All above the number which the County Borough is entitled to send to Wotton Asylum.
10	—	10	15s. 2d.	9th June 1911	30th Sept. 1913	
30	30	60	14s. 7d.	28th Jan. 1909	14th Feb. 1912	
—	15	15	14s.	28th Feb. 1910	31st Mar. 1913	Derby C. lunatic patients.
—	30	30	„	5th Aug. 1909	24th July 1914	
—	—	All	„	15th Feb. 1907	30th Apr. 1912	
20	—	20	13s. 8½d.	2nd Dec. 1911	18th Dec. 1913	Nottingham C. lunatic patients.
—	20	20	14s.	22nd June 1910	30th June 1913	

\* As far as accommodation permits.

TABLE XIII.—Showing Contracts, approved by a Secretary of  
and Licensed Houses, in force as

No.	NAME OF RECEIVING INSTITUTION.	Name of the County or Borough to which the Patients belong.	Whether limited to Patients already in an Institution ?
	COUNTY AND DISTRICT ASYLUMS— <i>cont.</i>		
24	Monmouth - - -	Essex and Colchester B. -	No
25	Do. - - -	Lancaster C. - - -	No
26	Norfolk - - -	Great Yarmouth C.B. - -	See last column
27	Do. - - -	Norwich C.B. - - -	" "
28	Do. - - -	Essex and Colchester B. -	No
29	Northampton - - -	Northampton C.B. - -	No
30	Oxford - - -	Essex and Colchester B. -	See last column
31	Do. - - -	Middlesex - - -	" "
32	Salop - - -	Montgomery C. - - -	" "
33	Do. - - -	Do. - - -	No
34	Somerset (Cotford) - -	Salop and Wenlock B. - -	See last column
35	Do. do. - -	Do. do. - -	" "
36	Do. do. - -	Montgomery C. - - -	No
37	Staffordshire Asylums, The	*Stoke-on-Trent C.B. (part), Walsall C.B., West Brom- wich C.B., and Wolver- hampton C.B.	No
38	Stafford (Cheddleton) -	Swansea C.B. - - -	No
39	Suffolk - - -	Great Yarmouth C.B. - -	No
40	Surrey (Brookwood) - -	King's Lynn B. - - -	No
41	Do. do. - -	Essex and Colchester B. -	See last column
42	Do. do. - -	Do. do. - -	" "
43	Do. do. - -	Do. do. - -	" "
44	Do. do. - -	London C. - - -	" "
45	Surrey (Netherne) - -	Middlesex - - -	" "
46	Do. do. - -	Essex and Colchester B. -	" "
47	Do. do. - -	Do. do. - -	" "
48	Do. do. - -	Do. do. - -	" "

\* This contract applies to Stoke-on-Trent C.B. only as regards that part which was formerly Hanley C.B.



State, for the Reception of Pauper Lunatics in various Asylums  
on 1st January 1912—*continued*.

No. of Patients.			Weekly Charge.	Date of Contract.	Term of Contract.	REMARKS.
M.	F.	T.				
50	50	100	14s.	9th Oct. 1909	31st Dec. 1914	
—	100	100	13s.	31st Oct. 1911	1st Dec. 1914	
—	—	100	15s.	24th July 1908	23rd June 1913	Great Yarmouth pauper patients.
1	—	1	14s.	21st Apr. 1909	22nd Apr. 1914	A certain patient named in the contract.
20	—	20	15s.	30th Apr. 1909	17th May 1912	
—	—	All	„	24th Aug. 1907	30th June 1912	
—	20	20	14s.	17th Apr. 1909	16th Apr. 1914	Patients in Essex Asylum on 17th April 1909.
20	—	20	„	27th Sept. 1910	30th Sept. 1913	Patients from Wandsworth Asylum.
—	All	—	21s.	30th Aug. 1911	31st Mar. 1912	Montgomery patients who become pauper lunatics after 31st March 1911.
—	—	15	14s.	25th Mar. 1911	31st Mar. 1916	
30	—	30	12s. 10d.	1st Dec. 1908	31st Oct. 1913	Patients of Salop and Wenlock B.
10	—	10	„	27th Mar. 1909	31st Mar. 1912	„ „
40	—	40	12s. 10d. and 14s.	9th Mar. 1911	1st Apr. 1916	
—	—	All	Ordinary charge plus portion of rentcharge.	29th Jan. 1892	31st Dec. 1920	
58	—	58	16s. 6d.	24th Mar. 1909	31st Mar. 1914	
—	—	25	16s. 11d.	24th Oct. 1911	1st Nov. 1916	
—	15	15	15s. 2d.	8th Nov. 1911	8th Nov. 1916	
25	—	25	„	21st Nov. 1910	21st Nov. 1915	Pauper patients of Essex and Colchester B.
25	25	50	„	11th Apr. 1911	11th Apr. 1916	„ „
—	50	50	„	12th July 1911	12th July 1916	„ „
—	25	25	„	30th June 1911	30th June 1916	London C. pauper patients.
30	30	60	14s.	8th Nov. 1910	8th Nov. 1915	Pauper patients of Middlesex.
30	40	70	15s. 2d.	23rd Aug. 1909	22nd Aug. 1914	Pauper patients of Essex and Colchester.
35	—	35	„	25th Nov. 1909	24th Nov. 1914	„ „
—	25	25	„	25th Apr. 1910	24th Apr. 1915	„ „

TABLE XIII.—Showing Contracts, approved by a Secretary of  
and Licensed Houses, in force as

No.	NAME OF RECEIVING INSTITUTION.	Name of the County or Borough to which the Patients belong.	Whether limited to Patients already in an Institution ?
	COUNTY AND DISTRICT ASYLUMS— <i>cont.</i>		
49	Surrey (Netherne) - -	Essex and Colchester B. -	<i>See last column</i>
50	Do. do. - -	London C. - - -	No
51	Sussex, East - -	Hastings C.B. - -	No
52	Do. - -	Middlesex - - -	No
53	Do. - -	Eastbourne C.B. - -	No
54	Do. - -	London C. - - -	No
55	Do. - -	Brighton C.B. - -	<i>See last column</i>
56	Sussex, West - -	West Ham C.B. - -	No
57	Warwick C. - -	Birmingham C.B. - -	No
58	Worcester (Powick) - -	Hereford C. and Hereford B.	<i>See last column</i>
59	Do. do. - -	Montgomery C. - -	" "
60	Worcester (Barnsley Hall)	Worcester C. - -	" "
61	Do. do. - -	Swansea C.B. - -	No
62	Do. do. - -	Birmingham C.B. - -	No
63	York, N.R. - -	Gateshead C.B. - -	No
64	Do. - -	Do. - - -	No
65	Do. - -	Lancaster C. - -	No
66	York, W.R. (Storthes Hall)	Nottingham C.B. - -	No
67	Do. do. - -	Lancaster C. - -	<i>See last column</i>
68	Do. do. - -	South Shields C.B. - -	No
69	Do. do. - -	Do. do. - -	No
70	Do. do. - -	Essex and Colchester B. -	<i>See last column</i>
71	Do. do. - -	Leicester C. and Rutland -	" "
72	York, E.R. - -	Grantham B. - -	No



State, for the Reception of Pauper Lunatics in various Asylums  
on 1st January 1912—*continued*.

No. of Patients.			Weekly Charge.	Date of Contract.	Term of Contract.	REMARKS.
M.	F.	T.				
20	15	35	15 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i>	16th Aug. 1911	16th Aug. 1916	Pauper patients of Essex and Colchester B.
15	15	30	"	12th Oct. 1911	16th Nov. 1915	
—	—	All	Ordinary charge plus 7 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	19th May 1899	14th Mar. 1924	
23	25	48	16 <i>s.</i>	11th Feb. 1911	1st Apr. 1912	
—	—	50	Ordinary charge plus 7 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	1st Apr. 1911	1st Apr. 1916	Idiot pauper children patients.
50	30	80	15 <i>s.</i>	4th Sept. 1911	4th Sept. 1916	
—	—	15	16 <i>s.</i>	30th Sept. 1907	9th Oct. 1912	
30	30	60	14 <i>s.</i>	15th Dec. 1911	28th Dec. 1913	
75	85	160	13 <i>s.</i> 5 <i>d.</i>	29th Dec. 1911	1st Jan. 1915	Patients of Hereford Asylum. Patients of Montgomery C. Worcester C. pauper lunatic patients.
25	—	25	"	23rd Apr. 1909	1st June 1912	
50	50	100	"	6th Mar. 1911	5th Mar. 1916	
100	100	200	14 <i>s.</i>	15th June 1907	30th June 1912	
25	—	25	14 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	30th Mar. 1909	31st Mar. 1914	Not a contract — an agreement under s. 5 of the L.G.B. Pro- visional Order (1910) Confirmation (No. 13) Act, 1911.
—	—	200†	15 <i>s.</i>	19th Sept. 1911	9th Nov. 1932	
50	—	50	14 <i>s.</i> & 15 <i>s.</i> 9 <i>d.</i> *	27th Sept. 1910	30th Sept. 1913	
20	30	50	"	5th Jan. 1911	31st Jan. 1914	
—	20	20	14 <i>s.</i> & 17 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	11th Oct. 1911	1st Nov. 1914	Lancaster C. Asylums' patients.
—	20	20	14 <i>s.</i>	14th Nov. 1910	30th Sept. 1912	
50	50	100	"	31st Jan. 1911	1st Feb. 1912	
20	—	20	"	10th Nov. 1910	14th May 1914	
—	10	10	"	1st Mar. 1911	14th May 1914	Essex Asylum pauper patients. Leicester C. Asylum pauper lunatics.
50	—	50	"	29th Aug. 1911	29th Aug. 1916	
10	—	10	"	" "	4th Sept. 1916	
—	30	30	"	8th Sept. 1910	8th Sept. 1913	

\* Exceptional cases as agreed.

† Such additional number as may be agreed.

TABLE XIII.—Showing Contracts, approved by a Secretary of  
and Licensed Houses, in force as

No.	NAME OF RECEIVING INSTITUTION.	Name of the County or Borough to which the Patients belong.	Whether limited to Patients already in an Institution ?
	COUNTY AND DISTRICT ASYLUMS— <i>cont.</i>		
73	York, E.R. - - -	Grantham B. - - -	No
74	Do. - - -	South Shields C.B. - -	No
75	Do. - - -	Do. do. - - -	No
76	Do. - - -	Do. do. - - -	No
77	Do. - - -	Gateshead C.B. - - -	No
78	Do. - - -	Do. - - -	No
	COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS.		
79	Birmingham (Rubery Hill)	London C. - - -	No
80	Brighton - - -	Middlesex - - -	See last column
81	Do. - - -	Do. - - -	" "
82	Do. - - -	Eastbourne C.B. - -	No
83	Bristol - - -	Lancaster C. - - -	No
84	Do. - - -	Essex and Colchester B. -	No
85	Cardiff - - -	Montgomery C. - - -	No.
86	Croydon - - -	Essex and Colchester B. -	See last column
87	Do. - - -	Do. do. - - -	" "
88	Do. - - -	West Ham C.B. - - -	No
89	Derby - - -	Derby C. - - -	See last column
90	Do. - - -	Do. - - -	" "
91	Do. - - -	Nottingham C. - - -	" "
92	Exeter - - -	Barnstaple B. - - -	No
93	Do. - - -	Tiverton B. - - -	No
94	Do. - - -	Devonport C.B. - - -	See last column
95	Ipswich - - -	Essex - - -	No
96	Do. - - -	London C. - - -	No
97	Do. - - -	Bury St. Edmunds B. - -	No
98	Leicester - - -	Nottingham C. - - -	See last column



State for the Reception of Pauper Lunatics in various Asylums  
on 1st January 1912—continued.

No. of Patients.			Weekly Charge	Date of Contract.	Term of Contract.	REMARKS.
M.	F.	T.				
25	—	25	14s.	31st Dec. 1910	31st Dec. 1913	
22	—	22	„	18th Oct. 1909	17th Oct. 1912	
6	—	6	„	11th Aug. 1910	11th Aug. 1913	
—	10	10	14s. & 16s.*	9th Jan. 1911	10th Jan. 1914	
40	—	40	„	4th Dec. 1909	31st Dec. 1912	
—	25	25	„	19th Mar. 1910	31st Mar. 1913	
100	—	100	15s.	24th Mar. 1908	30th Apr. 1913	
25	25	50	13s. 6d. & 14s. 6d.	18th Oct. 1909	31st Oct. 1914	Napsbury Asylum pa- tients.
25	25	50	13s. 6d.	8th Nov. 1909	30th Nov. 1912	Wandsworth Asylum patients.
50	50	100	15s. & 17s. 6d.	19th Dec. 1910	1st Apr. 1916	
40	—	40	14s.	12th Apr. 1911	3rd Apr. 1914	
—	40	40	13s.	19th July 1911	19th Aug. 1916	
—	40	40	13s. 5d.	8th Mar. 1911	1st Apr. 1916	
—	25	25	14s. 7d.	14th Jan. 1911	30th Jan. 1913	Essex and Colchester B. patients from Brent- wood Asylum.
—	10	10	15s. 2d.	28th June 1911	28th June 1913	„ „
—	30	30	14s.	23rd Dec. 1910	30th Jan. 1913	
—	40	40	„	11th Oct. 1910	11th Oct. 1913	Derby C. patients.
30	—	30	„	10th Mar. 1911	10th Mar. 1914	„ „
10	20	30	„	18th May 1911	18th May 1914	Nottingham C. patients.
—	—	All	„	16th June 1887	At 6 months' notice.	
—	—	„	„	11th Oct. 1886	„ „	
30	—	30	„	1st Dec. 1909	30th Nov. 1914	Devonport C.B. patients.
—	25	25	16s.	18th Aug. 1909	4th Sept. 1914	
15	—	15	15s. 2d.	4th Sept. 1911	„ „	
—	—	All	15s.	13th Feb. 1884	At 9 months' notice.	
—	20	20	13s. 8½d.	23rd Nov. 1911	10th Feb. 1914	Nottingham C. patients.

\* Exceptional cases as agreed.

TABLE XIII.—Showing Contracts, approved by a Secretary of  
and Licensed Houses, in force as

No.	NAME OF RECEIVING INSTITUTION.	Name of the County or Borough to which the Patients belong.	Whether limited to Patients already in an Institution?
COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS— <i>cont.</i>			
99	Leicester - - -	Middlesex - - -	<i>See last column</i>
100	Do. - - -	West Ham C.B. - - -	" "
101	Middlesbrough - -	Chester C.B. - - -	No
102	Do. - - -	Essex and Colchester B. -	<i>See last column</i>
103	Do. - - -	South Shields C.B. - -	No
104	Do. - - -	Denbigh, Anglesey, Carnar- von, Flint, and Merioneth C.	<i>See last column</i>
105	Newcastle-on-Tyne - -	Gateshead C.B. - - -	No
106	Do. - - -	Do. - - -	No
107	Do. - - -	Do. - - -	<i>See last column</i>
108	Newport - - -	Essex and Colchester B. -	" "
109	Norwich - - -	King's Lynn B. - - -	No
110	Plymouth - - -	Devonport C.B. - - -	No
111	Do. - - -	Do. - - -	No
112	Portsmouth - - -	Southampton C.B. - -	No
113	Sunderland - - -	South Shields C.B. - -	No
114	York - - -	West Hartlepool C.B. - -	No
115	Do. - - -	South Shields C.B. - -	No
METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSE.			
116	Bethnal House - - -	Essex and Colchester B. -	Yes
117	Do. - - -	Do. do. - - -	Yes
PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSE.			
118	Fisherton House - -	Bournemouth C.B. - -	No
119	Do. - - -	Hants - - -	<i>See last column</i>
120	Do. - - -	Do. - - -	" "
121	Do. - - -	London C. - - -	No



State, for the reception of Pauper Lunatics in various Asylums on 1st January 1912—*continued*.

No. of Patients.			Weekly Charge.	Date of Contract.	Term of Contract.	REMARKS.
M.	F.	T.				
—	50	50	14s.	7th Sept. 1910	10th Sept. 1913	Wandsworth Asylum patients. West Ham Asylum patients.
—	30	30	"	22nd Nov. 1910	30th Nov. 1913	
40	50	90	"	21st Sept. 1911	4th Feb. 1915	
30	30	60	13s. 5d.	28th May 1910	14th June 1915	Essex Asylum pauper patients.
15	6	21	14s.	12th Dec. 1907	30th Nov. 1912	
1	—	1	"	9th Oct. 1911	9th Oct. 1916	A certain person named in the contract.
10	15	25	17s. 6d.	30th May 1911	7th July 1914	
—	40	40	14s.	30th Sept. 1910	30th Sept. 1913	Gateshead pauper patients. Essex Asylum pauper patients.
*	*	*	14s. & 15s. 9d.	30th May 1911	1st June 1914	
30	50	80	17s.	15th Dec. 1909	27th Feb. 1913	
—	—	All	16s.	27th Sept. 1911	30th Sept. 1912	
—	30	30	15s.	24th Feb. 1910	23rd Feb. 1915	
20	—	20	"	27th Oct. 1910	27th Oct. 1915	
—	—	All†	16s.	29th Jan. 1908	24th Dec. 1912	Hants Asylum pauper patients. " "
10	18	28	14s.	22nd Dec. 1909	31st Oct. 1912	
—	—	All	13s. 5d.	3rd Aug. 1907	30th Sept. 1912	
—	8	8	14s.	15th Dec. 1908	14th Dec. 1913	
—	30	30	18s.	11th June 1909	13th May 1914	
20	35	55	"	29th July 1910	5th Sept. 1915	
—	—	All	14s.	19th Nov. 1910	31st Jan. 1916	Hants Asylum pauper patients. " "
15	10	25	14s. 7d.	11th Jan. 1911	11th Jan. 1914	
—	—	25	"	4th Aug. 1911	4th Aug. 1914	
100	150	250	15s. 2d.	4th Sept. 1911	4th Sept. 1916	

\* As many as Gateshead desire, so far as there is room.

† Except those in Hants Asylum.

TABLE XIII.A.—Showing the LOCAL AUTHORITIES BOARDING-OUT  
PAUPER LUNATICS in INSTITUTIONS under RECEPTION CONTRACTS.

*Names of Local Authorities, with Reference Numbers (see  
preceding Table).*

I.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES.

Anglesey	-	-	-	-	-	104.
Carnarvon	-	-	-	-	-	104.
Denbigh	-	-	-	-	-	104.
Derby	-	-	-	-	-	19, 89, 90.
Essex	-	-	-	-	-	17, 24, 28, 30, 41, 42, 43, 46, 47, 48, 49, 70, 84, 86, 87, 95, 102, 108, 116, 117.
Flint	-	-	-	-	-	104.
Hants	-	-	-	-	-	12, 119, 120.
Hereford	-	-	-	-	-	58.
Lancaster	-	-	-	-	-	4, 7, 25, 65, 67, 83.
Leicester	-	-	-	-	-	71.
London	-	-	-	-	-	44, 50, 54, 79, 96, 121.
Merioneth	-	-	-	-	-	104.
Middlesex	-	-	-	-	-	18, 31, 45, 52, 80, 81, 99.
Montgomery	-	-	-	-	-	32, 33, 36, 59, 85.
Nottingham	-	-	-	-	-	22, 91, 98.
Peterborough, Soke of	-	-	-	-	-	21.
Rutland	-	-	-	-	-	71.
Salop	-	-	-	-	-	23, 34, 35.
Wilts	-	-	-	-	-	11.
Worcester	-	-	-	-	-	60.

II.—COUNTY BOROUGHs.

Birmingham	-	-	-	-	-	57, 62.
Bournemouth	-	-	-	-	-	118.
Brighton	-	-	-	-	-	55.
Chester	-	-	-	-	-	6, 101.
Devonport	-	-	-	-	-	10, 94, 110, 111.
Eastbourne	-	-	-	-	-	53, 82.
Gateshead	-	-	-	-	-	9, 13, 63, 64, 77, 78, 105, 106, 107.
Gloucester	-	-	-	-	-	16.
Great Yarmouth	-	-	-	-	-	26, 39.
Hastings	-	-	-	-	-	51.
Northampton	-	-	-	-	-	29.
Nottingham	-	-	-	-	-	66.
Norwich	-	-	-	-	-	27.
Reading	-	-	-	-	-	5.
Southampton	-	-	-	-	-	112.



II.—COUNTY BOROUGHs—*continued*.

South Shields	-	-	-	-	-	8, 14, 68, 69, 74, 75, 76, 103, 113, 115.
Stoke-on-Trent	-	-	-	-	-	37.
Swansea	-	-	-	-	-	3, 15, 38, 61.
Walsall	-	-	-	-	-	37.
West Bromwich	-	-	-	-	-	37.
West Ham	-	-	-	-	-	2, 20, 56, 88, 100.
West Hartlepool	-	-	-	-	-	114.
Wolverhampton	-	-	-	-	-	37.

III.—BOROUGHs SPECIFIED IN SCHEDULE IV. OF THE LUNACY  
ACT, 1890.

Barnstaple	-	-	-	-	-	92.
Bedford	-	-	-	-	-	1.
Bury St. Edmunds	-	-	-	-	-	97.
Colchester	-	-	-	-	-	17, 24, 28, 30, 41, 42, 43, 46, 47, 48, 49, 70, 84, 86, 87, 102, 108, 116, 117.
Grantham	-	-	-	-	-	72, 73.
Hereford	-	-	-	-	-	58.
King's Lynn	-	-	-	-	-	40, 109.
Tiverton	-	-	-	-	-	93.
Wenlock	-	-	-	-	-	23, 34, 35.

## Appendix C.

### ENTRIES BY COMMISSIONERS AT COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

#### BEDS, HERTS, AND HUNTS (THREE COUNTIES) ASYLUM.

30 October 1911.

SINCE our Colleagues' visit to this Asylum in July of last year, Dr. de Lisle has resigned the office of Medical Superintendent and has been succeeded by Dr. Fuller. What we saw of the latter's work at our visit to the Asylum to-day augurs well, we think, for the success of his administration. Dr. Dixon, the senior of the two Assistant Medical Officers, has just been appointed Superintendent of the Leicester Borough Asylum.

The changes among the patients since the last visit are the following :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admissions - - - - -	116	140	256
Discharges or removals - - - - -	41	66	107
Recoveries - - - - -	31	59	90
Deaths - - - - -	67	60	127

There are now on the statutory books the names of 1,023 patients, 466 of whom are men and 557 women. Four men and 12 women were away on trial, leaving 1,007 in residence, all of whom we saw to-day in the course of our visit.

The Asylum was generally in good order, much having been done in the past 14 months in the way of renovation and decoration of the wards and dormitories, the stores have been considerably enlarged and improved and several of the airing court paths on both sides asphalted; the conversion of the shoemaker's shop into a boot-changing room and lavatory will be found a great improvement. We hope that the removal of the bakehouse from its present position in the basement will be one of the next things to be taken in hand. The lavatory accommodation in Female Wards 3 and 4 is very deficient and the water-closets in the same wards are far from decent; in those in some other parts of the building the floor tiles are worn and need renewal; the ventilators of some of the single rooms should be cleared out more frequently. We thought that the washing and ironing of some of the sheets require more care; we are not, however, unmindful of the fact that to-day the staff in the laundry is below its ordinary strength, a laundry maid having been laid up for some time with enteric fever.

We have considered on the spot the proposal to use the present Isolation Hospital as a ward for private patients, and to utilise the house at Wilbury Hill Farm in its place, instead of as hitherto for the accommodation of 8 chronic healthy female patients. We should have no objection to the allocation of the Isolation Hospital to the purposes proposed, provided that the Committee erect a small detached building as an isolation hospital on the lines suggested by our Board in their Suggestions and Instructions for the erection of Asylums, but we are



strongly opposed to the use of the Wilbury Hill farm-house for this purpose, principally on sanitary but also on economic grounds.

We were well satisfied with the condition of the wards and dormitories, the former presented a comfortable appearance with an excellent supply of plants and books; the dormitories were airy and, with the exception of some of the sheets already referred to, the beds and bedding were in proper condition and were without exception scrupulously clean.

The patients were, excepting some half-dozen women in Female Ward 4, very quiet and orderly in their behaviour, noticeably neat and tidy in dress and personal appearance, and free from anything approaching serious complaint. We have no doubt that they are kindly and judiciously treated by the medical and nursing staff.

We saw a good and ample dinner of boiled beef or bacon with bread and two vegetables served to nearly 300 patients of both sexes in the dining halls on each side; it was well and attractively served, but on the men's side more effort should be made to heat the plates. The use of beer as a beverage has now been entirely given up.

Of the 46 out-county patients, 29 men are received under contract from West Ham, and 13 are criminal patients. The patients classed as private are 13 in number, 2 being of the male and 11 of the female sex.

There are to-day vacancies in the Asylum for 29 men and 48 women.

The maintenance charges per head per week are 10s. 6d. for home, 14s. to 15s. for out-county, and 20s. for private patients.

There has been no recorded use of either mechanical restraint or seclusion.

The patients looked well nourished, and only 29 (19 males and 10 females) were confined to bed. But the health of the Asylum is not altogether satisfactory, for since March last 64 patients (18 males and 46 females) have suffered from dysentery and since June 4 patients of each sex, a male attendant, a nurse, and a laundry maid, have been attacked by enteric fever, most of them being still under treatment. A nurse and a female patient have recently suffered from diphtheria.

Those of the female sex who have been attacked by enteric fever are being treated in the Isolation Hospital, but this building has not been cleared, as we think it ought to have been, of the 20 female patients who usually occupy it, contrary to the views entertained by our Board that the isolation block of an asylum ought always to be kept free for the immediate segregation of infectious or contagious cases. The consequence is that those of the male sex who are suffering from the disease are being treated in a dormitory in the male building, a very undesirable arrangement. As to the cause of the outbreak there appears to be some suspicion attaching to the well reservoir, which is at the present time being cleaned out to enable a thorough examination of it to be made. The milk has been declared to be free from contamination.

An inquest was held in the case of a man who died of congestion of the lungs consequent upon the fracture of a rib sustained by his accidentally falling on to an iron bedstead in a struggle with an attendant who was asked to resign and has left the Asylum. With this one exception, the deaths were all the result of natural causes, which in as high a proportion as over 97 per cent. were verified by post-mortem examination.

Seven deaths were from dysentery and 4 from enteric fever. There have only been 4 other serious casualties besides the one just mentioned. One of these was the fracture of both tympanic plates occasioned by the patient falling on his chin in an epileptic fit, and the other 3 were fractures of a more ordinary character, 2 being due to accidental falls, and the third to a fall in an epileptic fit.

Practically all the suggestions made by the factory inspector at his visit in July 1910 have now been carried out.

From the Annual Returns made to our Board we notice that both the Sunday services and the weekly entertainments are well attended ; 28 per cent. of the patients walk out weekly beyond the Asylum estate, while only 14 per cent. of those able to walk are confined to the wards and airing courts.

Sixty-four per cent. of them are usefully employed ; we are glad to see that a large proportion of the men work on the farm and at the various trades ; so, too, on the female side a large proportion of the women were engaged in doing more than merely assisting in the housework.

The proportion of day staff to patients is adequate, averaging 1 to every 9·9 patients.

The record of service of both attendants and nurses remains very good, 51 per cent. of the former and 46 per cent. of the latter being able to show more than five years' service in the Asylum.

One attendant was prosecuted for ill-treating a patient and was fined 2*l.* and costs ; only one of the four other dismissals was for conduct at all directly affecting the treatment of patients.

The case books and other medical records are entered up to date, but we have made some suggestions to Dr. Fuller as to the making and checking of particular notes in future, which, if adopted, will much enhance their value.

#### BERKSHIRE ASYLUM.

24 January 1911.

WE found this Asylum in very good order at our visit to day. The wards were very bright and attractive, the dormitories fresh and clean, and the beds and bedding in proper condition. A general air of well-being and contentment prevailed among the patients, who are evidently on very good terms with the medical and nursing staff. Some of them appealed for discharge, but we received no other complaints that were not manifestly the outcome of delusions. Some minor matters of detail require attention. The present wooden covers to the wringers in the laundry are not quite satisfactory and are not invariably used when the machinery is working ; we think that it would be safer to substitute for them iron network covers hung with counterbalancing weights. The airing courts generally were in excellent condition, but there are a few points connected with the paths and those in the laundry court, as to which we made some suggestions to Dr. Murdoch. It would be well to cover in all the towel rollers in the lavatories, and in the interest of cleanliness the absence of any soft toilet requisites, such as are now invariably used in other asylums, is to be regretted ; the basins in the lavatories of the older wards are not in a very satisfactory condition.

Since March 15th, 1910, when this Asylum was last visited, the following changes have occurred among the patients:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admissions - - - - -	55	74	129
Discharges or removals - - - - -	31	42	73
Recoveries - - - - -	25	27	52
Deaths - - - - -	23	30	53



There are now on the books the names of 747 patients, in the proportion of 345 men to 402 women, all of whom were in residence and had the opportunity of talking to us as we went through the wards. There are 3 patients of the private and 2 of the criminal class, while there are 3 out-county patients chargeable 1 each to the unions of Brentford, Kensington, and Trowbridge respectively.

There are vacancies to-day in the Asylum for 25 men and 29 women, but against this it must be remembered that 30 patients belonging to the borough of Reading are at the present time boarded out from that borough in the Bucks Asylum, the number of beds in this Asylum allotted to Reading patients being 160 and there being now 152 in residence here.

The maintenance charges per head per week are 9s. 0½*d.* for home, 14s. for out-county, and 17s. 6*d.* for private patients.

We saw a good dinner of pork and bacon with greens, potatoes, and bread served to 329 patients of both sexes in the dining hall; except that we think that more attention might be given to the heating of the plates, the dinner was nicely served and was evidently popular with the patients. We received no complaints on the subject of the dietary.

There is no recorded use of seclusion or of mechanical restraint.

We noticed several children of both sexes warded with the adults; they are not sufficient in number to make it advisable to provide separate accommodation for them in this Asylum, and it is unfortunate that there is no institution in the neighbouring counties where special arrangements are made for receiving and treating imbecile children.

The deaths were all from natural causes, which in nearly 85 per cent. were verified by post-mortem examination. In one case an inquest was held because the death, which was due to acute congestion of the lungs, occurred the day after the patient was admitted.

Seventeen per cent. of the deaths were the result of general paralysis, and 28 per cent. of phthisis, which disease is still only treated within the wards. We hope that before long facilities will be provided for the open-air treatment of patients suffering from this disease and other suitable cases.

Under the head of epidemic, or zymotic disease, 9 cases are reported, namely, 2 of enteric fever, 4 of dysentery, and 1 each of influenza, erysipelas, and german measles. The origin of the enteric fever cases has not been determined, 1 of those attacked was a nurse, who is still ill with the disease. The patient affected with german measles contracted the complaint prior to admission and is still isolated in the Infectious Hospital.

The serious casualties which have occurred are limited to 3 cases of fracture of bones, which in two instances were the outcome of struggles with fellow patients and in the third the result of a fall in a fit.

Only 14 men and 8 women were confined to bed at the time of our visit, and they were mostly there on account of the feebleness of old age.

From the annual returns made to our Board we notice that 47 and 44 per cent. of the patients usually attend the service in the chapel on Sunday mornings and afternoons respectively and 48 per cent. the weekly entertainments, 46 per cent. walk out weekly beyond the Asylum estate, and only 7 per cent. of those who are able to walk are entirely confined to the wards and airing courts. All these percentages are very satisfactory and above the average of asylums. Sixty-four per cent. of the men and 51 per cent. of the women are usefully employed, the latter figure being rather below what is usually found.

The staff of attendants and nurses is maintained at fair strength, averaging 1 to every 10·4 patients. As many as 50 per cent. of the



attendants, but only 10 per cent. of the nurses, have been in the Asylum service for more than five years ; while the attendants' service is fully up to the average, that of the nurses shows a marked improvement since the last visit. We are glad to know that the Committee are about to build 6 more cottages for married attendants, and are satisfied that they appreciate the importance of using every effort to render the asylum service attractive. For the purposes of the Asylums Officers' Superannuation Act, 1909, a classification has been adopted by which artisans, gardeners, and other persons who are brought into contact with certain patients, but are not required to do ward duty, have been placed in the second class. The case books and other medical records are kept in a creditable manner.

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### BRECON AND RADNOR ASYLUM.

16 November 1911.

SINCE the visit of our Colleagues in July 1910 there have been admitted to this Asylum 149 patients ; 54 have been discharged or removed, of whom 15 had recovered, and 56 have died. As the result of these changes there are to-day on the books the names of 349, of whom 190 are on the male and 159 on the female side. Twelve patients are of the private class, and 102 are out-county paupers received under contract, namely, 62 men from Swansea and 20 of each sex from Lancashire. The sleeping accommodation is estimated to be sufficient for 214 males and 182 females, showing vacancies for 24 and 23 respectively. The weekly charges are : for pauper patients from home unions, 12s. 2d. ; from out-county unions sums varying from 14s. to 17s. ; and for private patients, if belonging to the counties, 15s., if from outside, 21s.

We saw all the patients whose names are on the books, and found them generally well cared for and contented with their treatment, of which very few had any complaint to make, and none a complaint for which there appeared to be any good cause.

Female Ward 2 was in the hands of workmen for redecoration, and therefore not occupied by patients. The other wards and dormitories were in very good order, the dayrooms bright, well furnished with objects of interest, and comfortable. We should like, however, to see a larger supply of books in open shelves. The beds were good and the bedding clean ; but in one of the female wards there has been some carelessness in the making, the under-blankets having been left out though a supply of these was provided for use.

Since the last visit the attendants' barracks have been converted into an additional dormitory for 18 male patients, the accommodation being no longer required for the attendants, many of whom live in married quarters. The relaying of the drainage on the female side, which was found to be very defective, is now in hand. The bedrooms at the Farm House are insufficiently protected against fire, one of them having no alternative exit. A door, to be kept shut at night, should be placed at the foot of the stairs, and a key in a glazed box should be fixed on or near the door leading to the outside staircase.

We saw a good and plentiful dinner served in the wards, consisting of boiled mutton, potatoes, carrots, and greens, with rice pudding to follow, and lemonade for drink. The plates were hot, the table-cloths clean, and the service generally neat ; and the patients spoke well of the fare.

No use of mechanical restraint has been recorded since the last visit ; seclusion has been employed on one occasion for two hours.



The returns for 1910 show that as many as 75 per cent. of the patients usually attend the services held in the chapel on Sundays, and 59 per cent. the Nonconformist services held twice a week by ministers who receive payment for holding them. A service for Roman Catholics is provided once a month by a priest who is also paid, at which the average attendance last year was 19 out of 25 patients of that religious persuasion. The excellent proportion of 83 per cent. usually attended the weekly entertainments, and 90 per cent. were taken for weekly walks outside the estate; while not more than 10 per cent. of those able to walk were wholly confined to the wards and airing courts. Seventy-eight per cent. were usefully employed.

There is a good staff of attendants and nurses, averaging for day duty 1 to 9·3 patients at the beginning of the year. Of the men, 50 per cent. could count at that date over five years' service, only 15 per cent. had served less than a year.

All the deaths were the result of natural and ordinary causes, and no inquest was held. Post-mortem examinations were made in the extremely small proportion of 14·3 per cent.

No bedsores were present in those who died, or among the 14 patients, or 4 per cent. of the whole, whom we saw in bed in the wards.

The causes of death were in 28·5 per cent. general paralysis, in 10·7 per cent. phthisis, and in 14·3 per cent. senile decay.

With the exception of one or two cases of diarrhoea and influenza no zymotic disease has shown itself in the Asylum since the last visit, and the general health has been good.

Two female patients fell and sustained fractures of bones. There have been no other serious casualties.

As the above report will show, we were well satisfied with the condition in which we found the Asylum. The medical records are carefully kept.

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#### BUCKS ASYLUM.

28 January 1911.

WE found this Asylum in good order at our visit to-day. Steady progress is being made in bringing the older parts of the Establishment up to the standard of modern requirements, but a good deal remains to be accomplished, especially in the case of Male Wards 7 and 9, with regard to the ventilation and lighting of which we made some suggestions to Dr. Kerr. The condition of the other wards on both sides was quite satisfactory; they were bright and attractive-looking and well supplied with various objects to interest and amuse the patients. The dormitories were clean and for the most part fresh; in some of them, however, we thought that more attention might be given to keeping the windows open to their fullest extent during the day; the beds and bedding were throughout in proper condition.

The patients were very quiet and orderly, while their dress and personal appearance left nothing to be desired. We received no complaints for which there appeared to be any substantial foundation.

The factory inspector's suggestions as to fencing in parts of the pumping engine are to be carried out almost immediately when the pumps are renewed.

We think that the doors leading to the outside fire-escape staircases should be opened frequently with a view to ensure that they are in proper working order; the door leading to the staircase in the dormitory of Female Ward 14 could not be opened to-day, and some of the others showed

that they are but seldom tested. It would also be well that all the towel rollers should be protected, as the majority of them are already.

The chief work completed since the last visit is the extension of the asphaltting of the paths of the airing courts and the re-surfacing of those already existing, the plastering and redecoration throughout of Male Ward 1, and the completion of the outside painting. Similar work was to-day in progress in Male Ward 7 and Female Ward 12.

We wish that something could be done to get the numerous children, especially the boys, whom we found to-day warded with the adults in the general wards on both sides, removed to some institution where separate and special arrangements are made for these juvenile patients; although they may not be capable of much improvement, in their present surroundings there is nothing that can prevent their deterioration.

Since our Colleagues' visit in May of last year the following changes among the patients have to be recorded :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admissions - - - - -	52	75	127
Discharges or removals - - - - -	18	38	56
Recoveries - - - - -	16	26	42
Deaths - - - - -	25	21	46

We found on the statutory books and in residence to-day 300 men and 384 women, making a total of 684 patients. While there are vacancies for 20 on the male side, the female side is overcrowded to the extent of 19 women. Under these circumstances it is not unlikely that the contract under which this Asylum receives 10 male and 20 female patients from the Corporation of Reading may at no distant date have to be determined.

In addition to these patients received from Reading, there are 5 other out-county patients, one each being received from the unions of Watford, Hertford, Bethnal Green, Banbury, and Brentford. There are also 25 patients classed as private.

The maintenance charges per head per week are 9s. 4d. for home and from 10s. 6d. to 21s. for private patients, out-county patients are charged from 13s. to 14s. per head per week.

We saw a substantial dinner of meat pie served in several of the wards, which appeared to be sufficient and popular. More care should be taken in the wards on the male side to see that each patient is provided with a separate glass or mug.

Seclusion has been used in 6 cases on 32 occasions for a total of 130 hours, but there is no record of any mechanical restraint.

With 1 exception the 46 deaths were the result of natural causes, which were in the high proportion of 95 per cent. verified by post-mortem examination. Seventeen per cent. of the deaths were due to general paralysis, but only 6.5 to phthisis. The exceptional death was that of a woman who committed suicide by drowning whilst out on trial. In this case, and in that of a man who died suddenly during the night from heart disease, inquests were held.

The only disease of zymotic character that has occurred has been dysentery, of which cases have from time to time continued to appear. In all 11 patients and a nurse have been attacked, 2 of the former fatally; at the present time only 1 patient is suffering from the disease. With the exception of this case and several aged persons who are in a critical



state the general health is at the present time good ; the patients generally had a well-nourished appearance.

Three ordinary fractures of bones and the spontaneous fracture of the femur sustained by a woman suffering from cancer are the only serious casualties reported to us.

We observe from the annual returns made to our Board that the attendance of patients at the Sunday services remains good while that at the entertainments is low, a fact that may be to some extent due to lack of space in the hall ; 73 per cent. are usefully employed, which is a most satisfactory figure, though we think that it ought to be possible to find employment for more than 40 men in the gardens and farm and more than 39 women in the laundry.

The staff of attendants and nurses is numerically somewhat weak, averaging only 1 to every 11·7 patients, which compares unfavourably with the return for last year. We hope that in view of the increase in the numbers of the patients care will be taken to keep the nursing staff, especially that on the female side, up to a proper strength. Their record of service is fully up to the average in asylums generally, 37 per cent. having been in the employment of the Asylum for more than five years.

We gave an alarm of fire, to which the nurses responded promptly, but the fire brigade evidently needs much more frequent emergency practice ; the pressure of water was to-day quite inadequate ; with one jet the water only reached to the middle of the first-floor windows. We commend this matter to the careful consideration of the Committee.

The case books and other medical records are kept in an efficient manner.

## CAMBRIDGESHIRE AND ISLE OF ELY ASYLUM.

31 October 1911.

SINCE our Colleague's visit to this Asylum in March 1910, Dr. Rogers, who had been Medical Superintendent for 28 years, has retired on pension, and has been succeeded by Dr. Thompson, who was promoted from the post of Senior Assistant Medical Officer. He is evidently anxious to improve the administration of the Asylum and the nursing staff, and to bring the Institution generally up to a proper standard, the need of which has in times past repeatedly been referred to by members of our Board.

The changes among the patients since the last visit are the following :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admissions - - - - -	90	106	196
Discharges or removals - - - - -	34	38	72
Recoveries - - - - -	14	16	30
Deaths - - - - -	35	41	76

There were to-day on the books the names of 623 patients, in the proportion of 241 men to 382 women. There are 3 out-county patients, and 2 who are classed as criminals.

Although the dormitory space is somewhat greater, the actual accommodation available for patients is for 228 men and 350 women, so that

the Asylum is now in fact overcrowded by 13 patients on the male and by 32 patients on the female side. There is also no accommodation available for further nurses, a matter which is especially important in view of the fact, which is dealt with later, that the female side is at the present time understaffed.

All the patients were in residence and seen by us in the course of our visit to-day. We found them quiet and orderly, tidy in their dress and personal appearance, and, as a rule, free from complaints. We received, however, some complaints of roughness on the part of the nurses in Female Ward 5, which we were not altogether satisfied were unfounded. There is no doubt that this ward is too large, containing as it does 90 patients, most of them of a troublesome class. We think it would be greatly to the advantage of the patients and assist in their management if there could be a rearrangement of the ward and its dormitories so as to make two separate self-contained wards, each with its own staff.

The Asylum to-day was clean and well kept; the wards were mostly bright and cheerful, especially the newer ones, and we were glad to see an increase in the number of plants throughout the establishment; the dormitories were fairly airy and the beds and bedding in proper condition. The chief defects, which we hope to see remedied as soon as possible, are the inadequacy of the chapel accommodation and of the central administration offices, especially the patients' visiting room, which has to serve for both sexes, the kitchen, the stores, and the dairy. The lavatory arrangements in some of the older wards are also very defective. The drainage and surface of the airing court paths also need attention. A new sewage straining tank and sewage distributor have been provided. These we inspected, and found that much greater care is needed in distributing the sewage over the irrigation ground, which we were surprised to find is not utilised for growing crops.

We saw a substantial dinner of meat pie with cauliflower well and attractively served to 193 men and 209 women in the two dining halls; the meal appeared to be generally popular, though one or two of the men complained of the absence of bread.

The maintenance charges per head per week are 11s. 1d. for home and 14s. for out-county patients.

No use is recorded of either seclusion or mechanical restraint.

Although there are among the patients on the female side a large number of aged infirm people, the health of the Asylum is excellent, only 3 men and 4 women being found by us in bed, several of these only being there as recent admissions. Ward F. 4, formerly the sick ward, has been given up to those infirm female patients who are strong enough to be up by day. The hospital cases are now treated in the ground-floor ward of the block last erected. This arrangement seems to be working satisfactorily.

No inquest has been held, the 76 deaths all being the result of natural causes, verified in over 84 per cent. by post-mortem examination.

The casualties worth mentioning have been 8 fractures of bones, all occasioned by accidental falls or by falls in epileptic fits.

From the annual returns made to our Board we are glad to see that the percentage of patients able to walk, but not usually taken beyond the wards and airing courts, has been reduced from 60 to 23 per cent. That of patients attending the Sunday services, 30 per cent., would no doubt be largely increased if the chapel was not so inadequate in size. Only 56 per cent. are usefully employed. We think that it should not be difficult to employ more men on the farms and gardens and more women in the laundry.



The proportion of day staff to patients is 1 to every 10·4 men and 1 to every 11·5 women. We think that the staff of nurses is hardly strong enough and should be increased.

The duration of service of the nurses is very far from satisfactory, only one of them, or 3 per cent., having been in the Asylum service for more than five years. It is essential that the Committee should do all in their power to attract suitable persons to the service and to retain them in it.

The case books and other medical records are very well kept. It was with regret that we learnt on our arrival this morning that the second of the two Assistant Medical Officers died yesterday after a short tenure of office.

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### CARMARTHEN ASYLUM.

18 December 1911.

WITH a view to settling the differences between the three counties interested in this Asylum, which have so long delayed the carrying out of the necessary improvements so frequently urged by the Visiting Members of our Board, a conference was held at the Home Office in February last attended by representatives of each county, a member of our Board being also present. Sir Henry Cunynghame, who presided, made, with the consent of all parties, an award settling, as was supposed, the matters in controversy; and the Visiting Committee, in their annual report made in April, expressed their satisfaction that the long dispute had been settled, and their hope that in the coming year arrangements would be made for effecting the necessary improvements and additions. The Committee, at a meeting held in August, passed resolutions for the erection of: (1) a new steam laundry; (2) a new block for 100 male patients; and the adoption of (3) improved means for the extinction of fire; and appointed a sub-committee to purchase, subject to the approval of the Secretary of State and the councils of the three counties, certain land for the purposes of the Asylum. Contracts for the purchase of the land in question, subject to the above consents, have since been made and forwarded to our office for the approval of the Secretary of State, though we understand they have not yet been approved by the councils. We now learn that disputes have again broken out between the counties, which may have the effect of indefinitely postponing the carrying out of the improvements resolved upon. We hope that wiser counsels will prevail, and that so grave a scandal as would be involved by the continuance of the present condition of the Asylum will not arise. Should the enlargements not be sanctioned, it will become the duty of our Board to insist that the overcrowding which at present exists shall be relieved in the only other way possible, namely, by the boarding out of the patients in other institutions.

Since the 26th January 1910, when the Asylum was last visited by Commissioners, 211 patients have been admitted; 90 have been discharged, of whom 54 had recovered; and 90 have died. There are on the books to-day the names of 703; 370 males and 333 females. Thirty-seven are of the private class, for whom the weekly charge varies from 10s. to 32s.; the weekly maintenance rate for home paupers is 9s. 4d. The overcrowding, to which reference has been made above, amounts to 83 above the complement on the male side and 20 on the female side.

We saw all the patients whose names are on the books, none being absent on trial, and gave to each full opportunity of speaking to us. We

were generally satisfied with their dress and personal condition, and they appeared to be for the most part contented with their treatment.

Dinner, consisting of an excellent pea-soup followed by bread and cheese, was served in our presence in the hall. All of whom we inquired spoke well of it. Some alterations have recently been made in the dietary, the most important of which are the substitution of pie for soup on one of the two days of the week on which the latter was given, and the abolition of the curry dinner, which was unpopular.

A good deal has been done in the way of painting and renovation in many parts, and the sanitary accommodation has been improved by the fitting of new w.c. appliances of modern type, and to some extent increasing their number. The wards and dormitories were in good order, the deficiencies of the present laundry affect the condition of the bed linen to some extent. No use of mechanical restraint or seclusion has been recorded since the last visit.

There is at the present time very little sickness in the Asylum, the proportion of patients confined to bed being only 1·8 per cent. About 8·4 per cent. of those in residence are subjects of epilepsy, and 3·7 per cent. are regarded as actively suicidal.

The causes of death—verified by post-mortem examination in 77 per cent.—include general paralysis, 18·9 per cent. ; phthisis, 12·2 per cent. ; and senile decay, 4·4 per cent. Of all those who died there were 5·5 per cent. who had bedsores ; and none of those in bed to-day were so suffering.

There have been 2 inquests, both on male patients, one of whom died from blood poisoning, and the other from suffocation caused by a fall into a ditch in a fainting fit.

Apart from some cases of mild influenza the only instance of zymotic disease has been an outbreak of diarrhoea, which occurred in the months September to November 1911. Eighteen male patients were attacked, and were treated in the Isolation Hospital.

As regards serious non-fatal casualties, 6 patients have sustained fractures—3 from accidental falls in epileptic fits, and 1 in a struggle with a fellow patient. There were 3 cases of dislocation of joints, due to an epileptic fit in one case and to accidental falls in the others. Lastly, a male patient wounded the ulnar artery by pushing his hand through a window.

The day staff at the end of 1910 was in the proportion of 1 to 11·8 on the male and 1 to 10·5 on the female side. The number of patients has since increased, and the Committee have agreed to an increase of 3 male attendants and 1 nurse. The record of service is very good ; not more than 9 per cent. of the nurses had, at the beginning of the year, served less than 12 months, while 50 per cent. of the men and 46 per cent. of the nurses had been here upwards of five years. Two male attendants have, since the last visit, been called upon to resign for misconduct not immediately affecting the patients.

The case books and medical records are properly written up to date.

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## CHESHIRE ASYLUMS.—1. UPTON, CHESTER.

13 July 1911.

THE changes among the patients since this Asylum was visited by our Colleagues in October 1910 are the following :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admissions - - - - -	71	68	139
Discharge or removals - - - - -	34	39	73
Recoveries - - - - -	24	29	53
Deaths - - - - -	24	27	51

There were to-day on the statutory books the names of 1,071 patients, in the proportion of 515 men to 556 women. Fourteen patients are chargeable to out-county unions. The Asylum is quite full, there being vacancies for only 1 on the male side and 2 on the female side.

Of work completed since the last visit, we may mention the connecting of the Asylum drainage with the Upton district sewerage scheme, and the adaptation of the house formerly occupied by the chaplain into a residence for the Medical Superintendent. Work in progress comprises the new Epileptic Block for 60 female patients, which is very nearly completed, and will provide very suitable accommodation; and the building of a new annexe for 440 patients. It is intended to utilise the residence on the Bache Hall Estate of 87 acres, recently purchased by the Committee at a cost of 19,000*l.*, experimentally as a home for nurses.

A good deal of painting and general redecoration has also been carried out. The suggestions of our Colleagues as to further protection of the wringers in the laundry have received attention.

We can report very favourably of the condition in which we found the Asylum. The wards generally are bright and airy and well supplied with various objects to interest and amuse the patients. The large No. 6 Wards on each side are at present inconveniently overcrowded, a matter which will no doubt be rectified when the extensions in progress are completed. The w.c. accommodation in the older parts of the building is very primitive, and far too open to the wards to be sanitary.

The beds and bedding were for the most part in good order, but in some of the wards on each side more attention by the charge attendants is needed to see that their instructions to their subordinates are properly carried out.

The patients, all of whom, with the exception of 2 women out on trial, were in residence, were fairly quiet and orderly, neat in their dress and personal appearance, and free from complaints of a serious character.

Their general health was good. There were at the time of our visit 77 patients confined to bed, many of whom were suffering from the debility of old age, and there was only one who was seriously ill. No one of them had a bed sore, whilst of those who have died since the last visit there were 2 cases of this complication at the time of death, one of them being a male patient, whose death was due to septicæmia caused by bed sores from which he was suffering when admitted.

The deaths were all due to natural causes, general paralysis accounting for 15·7 per cent., senile decay for 13·7 per cent., and phthisis for 5·9 per cent. Post-mortem examinations were made in 74·5 per cent. of all those who died.

No inquests have been held.

Six cases of dysentery and 1 of diarrhoea were the only instances of zymotic disease recorded during the period; whilst there has been no serious casualty among the patients.

Seclusion has been employed in 36 cases on 111 occasions for a total of 528 hours, but there is no record of the use of any mechanical restraint.

The maintenance charges per head per week are 8s. 9d. for home and 14s. for out-county patients.

The dinner to-day consisted of scouse with bread and milk as a beverage. No patient complained to us on the subject of the dietary.

From the annual returns made to our Board, we observe that as many as 37 per cent. of those who are able to walk are confined to the wards and airing courts; the proportion of patients usefully employed is only 51·7 per cent., this figure, we think, should be capable of increase.

A strong staff of attendants and nurses is maintained, averaging 1 to every 9·4 patients.

The service in this Asylum appears to be attractive, as many as 59·3 per cent. of the men and 33·8 per cent. of the women having been in it for more than five years. No one has been dismissed or allowed to resign to escape dismissal for misconduct.

In the absence of Dr. Grills on his holiday we received every assistance from Dr. Howard, the Senior Assistant Medical Officer.

The number of the case books is being considerably reduced by the introduction of the loose-leaf system, the notes being carefully recorded.

We are glad to be able to report that a small bacteriological laboratory has recently been established.

### CHESHIRE ASYLUMS.—2. PARKSIDE.

12 July 1911.

SINCE this Asylum was last visited by members of our Board in May 1910, the following changes have occurred among the patients :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admissions - - - - -	134	178	312
Discharges or removals - - - - -	48	59	107
Recoveries - - - - -	28	43	71
Deaths - - - - -	42	73	115

There are now on the statutory books the names of 564 men and 604 women, making a total of 1,168 patients, all of whom, with the exception of 4 women out on trial, were in residence and seen by us in the course of our visit to-day. There are 64 patients classed as private, and 33 out-county patients, 19 of whom are received under contract from the Lancashire Asylums Board.

The Asylum is now full on the female side and overcrowded by 34 men on the male side.

The East and West Villas are now in occupation. The West Villa, which was opened for the use of patients in October of last year, provides



excellent accommodation for 44 male patients, while the East Villa, opened some 3 weeks back, was to-day occupied by 27 women of the quiet chronic class. Good progress is being made with the villa for private patients, which should be ready for occupation in the early part of next year. At the present time what remains to be done consists of inside work and furnishing. When completed it will afford comfortable quarters for about 80 patients, there being room for a few more patients on the ladies' than on the gentlemen's side.

A number of minor improvements have been carried out during the period under review, thereby facilitating the administration of the Institution, and there was a considerable amount of whitewashing in progress to-day at the main building.

We thought that the Asylum was in very good order. The wards are bright and comfortable, the dormitories well ventilated, and the beds and bedding in proper condition.

The patients were very neat in their appearance, quiet and orderly in their behaviour, and remarkably free from any kind of complaints. They are evidently well cared for and have a liberal supply of illustrated papers, books, and other objects to amuse them. It would be well, we think, to fence in the rollers of the towels in the lavatories, especially in view of the large number of patients supposed to be suicidal, to whom the unprotected towel rollers might afford opportunities of self injury. We should also like to see a better class of toilet requisites supplied in the w.c.'s, such as are now to be found in most Asylums. The floors of the padded rooms are mainly unprovided with floor pads.

We saw an adequate dinner of tinned mutton with vegetables and bread served to the patients in the dining halls and several of the wards. The dietary appears to be varied and sufficient.

The maintenance charge per head per week is 9s. 7½*d.* for home, 14s., for out-county, and from 12s. to 2 guineas for private patients.

There has been no recorded use of mechanical restraint, but 12 patients have been secluded on 35 occasions for a total of 64½ hours.

The general health of the Institution is good, but few of the 31 female and 6 male patients whom we saw in bed being seriously ill. It is to the credit of the nursing staff that no case is suffering from bed sore, nor did this complication occur in any one of the patients who have died during the past 14 months. The proportion of epileptics now in the Asylum is 15·1 per cent. of the total in residence, whilst that of those regarded as actively suicidal is 5 per cent., this high rate being mainly due to the large number of recent admissions.

The causes of death, verified in the proportion of 91·3 per cent. of all who died by post-mortem examination, have included general paralysis 12·1 per cent, phthisis 5·2 per cent., and cancer 5·2 per cent. The very high proportion, 38·2 per cent., of deaths from renal disease (three-fourths of which was in females) is noteworthy.

Five inquests have been held. One was in the case of a female patient who committed suicide by throwing herself under a train, full details of the circumstances being reported to our Board at the time. In 2 cases death was accelerated by a fracture of the thigh accidentally sustained, and in another by burns sustained in a fit; the fifth inquest was on a patient who died from the effects of erysipelas complicating renal disease.

Since the last visit, 38 male and 10 female patients have suffered from dysentery—all the latter and nearly three-fourths of the former occurring in 1910. Two men are at present under treatment for this disorder, which in May last attacked two of the attendants who were engaged on night duty. Influenza was limited to 11 female patients who were

attacked in September last; and there have been in all 5 cases of erysipelas, 1 in February and 4 in May.

The serious casualties—which did not terminate fatally—comprise 3 cases of dislocation of the shoulder and 2 of fracture of the radius—the injuries being sustained in accidental falls or in struggles with fellow patients.

From the annual returns made to our Board we are glad to see that the percentages of patients attending the church service on Sundays and the entertainments continue to be very good, while that of those usefully employed is also up to the average.

A strong staff of attendants and nurses is maintained, averaging 1 to every 9·5 patients; the duration of service of the men is good, but the changes among the nurses are more frequent than is desirable, and considerable difficulty is experienced in securing the services of young women of a suitable type.

Three of each sex have been discharged for misconduct, only in one instance directly affecting the treatment of a patient.

The Asylum is about to lose the services of Dr. Sheldon, who for 27 years has been the Medical Superintendent and is about to resign his position on the ground of health. The Visiting Committee have passed an unanimous resolution placing on record their appreciation of Dr. Sheldon's services and their sense of the great loss which the county will sustain by his resignation. With the terms of this resolution the Commissioners in Lunacy, who have for many years highly appreciated Dr. Sheldon's administration of this Asylum, desire to be most cordially associated.

Dr. McConaghey, who has been Senior Assistant Medical Officer here for the last 10 years, has been appointed Medical Superintendent in succession to Dr. Sheldon.

The case books and other medical records are very well kept, the notes of the cases being now dealt with on the loose-leaf system.

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### CORNWALL ASYLUM, BODMIN.

8 June 1911.

IN the eight months which have passed since this Asylum was last visited by members of our Board, 120 patients have been admitted; 56 have been discharged, 47 of them on recovery; and 78 have died. There are to-day on the books the names of 961, namely, 456 males and 505 females. Forty-six are of the private class, the majority of whom are well accommodated in the Carew buildings, 2 are criminal lunatics, and 1 man is an out-county pauper from the Scilly Islands. Seven patients are absent on trial, and 40 of the men had been sent out for the day to a picnic at the seaside on a plot of land rented for the purpose by the Committee; all the rest were seen by us in the course of our visit. There are at the present time vacancies for 61 males and 78 females, and some of the wards are unoccupied.

Since the last visit some minor improvements have been carried out. The Committee have under consideration the reconstruction of the lobbies in the centre of the High Building, the condition of which is, from a sanitary point of view, objectionable; there is, however, some question whether it is structurally possible to make the improvements desired. The padded rooms on the female side have not yet been supplied with floor pads. We hope this matter will receive early attention.



Some repainting is needed in parts, but subject to this the wards and buildings are in good order, clean and well kept, and the beds properly attended to.

We gave to all the patients full opportunity of speech with us, but received very few complaints, and none worthy of mention here. With the exception of two noisy patients on the female side the conduct of all was quiet and orderly ; their dress was neat and their personal condition satisfactory.

An excellent dinner of beef and potatoes was neatly served in the female dining hall in our presence and appeared to be approved of by those who partook of it.

No use of seclusion has been recorded since the last visit ; 1 male patient has been mechanically restrained for surgical reasons on two occasions for  $16\frac{1}{2}$  hours in all.

From the returns furnished to our Board for 1910, it appears that there was during the year but a poor average attendance of 17 per cent. of the patients at the Sunday religious services in the chapel, the small size of which no doubt stands in the way of obtaining larger congregations. Thirty-five per cent. were usually taken for weekly walks beyond the estate ; but as many as 32 per cent. of those able to walk were wholly confined to the wards and airing courts. In this connection we desire to record our satisfaction with the arrangement above mentioned for giving the patients days out at the seaside. The good proportions of 79 per cent. of the men and 65 per cent. of the women were usefully employed during the year.

The general health of the Asylum at the present time is good. We saw only 13 patients in bed ; and some of them were not suffering from physical disease, and of the rest only 2 were gravely ill. The epileptics amount to 10 per cent., and those regarded as actively suicidal to 1·4 per cent. of the total number in residence.

The causes of death have included : phthisis 15 per cent., senile decay 11 per cent., and general paralysis 5 per cent. The proportion of post-mortem examinations was not quite 49 per cent. of the total deaths ; it is satisfactory to learn that in only one case did a bed sore exist.

There have been 6 inquests, the deaths being due in each instance to natural causes.

There has been no outbreak of zymotic disease ; but 1 death was attributed to influenza, which, however, from the records in the medical journal, does not appear to have been generally prevalent.

The only serious casualty is that concerning a male patient who fractured his humerus in an accidental fall on a concrete floor.

The staff of attendants and nurses is of good strength, those employed on day duty averaging at the beginning of the year 1 to 8 male patients and 1 to 9 female patients respectively, and their record of service is good. Since the last visit, 2 male attendants and 1 nurse have been dismissed for misconduct, which in the case of 1 of the attendants consisted in ill-treating a patient.

In consequence of the recent death of Mr. Martineau, the office of Third Assistant Medical Officer is at present vacant. The notes in the case books appear to be kept fairly up to date ; but we think it would be advisable to enter the details required for the medical register more frequently than appears to have been the practice. No longer interval than three months at the most should be allowed to elapse between the date of admission and the completion of such entries.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORLAND ASYLUM.

6 July 1911.

SINCE our Colleagues' visit last year the following changes have taken place among the patients in this Asylum :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admissions - - - - -	84	99	183
Discharges or removals - - - - -	50	58	108
Recoveries - - - - -	32	44	76
Deaths - - - - -	33	45	78

There are now on the statutory books the names of 849 patients, in the proportion of 433 men to 416 women. There are vacancies for 10 patients on the male and for 20 on the female side. There are 64 patients of the private class and 54 patients from out-county unions, 44 of whom are received under contract from Gateshead and 9 from South Shields.

All the patients were in residence and had the opportunity of conversing with us in the course of our visit to-day, of which many availed themselves ; but while we received many appeals for discharge, we had no complaints of any moment.

The patients were generally quiet and orderly, tidy in their dress, and presented a well-cared-for appearance.

We found the Asylum in good order, the wards being bright and comfortable and the dormitories airy and healthy. We should like to see more bound illustrated papers in use, and while the beds and bedding were generally in proper order some of the bed linen, and also the towels in the lavatories, seemed to us to require more attention.

All the matters referred to by our Colleagues in their report last year have received attention, and of alterations and improvements completed during the period under review the most important are the reconstruction of the kitchen and the adjoining offices, the provision of verandahs to No. 7 Wards on both sides, and the erection of shelters in the airing courts. Work is about to commence in connection with the provision of a new steam main to the laundry and of a new hot water supply to the main Asylum buildings ; it is intended to erect calorifiers at the power station, the water is to be heated by exhaust steam from the engines and pumped throughout the buildings.

We saw a good dinner of stewed meat, pease-pudding, with potatoes and bread, and in many cases milk as a beverage, served in the dining hall and in several of the wards. We received no complaints on the subject of the dietary.

The maintenance charge per head per week is 8s. 9d. for home, 14s. for out-county, and from 14s. to 31s. 6d. for private patients.

There has been no recorded use of mechanical restraint, but one woman has had to be secluded on one occasion for 3 hours.

Of the 54 patients we saw in bed to-day, the majority lying out on the verandahs, there were very few seriously ill, whilst some were so confined solely on account on their mental condition. The proportion of those suffering from epilepsy is 10·1 per cent. and of those recorded as actively suicidal 4·1 per cent.



The causes of death, in every case verified by post-mortem examination, have included general paralysis, 12·8 per cent.; phthisis, 9 per cent.; and senile decay, 7·7 per cent.

There have been 2 deaths from dysentery, from which disease 4 male and 3 female patients suffered during the winter months; a male attendant was also attacked. There have been no other cases of zymotic disease.

That the sick are carefully nursed is shown by the fact that in only one of those who died was a bed sore present and that none of those to-day in bed was the subject of this complication.

There have been no inquests.

The only serious casualties recorded since the last visit have been a fracture of the clavicle sustained by a male patient who was knocked down by an epileptic fellow patient and the fracture of the radius of a female patient caused by an accidental fall.

There is nothing in the annual returns made to our Board which calls for special mention here.

The staff of attendants and nurses averages 1 to every 11·4 patients, and is probably of sufficient strength in view of the mental condition of the majority of the patients. Of the attendants 35·7 per cent. and of the nurses 19 per cent. have been in the Asylum service for more than five years. No one has been dismissed or called upon to resign for misconduct.

For the purposes of the Asylums Officers' Superannuation Act, 1909, we understand that the Committee's original scheme, by which nearly all the permanent employees of the Asylum were placed in Class I., has now been, after reconsideration, adopted by the county councils.

The case books and other medical records are properly kept.

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#### NORTH WALES COUNTIES ASYLUM, DENBIGH.

15 July 1911.

SINCE this Asylum was last visited by members of our Board the Committee have had to deplore the death of their late chairman, Mr. P. P. Pennant, which took place in October last. Mr. Pennant has been associated with the Asylum for many years, having been a member of the Committee continuously for 42 years and chairman for the past 21 years, during which period he had always given close and constant attention to improving the administration of the Asylum. The Commissioners in Lunacy, to many of whom Mr. Pennant was personally known, desire to place on record their high appreciation of Mr. Pennant's services.

The year has also been marked by the resignation, owing to failing health, of Dr. Ll. F. Cox, who had for 29 years filled the post of Medical Superintendent of the Asylum. The Commissioners are glad to learn that on his retirement Dr. Cox was accorded his full pension under the Superannuation Act, 1909. In October last the Committee elected in succession to Dr. Cox, as Medical Superintendent, Dr. W. Stanley Hughes, late Assistant Medical Officer at Claybury Asylum, and he entered upon his duties in November. We are sure that Dr. Hughes will do all in his power to raise the older parts of the Asylum to the modern standard and to maintain the whole establishment in a thoroughly efficient manner.

The changes among the patients since 9th May 1910 are the following :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admissions - - - - -	137	121	258
Discharges or removals - - - - -	47	49	96
Recoveries - - - - -	33	42	75
Deaths - - - - -	45	58	103

There are now on the statutory books the names of 950 patients, in the proportion of 502 men to 448 women ; 8 were out on trial, leaving in residence to-day 942 patients. The Asylum is overcrowded by 40 on the male side, but there are vacancies on the female side for 62 women. Fifty-seven of the patients are classed as private, but there are no out-county patients.

Since the last visit among work that has been completed we may mention the installation of telephones, entrance bells, night-recording clocks, and fire alarms, with a hooter ; the completion, except as to water mains and sundry fittings, of the new farm buildings, and the addition at the laundry of a calender, a collar and shirt ironer and hand irons, both the latter being electrically heated. The old farm buildings are in process of demolition and their site is now being cleared for airing courts. It is also intended to remove the iron buildings formerly used as temporary wards, which will leave a considerable amount of land vacant, some of which it has been decided to use as airing courts and recreation grounds for the newer wards for female patients. Nothing has yet been done to break up the large general airing court, but the matter is under the careful consideration of the Committee. Plans are also under consideration for improving the water-closet accommodation in Male Ward 4, which we think should be taken in hand and completed at an early date.

We saw at our visit to-day all the patients in residence, giving them all an opportunity of speaking with us. They were quiet and orderly in behaviour, fairly neat in dress and personal appearance, especially on the female side, and we received but few complaints of any substance and none that call for special mention here.

The wards and dormitories, including those in the older part of the buildings, were well kept, but we should be glad to see something done to improve the closets of Wards 2 and 6 on the male and 1 and 2 on the female side ; in their present condition they are both insanitary and indecent. The dormitories are airy and the beds and bedding generally in order ; further attention, however, requires to be given to the linen, much of which was in holes and almost too rotten to allow of repairing ; the wiring of some of the iron bedsteads also requires overhauling.

The supply of books in the wards is rather inadequate, and it would be well to put the charge of the library in the hands of the chaplain or some other official, as is usually done in similar institutions.

The maintenance charges per head per week are 8s. 9d. for home patients, while private patients are received at rates ranging from 10s. 6d. to 21s.

The dinner to-day consisted of a good meat soup containing potatoes, followed by bread and cheese ; it was served to some 360 patients of both sexes in the dining hall and seemed to be generally appreciated.

Two patients have been mechanically restrained on 58 occasions for 1,260 hours, while 35 patients have been secluded on 94 occasions for 794 hours.



The general health is good, only 18 patients being to-day confined to bed. The proportion of epileptics to the total in residence is 11·9 per cent., and of those regarded as actively suicidal 2·6 per cent. None of those who have died since the last visit were suffering from a bedsore, nor does this complication exist in any who are at present in bed, facts which reflect credit upon the nursing staff. A great improvement has recently been made on the male side by the substitution of No. 8 Ward as an infirmary ward for No. 6, which was on the third floor and not nearly so suitable for the accommodation of the sick.

Of the total number of deaths, 10·6 per cent. were due to general paralysis and 7·7 per cent. to phthisis.

Post-mortem examinations were made in 73·8 per cent. of the total deaths.

There have been 2 inquests, death being caused in the one case by asphyxia from impaction of food in the larynx and in the other from a fracture of the skull due to the patient being pushed down in the airing court by an epileptic fellow patient. The cases were reported to our Board at the time, and the circumstances in each instance led to recommendations by the coroner's jury, in the first case that general paralytics should be kept separate from the other patients, and in the second that dangerous epileptics should have an airing court to themselves. A similar suggestion to this last was, it will be remembered, made by the Commissioners at their visit last year.

As regards zymotic disease, there has been 1 case of enteric fever on the female side. The patient had long been an inmate, and the source of her attack was not ascertained. A nurse in attendance upon her also contracted the disease, from which they both recovered.

Seven patients have been attacked by dysentery and 5 by erysipelas.

Two male patients have sustained fracture of the femur, both from accidental falls, one of them occurring in a fit. Death resulted in 1 case, but the coroner did not deem an inquest necessary. The only other serious casualties have been 2 cases of dislocation of the shoulder in a patient of each sex.

We are glad to see from the annual returns that as many as 38 per cent. of the patients go for weekly walks beyond the Asylum estate; the fair proportion of 55 per cent. are usefully employed.

The staff averages only 1 to 12·8 patients. Their length of service remains good, 70·45 of the men and 39·02 of the nurses having been more than four years in the Asylum service. No one has been discharged for misconduct.

The case books are kept up to date, but we must call attention to the very incomplete state of the register of deaths, no entries having been made for several months relating to the forms of mental disorder or the causes of death. This matter must receive immediate attention. The clinical notes generally are also extremely meagre.

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#### DERBY COUNTY ASYLUM.

3 April 1911.

THE question of further accommodation for the pauper lunatics of this county is one which it is apparent must ere long be seriously considered by the visiting Committee. It is a matter which we are assured has not escaped their notice, and in July of last year a special report dealing very fully with the existing conditions of affairs, and suggesting alternative proposals in view of the future, was prepared and laid before the Committee by Dr. Legge.

Before commencing our inspection this morning we carefully considered this report, and we have had the advantage of an interview with the chairman, Col. Gascoyne, when we fully discussed the question.

According to the return made to our Board the total sleeping accommodation in the Asylum is for 372 males and 370 females, or for 742 patients in all. There are to-day on the books of the Asylum the names of 771 inmates, viz., 395 men and 376 women, so that there is at present overcrowding on the male side to the extent of 23 and on the female side of 6. It appears, also, that there are now 40 women boarded out at Narborough and Derby Borough Asylums, and we are informed that the average annual increase in patients during the past 10 years is 20·6. These figures speak for themselves, and undoubtedly confirm the view which we have already expressed as to the necessity which has arisen or will very soon present itself for practically dealing with the matter. Three alternatives have been put forward : another block might be added to the present Asylum, an annexe might be constructed on the estate at some distance from the general building, or lastly, a new asylum might be erected in the north of the county.

Apart from the fact that the first two proposals would only give temporary relief, we most certainly should not encourage any considerable increase in the size of the existing Asylum, mainly on account of the cramped condition of the administrative departments. Such increase would in no way tend towards economy, to the efficiency of administration, or the better treatment of the patients. In our opinion, and for the reasons so well expressed by Dr. Legge in his report, we have no hesitation, as we to-day told the chairman, in advising the Committee to adopt the third alternative and boldly face the question of where they may best construct a new asylum, with a due regard to the requirements of the county and the interest and welfare of those who from mental breakdown will of necessity require care and treatment.

To return to our visitation of the Asylum, we found it well maintained, the wards were very efficiently kept, especially on the female side, and except in Male Ward 3, where there was one bed which had not received proper attention, the beds and bedding were throughout in admirable order. The patients were neat in appearance, suitably clad and without complaint, and were, even in the acute wards, quiet and free from complaint.

Since the visit in June of last year the w.c. pipes have been encased and the stiff gas brackets have been removed, but we would again suggest the desirability of fixing dwarf doors to the w.c.'s on the women's side with a view to affording some degree of privacy to the patients when using them. We also think that, with advantage, some more volumes of bound periodicals, especially picture ones, might be added to the stock for general distribution throughout the wards ; one further suggestion we would make has reference to the stores department, where we think it would be well and would add to the safety of the establishment were the oil and turpentine removed from where they are now stored and placed in a small outside shed to be erected in the adjoining yard.

Since 3rd June 1910, 187 patients have been admitted, 101 have been discharged or removed, of whom 53 had recovered, and 74 have died. There are, as already stated, 771 patients on the books, of whom 4 are criminal patients ; 1 woman is out on trial, leaving 770 in residence and seen by us. The maintenance charge per head per week is for home patients 10s. 6d. and for out-county patients, of whom there are at present none, 14s. We saw a good and sufficient dinner served in the wards consisting of home-made brawn with potatoes, pickled beetroot, and bread.



No patient has been mechanically restrained, and but 1 has been secluded on two occasions for a total of  $9\frac{3}{4}$  hours.

There has been no inquest, all the deaths having resulted from natural causes and in no unusual circumstances. It is satisfactory to find that in as high a proportion as 90 per cent. the causes of death were verified by post-mortem examination. In nearly 18 per cent. death was due to general paralysis and in over 16 per cent. to phthisis. In two instances death was occasioned by dysentery, from which disease 11 patients have suffered since the last visit. The serious casualties during the period comprise 2 fractured wrists and a fractured collar-bone arising from accidental falls, a severe scalp wound caused by the patient falling in a fit and striking his head against an earthenware w.c. pan, and a fractured rib due to a blow from another patient. The general health of the Institution is at present very good, the number to-day confined to bed being only 10 males and 8 females. These appeared to be well looked after, but no arrangements have yet been taken in hand with a view to the nursing of tuberculosis and certain other cases in the open air. We fully endorse the recommendations made in this connection by our Colleagues.

Twenty nine per cent. of the patients are usually present at the Sunday morning Church of England services, and as many as 44 per cent. at the afternoon services, and for those of the Roman Catholic faith, of whom there are 33, a monthly service is held. The very good proportion of 43 per cent. attend the weekly entertainments, but although 49 per cent. of the inmates are usually taken for daily walks outside the airing courts but within the estate and only 9 per cent. of those able to walk are confined to the wards and courts, we would again express our regret that arrangements have not been made for walking parties beyond the Asylum grounds. As many as 69 per cent. are engaged daily in some employment throughout the year, but a large proportion only assist in cleaning the wards. We should like to see many more employed on the farm and grounds and more in the laundry. An adequate staff of attendants and nurses is kept, there being 1 to every 10·16 patients, and their record of service is very good, 49 per cent. of the former and 32 per cent. of the latter having over five years' service. The various medical records are carefully noted up to date, and we are glad to find that by carrying forward the older cases into fresh books and by adopting the loose-leaf system the current case books have been reduced from nearly 50 to only 6 in number.

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#### DEVON ASYLUM.

13 June 1911.

SINCE this Asylum was visited by two of our Colleagues in March 1910, 312 patients have been admitted, 162 have been discharged or removed, 95 of them on recovery, and 155 have died. There are to-day on the books the names of 1,337, namely, 567 males and 770 females. One woman is classed as a private patient; of the others, 110 are received under contract from Devonport at a weekly charge of 16s., 1 is chargeable to Tonbridge, and 1 to Fordingbridge Union.

Five patients are absent on trial, and 52 had gone to-day for a picnic to the Warren. With these exceptions we saw all, and found them in a satisfactory condition as regards their clothing and personal tidiness. We gave to all the opportunity of speaking to us and stating any matters which they regarded as grievances; but we had no complaints worthy of mention concerning the treatment, and generally contentment prevailed.

A good deal of useful work has been done in the way of improvements and alterations during the period now under review. The work of plastering and painting the walls of the wards has been carried on; several wards and blocks have had their sanitary annexes filled with improved w.c. apparatus, and the others are undergoing this treatment and also are having their walls lined with white tiles. Quarters have been fitted up in the Centre House for the accommodation of the Senior Assistant Medical Officer, who has recently married. Part of an open corridor on the female side has been partitioned off for open-air treatment, and this and the verandah on the male side have been fitted up with heating apparatus. Six new attendants' cottages have been provided.

We would recommend to the consideration of the Committee the advisability of supplying more adequate accommodation for the staff. At present they are, to a large extent, placed in the single rooms of the various wards intended for the use of patients, who are thus deprived of the advantage which this accommodation provides for suitable cases.

The wards and buildings were in very good order throughout, and, as well as the beds, were clean and well kept.

A good dinner was served in our presence in the female dining hall of the blocks, consisting of boiled beef with potatoes and cabbage. A musical grace preceded it, in which the patients joined well, and their conduct throughout was very quiet and orderly.

Only one use of seclusion, for one hour, has been recorded since the last visit; 3 patients have been mechanically restrained on 129 occasions for 1,241 hours in all, the use of this treatment having been almost entirely confined to 1 woman for the purpose of preventing self-injury.

From the returns for 1910 we learn that 31 per cent. of the patients usually attended the morning services on Sunday in the Asylum chapel, and 44 per cent. the afternoon services. The proportion of 34 per cent. were usually present at the weekly entertainments; the numbers of which could probably be increased if the accommodation in the hall were more adequate. As many as 37 per cent. were usually taken for weekly walks beyond the estate and 48 per cent. for daily walks outside the airing courts. The numbers usefully employed were satisfactory, especially on the female side, where they amounted to 75 per cent.

At the time of our visit 14 male and 57 female patients were in bed, some of them being so confined on account of their mental condition, whilst among those physically ill none was in a serious state.

The sanatorium contained 14 inmates, 9 of them females, under treatment for dysentery or diarrhœa, which is still prevalent, especially on the female side. The 5 male cases are (with the exception of 1 in March) the only ones which have occurred since October last, whereas among the females fresh cases have occurred every month since the last visit, yielding a total for the whole period of 27 males and 67 females. One attendant on each side has also suffered from the disease.

During the present year there have been only 7 patients and 3 nurses attacked by influenza, all in February and March; but in May of last year 20 male patients and in September and November 12 female patients and 2 nurses suffered from this affection.

The causes of death, verified by post-mortem examination in 82·6 per cent. of the total deaths, have included general paralysis 9 per cent., phthisis 23·2 per cent., and senile decay 12·2 per cent. There were 14 deaths from dysentery, or 9 per cent. Bedsores were present at death in 3·2 per cent. of all who died.

There has been one inquest. It was held in the case of a female patient who died from syncope.



The non-fatal injuries involving fractures of bones amount in all to 11 cases, all but 3 being in female patients. These injuries were due to accidental falls in 9 instances; 1 man sustained fractures of two ribs in a struggle with attendants; another broke his forearm, but how the injury was received could not be determined.

An adequate staff is maintained; those employed on day duty were at the beginning of the year in the proportion of 1 to 8·2 patients on the male and 1 to 9·8 patients on the female side. Their record of service is satisfactory.

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### DORSET ASYLUM.

7 July 1911.

TO-DAY has been occupied by us in making a complete inspection of this Asylum, seeing all the patients and conversing with as many of them as showed the least inclination to speak to us. We received no complaints and had few appeals for discharge. Their personal appearance was entirely satisfactory, and there was a total absence of noise or excitement, strongly evidencing the advantage, in our opinion, of small wards nicely and brightly decorated and well filled with objects to amuse and distract the patients. The establishment was throughout in excellent order, and the beds and bedding were clean and well kept. There were some handles on the doors in the lavatory spurs, however, which we should like to see removed, and some towel rollers in the lavatories which require protection. The dormitories have been much improved by a supply of washstands with jugs and basins for morning ablutions, the lavatories being no longer used for the purpose. Since the last visit by members of our Board a new bay has been constructed in the Male East Gallery. Solaria have been completed on the male side of the main building and on the ladies' side at Herrison, and 4 additional bedrooms are now in course of construction on the same side. The airing courts and grounds presented a bright and well-kept appearance. Since 23rd April 1910, 249 patients have been admitted, 125 have been discharged or removed, of whom 90 have recovered, and 92 have died. There are to-day on the statutory books the names of 881 patients, viz., 415 males and 466 females, of whom 77 of the former and 127 of the latter are private patients. There are 42 out-county patients chargeable to Hampshire and Wiltshire. According to the returns furnished to us there are vacancies for 26 males and 15 females. The maintenance charge per head per week is for home patients 8s. 9d., for out-county 14s., and for private patients from 10s. 6d. to 42s. We saw a very good dinner of cold mutton with salad and bread served in some of the wards, which evidently gave satisfaction to the patients. There is no record of any mechanical restraint or seclusion. We gave private interviews to several of the patients, whose names are given in the patients' book.

Dr. MacDonald drew our special attention to one imbecile pauper woman who had just been confined of a child in the Asylum, of which she has been an inmate for the last 22 years. We interviewed her privately and endeavoured to ascertain the paternity of the child. She accused another patient of being its father, and related to us the incidents of their relationship, but she has already told Dr. MacDonald different stories. The chairman and vice-chairman of the Committee are, with Dr. MacDonald, to hold an exhaustive inquiry on the matter three days hence. The fair proportion of 33 and 30 per cent. of the patients usually attend the Sunday morning and afternoon Church of England services,

39 per cent. are generally present at the weekly entertainments, whilst as many as 43 per cent. walk out weekly beyond the Asylum estate, and only 2 per cent. of those able to walk are confined to the grounds and airing courts. The very good proportion of 65 per cent. are on an average daily engaged in some occupation throughout the year.

An adequate staff of attendants and nurses is maintained, there being 1 to every 8·7 patients, 58 per cent. of the former and 18 per cent. of the latter having over five years' service. There is nothing very special to report with reference to the deaths, which were all the result of natural causes, of which general paralysis accounted for 8 per cent., phthisis for 13 per cent., and senile decay for 25 per cent. In 3 instances death resulted from enteric fever, the origin of which was not ascertained. These are the only cases of zymotic disease which have appeared in the Asylum since the last visit. Post-mortem examinations verified the causes in 70 per cent. of the deaths, and it is creditable to the nursing of the sick that there were no bedsores either upon the bodies of those who died or among the patients confined to bed during our visit, who numbered only 24, or 2·7 of the whole. The only inquest held was upon a male patient who died suddenly from cerebral hæmorrhage. The serious casualties not having a fatal result were limited to 4 women, in whom fractures of bones occurred, to 3 of them from accidental falls, and in the fourth from a cause which could not be discovered.

Dr. MacDonald, who is as energetic and painstaking as ever in the discharge of his duties, is assisted by 3 Medical Colleagues, by whom the case books are properly kept. Some pathological work is being done, and plans are under consideration for the provision of a bacteriological laboratory, in which it is hoped and believed that much useful research will be made.

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#### DURHAM ASYLUM.

18 October 1911.

IN the course of our inspection of this Asylum, which we commenced yesterday morning, we have visited the main and other buildings connected with it, seen all the patients in residence, and spoken to those who addressed us or who were in the least responsive to our remarks. The wards were comfortable and well kept, the beds and bedding excellent, and the patients were free from excitement, properly clothed, and, as we gathered from our own observation and their volunteered statements, kindly and considerately treated. Apart from the question of detention we received no complaints, and they appeared to be on the best of terms with Dr. Skeen and his staff, who on their part seemed anxious to make them, under the circumstances, contented with their lot.

Since the last visit in 1910 much has been done in the way of general upkeep and decoration to improve the condition of the wards and corridors, and we observe with satisfaction that the Committee have speedily responded to the suggestion put forward by our Colleagues, in reference to the desirability of improving the condition of Wards 2 and 4 on the female side.

Suitable sanitary annexes have now been added to both these wards, and the wards have themselves been immensely improved, enlarged, and brightened by throwing into them what were formerly used as nurses' rooms and the building out of large bay windows. When these wards have been finished off in bright decorative colours, and, as we hope they



will be, rendered still more attractive by the supply of cages of birds and other objects of interest (which might also, we think, with advantage, be supplied to some of the other wards), they will compare well with the best parts of the Asylum. No. 8 Male Corridor Ward, where some windows have been opened out on the north side, has been considerably improved as to light and air, and the alteration of the windows in F. 1 for the purposes of better ventilation (which has our entire approval) is one which we hope may, so far as possible, be extended to other parts of the building. The factory inspector's recommendations as to the protection of machinery in the laundry have been adopted.

We are not surprised to hear that the working of the general bathroom on the female side is so satisfactory that it is proposed, or is, at least, under consideration, to make a similar addition to the men's quarters, and we feel sure that such would prove a great assistance in the supervision and physical examination of the patients.

There is one very important matter, however, on which we are not at one with the Committee, and that is the continued use of the temporary building for the housing of patients. Notwithstanding that there has hitherto been no accident, past experience has taught us that, in the event of fire occurring in such a structure, injury and loss of life are the almost inevitable results. We hope it is not in vain that once more we appeal to the Committee to take this question up, and to relieve themselves from a grave responsibility by replacing this building with one of a permanent character. To one other matter we would also return, and that is the importance of appointing an outside independent stocktaker for the stores, as recommended by the district auditor, and upon the lines laid down in the model rules published by our Board.

Smaller but not unimportant matters are the necessity for protecting some of the looped pipes in the w.c.'s, especially in Female Wards 2, 4, 8, 10, and 13, the provision of self-locking boxes, with lists of contents, for the knives in use in the wards, and the relabelling of some of the hot and cold water bath taps.

Since June 22nd, 1910, there have been 479 admissions, 323 patients have been discharged, of whom 183 had recovered, and 203 have died. There are now on the statutory books the names of 1,456 patients, of whom 7 are classed as private, and there are 84 out-county patients chargeable to Gateshead Borough, South Shields Borough, Patrington, South Manchester, Reeth, and Newcastle.

Sixteen patients are out on trial, leaving 1,440 in residence seen by us. According to the return furnished to us there are now vacancies for 138 patients, but from the somewhat overcrowded state in which we found some of the day rooms yesterday we cannot but think this too liberal an allowance.

The maintenance charge per head per week is for home patients, 11s. 8d.; for out-county patients, 14s.; and for private patients, from 12s. to 17s.

We yesterday saw dinner of pea soup well supplied with portions of meat and vegetables and followed by bread and cheese served to the men and women in the dining hall of the main building, and also saw the women at their tea in Winterton. The patients were evidently satisfied, and the meals to us appeared good and ample.

Ten patients have been mechanically restrained on 271 occasions for as many as  $3,319\frac{3}{4}$  hours, and 1 patient has been secluded on one occasion for  $5\frac{1}{2}$  hours.

The attendance at the Sunday Church of England services is poor and might, we think, be increased. On looking into the chapel yesterday afternoon we found that it was being very prettily decorated in view of

the Harvest Festival service to-day, a service which is annually held on the Feast of St. Luke, to whom the chapel is dedicated. A Roman Catholic service is held once a month, and there is a Nonconformist service at similar intervals.

Only 24 per cent. of the inmates are usually present at the weekly entertainments, a proportion which we should like to see higher. No patients are taken out for walks beyond the estate, a condition of affairs which we think might very well be altered in this rural district. The fair proportion of 55 per cent. of the patients are, on an average, daily engaged in some form of employment throughout the year, and although but 32 are employed in the laundry, a number which might surely be higher, we are pleased to see that as many as 215 are at work on the farm and garden.

A good staff continues to be maintained, there being an attendant or nurse to every 9·2 patients, and their duration of service is very satisfactory.

During the period under review 1 male and 6 female patients have been attacked with enteric fever, four of them fatally. These cases were sporadic in character, and no definite cause has been found for their occurrence. A female patient and 3 of the nurses have also suffered from scarlet fever, and 2 male patients from erysipelas. No one is now under treatment for any of these diseases, and the general health of the Institution is at the present time good. We found in bed 32 male and 20 female patients, many of them being cases of senility. These sick and aged people, as well as the aged and infirm who seem able to be dressed, of whom there are a large number, are evidently nursed and cared for in a satisfactory manner.

Two patients committed suicide whilst absent on trial, and there have been 3 deaths in the Asylum from casualties, a man having been suffocated in an epileptic fit, a woman having died from the effect of drinking some disinfectant fluid (thermol-cresol), and a man having died from melancholic exhaustion accelerated by a wound in the throat self-inflicted prior to admission.

Inquests were held in these cases as well as in 25 other instances. In these latter, in 3 instances because the patients had sustained falls not long before death; in 17 other instances because the patients had sustained, or were suspected to have sustained, injuries before admission; and in the remaining 5 instances, where there was no question of injury, because the deaths were sudden or more or less unexpected. The serious but non-fatal casualties comprise 11 fractures of bones, a dislocation of the shoulder, 2 cases of severe flesh wounds, and 2 severe sprained ankles. One of the fractures was a fractured pelvis, due to the patient throwing himself under a motor wagon, and of the other injuries, 8 were the result of accidental falls, 4 were caused by the violence of fellow patients, 2 were self-inflicted, while in 1 instance, in which the patient sustained a fracture of the radius, the cause was not ascertained.

This Asylum cannot, as has often before been pointed out by members of our Board, be considered as properly equipped for the treatment of the insane until suitable padded rooms have been provided in the male and female divisions both of the main building and those at Winterton. The very large if not excessive amount of mechanical restraint that has been employed as recorded above strongly emphasises the immediate need for such a provision.

The medical records are generally well kept, but in some instances particulars are lacking respecting inquests and casualties.

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## ESSEX ASYLUM, BRENTWOOD.

28 June 1911.

SINCE this Asylum was visited by our Colleagues in March 1910, Dr. Amsden—who for 41 years has been connected with the Institution, for over 26 years as Medical Superintendent—has resigned. During this long period he had worthily discharged his duties, and we hope that he will for many years enjoy his well-merited pension. Dr. Turner, who has been an Assistant Medical Officer during the whole of Dr. Amsden's tenure of office as Superintendent, has been appointed to succeed him, and his administration already shows a progressive spirit which augurs well for the future of the Asylum.

We mention with satisfaction the following matters which have been either completed or taken in hand since the last visit: the new central kitchen has been brought into use, and gas ovens introduced into the wards, whereby the meals, both of the patients and the staff, are now much better cooked and served. The patients' dietary has been improved and made more varied. A reorganisation of the laundry has been undertaken and more washing machinery and up-to-date apparatus for drying clothes installed (in this connection we may mention that the automatic guards to the calenders require further adjustment). Proper store-rooms and medicine cupboards are being provided for the wards, the improvements in ventilating the single rooms are being continued. The wards are being gradually brightened, and more pictures and musical instruments introduced into them, though much still remains to be done as regards these matters, especially on the male side. Plans for increased day and sleeping accommodation for patients and staff are now before our Board, including the conversion of the needle-room in Block D. into a general bathroom, while additional baths are being supplied to the female wards. Minor useful matters that may be mentioned are the provision of shelters in the Isolation Hospital grounds, of shelters and swings in the children's airing court, and of additional airing-court space with paths, flower beds, and seats at Block D.; the thick glass outside the bath and w.c. windows in the old building has been removed for better light and ventilation.

Other matters that urgently require attention are: (1) the provision of better accommodation for the nurses. We suggest that this should be accomplished by the erection of a detached block containing at least 35 bedrooms and other rooms, if this were done the single rooms off the wards now occupied by 30 nurses could be made available for use by patients; (2) the removal of the offensive urinals in some of the lavatories on the male side; (3) the attaching to the inside of the lid a list of the articles each knife-box should contain; (4) some of the spring mattresses fixed to the bedsteads on the male side need renewal.

Good separate accommodation is provided for the children on both sides, but the arrangements for the boys in Ward 7 on the male side are considerably marred by the fact that with the 36 juvenile patients supposed to be segregated are warded 20 adult patients, many of them of an undesirable type.

On the completion of the Colchester Asylum our Board, of course, relies on the demolition of the remaining three temporary buildings which, as has been so often pointed out, are quite unsuitable and very unsafe as regards fire.

The changes among the patients during the period under review are :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admissions - - - - -	422	488	910
Discharges or removals - - - - -	229	334	563
Recoveries - - - - -	106	134	240
Deaths - - - - -	165	140	305

There are now on the books the names of 1,903 patients, 748 of whom are men and 1,155 women. Of these, 73 men are at Harold Court, 55 women at Brunswick House, Mistley, and 64 women at the Chestnuts, Walthamstow, leaving in the Asylum itself 1,701 patients, in the proportion of 674 men to 1,027 women ; 10 patients were out on trial, but, with these exceptions, we saw all the patients in residence, giving to each one the opportunity of speaking to us, of which many availed themselves.

Speaking generally, the patients were quiet and well-behaved, tidy in their dress and personal condition, especially so on the female side, and presented a well-nourished appearance. Although there was much less turbulence than at former visits in the ward where the more troublesome and dangerous male patients are located, we think it should be possible to maintain still better order in this ward. The practice which now obtains of taking many of the patients of this ward for exercise beyond the airing courts should, together with the introduction of more objects to interest and amuse them, exercise an important influence in this direction.

The wards and dormitories generally were in good order, and the beds and bedding, with the exception already mentioned, in proper condition.

The recent Coronation Fête, at which 800 of the patients were present, was from the remarks made to us evidently much enjoyed and appreciated.

The patients as a whole were in good bodily health, 82 of them, or less than 5 per cent., were confined to bed ; a large proportion of these were recently admitted cases merely resting, few were ill, and none were suffering from bedsores.

Inquests were held in five instances, in one because the death from natural causes was sudden, in a second because of death from asphyxia due to obstruction of the wind passage after the vomiting of various rubbish the patient had swallowed, in a third because death was the result of syncope from swallowing everlasting flowers, in a fourth because the patient who, on account of violence, was obliged to sleep in a single room, was suffocated in an epileptic fit, and in the fifth because the patient, whilst on trial, committed suicide by taking hydrochloric acid.

The rest of the 305 deaths were natural and ordinary, 17 per cent. of them being due to general paralysis. There was 1 death from dysentery, of which disease there have been 8 cases, and 1 from erysipelas, the only case.

Three cases of enteric fever, of which 1 is at present under treatment, and 5 of whooping-cough complete the list of cases of an infectious or contagious character that have occurred.

The casualties of serious but non-fatal character have comprised two attempts at suicide by the same patient by cutting his throat with window glass, in each instance after he was thought to have improved



and was considered fit to be trusted, and 12 fractures of bones, 9 of which were accidental and 3 the outcome of pushes from or a fight with fellow patients.

The maintenance charge per week for home patients is 10s. 9d. and for out-county patients, of whom there are 8, 14s. Forty-four patients classed as private pay only the ordinary maintenance rate.

The Asylum has at present vacancies for 23 on the male side, but the female side is overcrowded to the extent of 16 patients.

Accommodation under contract in 13 other institutions has had to be obtained for as many as 291 men and 403 women, or a total of 699 patients.

The large number of quiet cases boarded out and placed in branch houses disadvantageously affects the returns of attendance at the Church of England services on Sunday and the weekly entertainments, as well as those of employment, and renders comparison with those prevailing in other asylums impossible.

The staff of attendants and nurses averages 1 to every 10·1 patients for day duty; 69 per cent. of the attendants and 24 per cent. of the nurses can show more than five years in the Asylum service.

Dr. Turner has the assistance of 4 Medical Colleagues; the various medical records are carefully written up to date.

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### BRUNSWICK HOUSE, MISTLEY.

2 June 1911.

WE have found this House to-day in good order generally; some of the dormitories, however, were in some disorder, spring cleaning being in progress, and one of them was being fumigated with a view to getting rid of some vermin that have made their appearance.

There are to-day 52 female patients residing here; with the exception of one woman who was in bed, they are in good health and seemed to be fairly happy and contented. We received some appeals for discharge, but no complaints of any sort. They were fairly tidy in their dress and personal appearance, and showed every evidence of being properly looked after.

Mrs. Miller, who was in charge of this branch establishment for some years, has retired on a pension, and has been succeeded by Miss Liddington.

The patient to whom our Colleagues referred was removed to the Asylum in June last, but a note in the case book seems to record her presence here in October.

The notes in the case book generally are in arrear.

Miss Liddington was out this afternoon, but we received every information from Nurse Smith, the senior of the three nurses.

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### THE CHESTNUTS.

3 June 1911.

WE have to-day visited this branch House of the Essex County Asylum and found it in good order. A new dormitory for 6 beds has been provided, an addition which was rendered possible by giving up the bedroom formerly occupied by the gardener. We might point out,

however, that although the accommodation is thus increased, the advantage is lost of having a man sleeping on the premises whose assistance might be available in case of any emergency.

The house generally was in good order, but some repairs are required to the seats of some of the downstairs w.c.'s.

The patients seemed contented and evidently well cared for. They are now 64 in number, and all of them were in residence and seen by us to-day. The general health is very good, only 1 woman being confined to bed.

The staff, which is entirely new since the last visit, comprises Miss Coote, the head attendant, a charge and two junior nurses, and a cook.

Dr. Kennedy visits daily and keeps the medical records noted up to date.

Nothing has been done to carry out the suggestion made by our Colleagues at their last visit with respect to providing the single room on the first floor with a second exit for use in case of fire.

### HAROLD COURT.

27 June 1911.

WE have to-day visited this House and seen the 73 male patients from the Essex Asylum at present residing here.

All parts of the House were in good order, but some of the sheets on the beds were in a very torn and dilapidated condition and must have immediate attention.

The patients were in good health, properly clothed, and are all of them suitable cases for residence here. Eighteen of them work on the farm, 1 in the garden, while 21 do various kinds of housework.

Alterations are in progress at the bailiff's house, the kitchen being in course of enlargement and a new scullery provided.

The staff consists of the head attendant and his wife and 4 other male attendants.

We pointed out to Dr. Turnbull, who accompanied us, some important omissions in the case books.

### GLAMORGAN ASYLUMS.

16 December 1911.

THE following changes have taken place among the patients in these Asylums during the period, not far short of two years, which has elapsed since the last visit paid by members of our Board: 695 have been admitted; 298 have been discharged or removed, of whom 187 had recovered; and 332 have died. To-day there are on the books the names of 1,697, 926 being male and 771 female. The excess in the number of males over females, which is very unusual in asylums, is the more striking in that the Swansea female patients, numbering 132, still remain here, while the men have been with one exception removed.

Thirty patients are of the private class, for whom the weekly charges vary from 10s. 6d. to 28s.; and 8 are criminal patients, of whom 4 have long been absent on conditional discharge. The weekly maintenance charge for home paupers is 10s. 2½d.



There is at the present time overcrowding on the male side to the extent of 64 beyond the number for which the bed space is estimated to be sufficient; for the females, on the other hand, there is plenty of accommodation, 65 beds being vacant.

We saw in the course of our visit yesterday all the patients whose names are on the books, except the criminals conditionally discharged and 1 man who is absent on trial. Their dress and personal condition were satisfactory, and their conduct, with few exceptions, was quiet and orderly. They were generally contented and made but few complaints. The dietary, as to which last year discontent was expressed to our Colleagues, was not the subject of fault finding on this occasion. We learn that though there has not been any increase in the quantity of the food allowance more variety has been introduced into the diet. The dinner we saw served yesterday in the hall at Parc Gwyllt consisted of a savoury pea soup with meat and vegetables in it, followed by a pudding. Boxes for the knives and forks have been provided, as recommended in the last report.

The alterations and improvements completed since the last visit include the sewage disposal works at Parc Gwyllt, improvements in the arrangements for the water supply for fire and domestic purposes, the erection of external fire escapes to the Female Ward 5 at each asylum, and additional fans and alteration for improving ventilation in several wards. The heating apparatus for Parc Gwyllt is nearly complete, and work has been begun on the hot water scheme at Angelton. Painting and decorating has been carried out in some wards, and is in progress in others. We note that some of the urinals to which objection has been previously taken are still in use on the male side, but hope that this matter will before long receive attention.

The wards and dormitories were in very good order, and the beds and bedding clean and sufficient. There was a good supply of bound illustrated papers and periodicals and other means for amusing and occupying the patients. We think that more might be done in the provision of toys for the boys in the room set apart for them at Parc Gwyllt; some of them would be quite capable of enjoying a rocking horse.

The records show that 2 men have during the period under review been mechanically restrained on 25 occasions for  $535\frac{3}{4}$  hours in all for surgical reasons, and 41 patients have been secluded on 155 occasions for a total of 631 hours.

From the statistics for 1910 we learn that as many as 30 per cent. of the patients were usually taken for weekly walks outside the estate and 47 per cent. for daily walks on the estate, while only 4 per cent. of those able to walk were wholly confined to the wards and airing courts.

The general health is good, the proportion of those confined to bed being only 3.1 per cent. of the total in residence; and of those so confined not many are seriously ill. The percentage of epileptics is 13.5 per cent. and that of those regarded as actively suicidal 1.3 per cent.

The causes of death include phthisis, 15.4 per cent.; senile decay, 10.8 per cent.; and malignant disease, 3.3 per cent. Four of those who died—or 1.2 per cent. of the total number—were suffering from bedsores at the time of death. None of those we saw in bed are so suffering.

There have been 6 inquests. One of these was in the case of a female patient who died from shock due to self-inflicted burns; another in that of a man whose death from chronic renal disease was accelerated by fracture of the thigh; and a third in a case where death was caused



by peritonitis set up by a foreign body (portion of hair pin) in the intestine; particulars of these cases were reported to our Board at the time. The deaths in the other cases were from natural causes.

Apart from dysentery, of which there have been 3 cases, and epidemic diarrhoea—22 cases—the only zymotic disease recorded during the two years was influenza, by which 67 patients and 27 members of the attendant and nursing staff have been attacked.

Eight male and 3 female patients have sustained fractures of bones, 5 of these being fractures of the thigh. Six of these injuries were caused by accidental falls, and the remainder by falls in struggles with or through being pushed down by fellow patients.

The staff of attendants and nurses is of good strength, at the beginning of the year those employed on day duty averaged 1 to every 9·5 patients. The record of service of the men is satisfactory. Since the last visit 3 of the men have been required to resign on account of misconduct not directly affecting patients.

The case books and other records continue to be well kept; and the number of volumes in current use has been considerably reduced by the adoption of the loose-leaf system.

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#### GLOUCESTER ASYLUMS.

13 December 1911.

THE last visit of Commissioners to these Asylums was paid in January 1910, so that nearly twenty-three months have passed before our coming. During this period 477 patients have been admitted; 195 have been discharged or removed, 139 of whom had recovered; and 243 have died. The result of these changes has been to leave on the books the names of 1,195—520 of the male and 675 of the female sex. Fifteen are of the private class, for whom the charge is 15s. a week; 3 are criminal lunatics, who are charged for at the same rate as the out-county paupers, two in number, namely, 14s. a week; the weekly maintenance charge for home paupers is 9s. 3d.

While on the female side there is a good margin of surplus accommodation, the male patients actually in residence are 10 in excess of the number for which the bedrooms are estimated to be sufficient.

Three of each sex are absent on trial; the rest, with the exception of 2 who are in isolation suffering from scarlet fever, we saw in the course of our inspection of the Asylums yesterday. We were satisfied with their dress and personal condition; their conduct was generally quiet and orderly, and, with few exceptions, they appeared contented with their treatment, and made but few complaints save on the subject of their detention.

Dinner was served in our presence in some of the wards, consisting of roast pork with two vegetables; it was neatly served, and appeared to be satisfactory in quality and quantity. The working patients are allowed beer, which they appreciate.

During the period under review much has been done in the way of renovation and redecoration, and the defects in this respect which were pointed out at the last visit have for the most part received attention, among which we would mention the laundry at Wotton and kitchen at Barnwood. The laundry has been further improved by the fixing of a ventilating fan in the washhouse for carrying away the steam which accumulated there. Improved fittings have been introduced in many of the w.c.'s and lavatories. The work of asphaltting in the airing courts



at Barnwood has been carried on, and several other useful improvements of a minor character have been made. The beeswax and turpentine mixture is now kept in properly capped tins away from the wards.

We found the wards and dormitories clean and properly kept and the beds and bedding for the most part in satisfactory condition. There is a good supply of bound periodicals and illustrated papers for the use of the patients.

The mechanical restraint register contains no entries for the period now under review; seclusion has been employed for 25 patients on 81 occasions for a total of 569 hours.

The statistical returns for 1910 show that at the end of the year there were no patients under constant supervision as actively suicidal; and we noticed yesterday an entire absence of cases of this class, though there were several under modified supervision as potentially suicidal. The proportion usually attending the Sunday Church of England services was 47 per cent. Services are now held every Sunday in both Asylums, the morning in one and the afternoon in the other, and alternating week by week. There was a satisfactory attendance at the weekly entertainments, averaging 56 per cent.; and the proportion of those usefully employed, 65 per cent., was also good.

The general health is good. At the time of our visit only 44 patients were in bed, or 3·7 per cent. of the total in residence, and a considerable proportion of these were aged persons. In the Barnwood Asylum we saw 4 female patients in Ward 5 who are suffering from enteric fever, one being rather seriously ill. They are being treated in single rooms, the nurses in charge having strict injunctions as to the necessary precautions to avoid contagion; but as there are as many as 71 inmates of the ward, we cannot but view with some anxiety the possibility of a spread of the disease. There seems to be no doubt that these 4 patients, as well as another inmate of the ward, whose death from epilepsy was recently reported, were infected by a fatal case of enteric which occurred in the same ward last month. There are also under treatment at the Wotton Asylum 2 male patients—27 and 12 years of age respectively—suffering from scarlet fever, probably introduced by visitors to one of them coming from an infected district. These two cases have been isolated in a house in the grounds formerly occupied by the late engineer, which is large enough to accommodate 16 inmates.

The liability to the occurrence of such infectious diseases and the inadequacy of suitable means for isolation and treatment render it, in our opinion, very important that the question of the provision of a special isolation hospital should be considered by the Committee. A site for such a building could be found on the Barnwood estate, where there is already a cottage which has been utilised for this purpose; but it would be far more satisfactory to have a suitably designed hospital adapted for such emergencies as have to be met rather unsatisfactorily under existing conditions.

The proportion of epileptics at present under care amounts to 12 per cent. of the number in residence.

The causes of death, which were verified by post-mortem examination in the satisfactory proportion of 92·6 per cent. of the total deaths, have included general paralysis, 8·2 per cent.; phthisis, 16·4 per cent.; and senile decay, 18·5 per cent. There have been 9 deaths from cancer (3·7 per cent.) and 2 from enteric fever. Bedsores existed at the time of death in 4·1 per cent.; and of those whom we found in bed yesterday no one was suffering from this complication.

Two inquests have been held, one on a male patient who died from bronchitis, accelerated by the accidental fracture of two ribs; the other,



also on a male patient, who, while suffering from general paralysis, was accidentally choked by a piece of bread. Full particulars of these cases were reported to our Board at the time of their occurrence.

In addition to the cases of enteric and scarlet fever above referred to, there have been the following instances of zymotic disease in the period under review. In 1910 2 nurses were attacked with scarlet fever, one in February, the other in August; they were removed to the fever hospital. There was a sporadic case of enteric fever in a male patient in August 1910, but no other cases of this disease until the present outbreak. There have been 3 cases of erysipelas and 3 of dysentery amongst the patients, a male attendant also being attacked by the latter disorder.

Four patients of each sex have sustained fracture of bones without fatal result. In five cases these injuries were caused by falls in epileptic fits, and in the remainder by accidental falls.

The proportion of attendants and nurses to the number of patients continues to be rather below the average in similar institutions. The record of service of the men is satisfactory.

The case books and other medical records are written up to date.

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#### HANTS ASYLUM.

16 February 1911.

WE are pleased, after our inspection of this Institution, to be in a position to report very favourably of the general condition of the wards and dormitories, as well as of the care and attention bestowed upon the patients. The Asylum is of such a character (much of it old, with many later additions as necessity has arisen for increased accommodation) that it is not possible to give the inmates such surroundings and amenities as in a modern building, and we think under the circumstances that Doctor Abbott and his staff do what is in their power for the good and welfare of those under their charge. We do think, however, that with the assistance of the Committee a considerable change might be effected in some of the wards, especially Female H.L. and Block 3, and Male Block 3 and F., with a view to brightening them and lessening their present comfortless and sombre appearance, by the addition of pictures, lighter form of decoration, and an increased supply of books and objects of interest. We feel assured that, were such a change carried out, it would in the result well repay the comparatively small cost which would be incurred. In the Idiot Block, where the imbecile children are segregated from association with the adults, a very desirable arrangement, we should like to see the addition of a rocking horse and a good but not necessarily expensive gramophone to the toys and playthings which are already supplied for their amusement and distraction. A few arm chairs, such as one might see in cottage homes, would make the wards more comfortable, and give them generally a more homely appearance, and some of the larger wards, which seemed to us rather cold, would be much benefited were it found possible to treat them with an increased number of open fires. Other matters which appeared to us in need of attention are the hard condition of the padded rooms' cushions, at present covered with old paint, the unprotected condition of the pipes in many of the sanitary spurs, and the temptation held out to suicidally-inclined patients by the latter, as well as by the handles of the w.c. chains, which should be replaced by more modern appliances. The towel rollers should also be protected.



The new sewage disposal scheme in course of being carried out at the last visit has we are glad to know been completed, and the new sewing room in connection with the work for the enlargement of the old and very inadequate kitchen, and the adaptation of the dining hall as a theatre will be commenced in a few days, the rest of the undertaking being continued in due course. The purchase and exchange of land with the London and South Western Railway has been completed, extra drying closets and new machinery have been added to the laundry, and an automatic guard fitted to the calender.

During the conversations which we had with many of the more intelligent and rational patients we received no complaints, apart from many natural applications for discharge, other than a request that the guardians of some of the parishes should have it pointed out to them how remiss they have been in visiting the patients in the Asylum coming from their districts, more noticeably Basingstoke and Ringwood. Many of the patients have few if any friends who can visit them, and we would impress on these gentlemen how great a kindness it would be were they to take, as we trust they will, more frequent advantage of the opportunities afforded them under the Act. The dormitories, beds, and bedding were in very good order, but in some of the rooms there was a great lack of hair brushes in comparison with the number of patients. Since 19th April 1910 there have been 184 admissions, 114 have been discharged or removed, 34 on recovery, and 82 have died. There are now on the statutory books the names of 1,187 patients, of whom 5 are criminals, and there are 3 out-county patients chargeable to Derby, Sheppey, and Rochford. There are 25 patients boarded out at Dorset Asylum and 25 at Fisherton House. There were 8 out on trial during our visit, leaving 1,179 in residence, all of whom were seen by us. According to the returns made to us, there are vacancies in the Asylum for 11 patients.

The maintenance charge per head per week is for home patients 8s. 9d. and for out-county patients 14s. We saw a very good dinner of meat and potato pie with bread served in the wards and hall; the meat was not as plentiful as it might have been, but the portions of pie were ample, and the dinner was a favourite one. The plates were cold, but we understand this will be remedied, as a "hot plate" will be supplied when the new kitchen arrangements have been completed. One patient has been mechanically restrained on one occasion for 838½ hours by gloves, and 11 have been secluded on 75 occasions for a total of 568 hours.

The Sunday morning and afternoon Church of England services are usually attended by 35 per cent. and 36 per cent. respectively of the patients, and a fortnightly service is provided for the Roman Catholics, of whom there are 60. At the weekly entertainments 39 per cent. of the inmates are usually present, a fair proportion, but none of them practically walk beyond the estate, this we are sorry to note, as we consider the change of going beyond the Asylum boundaries is beneficial to the patients, and we hope outside walking will be resumed; 29 per cent. walk daily within the Asylum estate and 17 per cent. are confined to the wards and airing courts, and but 44 per cent. are on an average engaged in some occupation throughout the year. The staff of attendants and nurses appears, having regard to the character of the patients, to be adequate, there being 1 to every 11·4 patients, and their length of service is good. One attendant and 1 nurse have been dismissed for misconduct, and an attendant has been discharged for striking a patient.

As respects the deaths which have occurred since the last visit, an inquest was held upon a woman whose death from heart disease was



hastened by cellulitis, occasioned by an excoriation sustained in an accidental fall. All the other deaths were from natural causes, of which general paralysis and phthisis each accounted for 10 per cent., senile decay for 5 per cent., and dysentery for 8·5 per cent. Of this last disease, the only one of zymotic character which has appeared in the Asylum, there have been altogether 19 cases, of which 7, or 36 per cent., of them ended fatally. In 65 per cent. of all the deaths, post-mortem examinations were made, and it is very creditable to the nursing of the sick that no bed sore was present among any of those who died. During our visit to the wards we saw 136 patients, or 11·5 per cent. of the whole, in bed, and of them also no one was suffering from a bed sore. The large percentage of those in bed is explained by the undue proportion of persons helpless from advanced age who are resident in this Asylum. We regretted, however, to find patients suffering from phthisis and other tubercular conditions lying in bed in associated dormitories, and we commend to Doctor Abbott a much freer use at all seasons of the year of the excellent verandahs which have recently been erected. There have only been two serious but non-fatal casualties, in the one a male patient sustained a fracture of the tibia during a struggle with an attendant, who on subsequent inquiry was exonerated from having used undue force, and in the other an accidental fall resulting in the fracture of ribs. Doctor Abbott, during whose period of office many important improvements have been effected in this Asylum, is assisted in his medical charge by 3 Colleagues, by whom the case books and other medical records are carefully kept.

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#### HEREFORD COUNTY AND CITY ASYLUM.

15 November 1911.

SINCE the visit of our Colleagues in July 1910, 115 patients have been admitted ; 68 have been discharged or removed, of whom 38 had recovered ; and 56 have died. There are to-day on the books the names of 497, namely, 221 males and 276 females. Fourteen are of the private class, and all the rest are chargeable to unions of the county and city. Twenty-three men are still boarded out in Powick Asylum. The total sleeping accommodation is estimated to be sufficient for 233 men and 313 women, so that upon this calculation there are now vacancies for 12 of the former sex and 37 of the latter. The weekly charges are for home pauper patients 9s. 7½d. and for private patients 13s. 6d. to 21s.

All the patients are in residence and have been seen by us in the course of our inspection. We gave to each the opportunity of speech with us, of which many availed themselves ; none, however, to complain of their treatment, and but few to plead for discharge. Their dress and personal condition were satisfactory, and their conduct quiet and orderly.

The wards were in good order throughout and well supplied with objects of interest, birds, pictures, &c. The beds and bedding were sufficient and clean, though the appearance of the sheets was spoiled by a good many stains caused by disinfection.

The new Isolation Hospital, the building of which had been begun when the last visit was paid, has now been completed, but is not yet furnished. We have visited it to-day and can report that the accommodation it provides is good, and that it will probably prove convenient in working. Its total cost has been 2,148l. Several minor but useful alterations and improvements have been carried out, and much in the way of repairs and renovation. The disinfector above mentioned has also been completed during the period. Plans have been forwarded to our office for alterations of the clerk's house, with the view of adapting the



ground floor as a residence for the storekeeper, and the upper floor, which is to be provided with a separate entrance, as a home for the night nurses, whose accommodation at the present time is quite inadequate. We visited the house and had the plans explained to us by Doctor Morrison.

A good dinner of mutton with two vegetables was served during our visit to 240 patients of both sexes, who spoke well of it and further showed their appreciation by the condition in which they left their plates.

Since the last visit 2 patients have been mechanically restrained on 80 occasions for  $780\frac{1}{2}$  hours in all, and 35 have been secluded on 141 occasions for a total of 835 hours.

The statistical returns furnished to our office for 1910 showed that the weekly entertainments were usually attended by 48 per cent. of the patients ; that as many as 36 per cent. on the average were taken for weekly walks beyond the estate, and 45 per cent. for daily walks on the estate outside the airing courts.

The staff of attendants and nurses is adequate, and the record of the service of the men is good, as many as 63 per cent. of them having at the beginning of the year served upwards of five years in the Asylum, and not more than 16 per cent. having been there less than 12 months.

With the exception of the deaths of 2 patients who died respectively after a fracture and a dislocation of the hip and whose deaths formed the subject of the only inquests, all the deaths were due to natural causes, ascertained in 71 per cent. by post-mortem examination. There was no death from general paralysis, but 17·8 per cent. were due to phthisis, 25 per cent. to senile decay, and 5·3 per cent. to dysentery. In 5·3 per cent. of those who died bedsores were present, but there were none on the patients whom we saw in bed during our visit, who, however, numbered only 16, or 3·4 per cent. of all the patients in residence. One of these, an idiot boy, was believed to be suffering from enteric fever.

Since the last visit there have been as many as 51 cases of dysentery, although every effort seems to be made to isolate the cases as they arise, and to keep up careful sanitary precautions, and the disinfection of clothing and bedding. With the exception of these, and of some cases of influenza and the enteric case already referred to, no zymotic disease has occurred in the Asylum.

The only serious casualty befell a woman who accidentally fractured the bones of her lower leg in a fall.

Dr. Morrison continues to discharge his duties in a kindly and efficient manner. The case books are generally well and carefully kept ; but we have found on the male side the records of a good many of the older cases somewhat in arrear and the notes less full than we could desire.

## HERTS ASYLUM.

27 October 1911.

THE changes that have occurred among the patients since our Colleagues' visit in 1910 are the following :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admissions - - - - -	141	137	278
Discharges or removals - - - - -	76	90	166
Recoveries - - - - -	45	53	98
Deaths - - - - -	47	44	91



There are to-day on the statutory books the names of 850 patients, in the proportion of 387 men to 463 women. All the patients, with the exception of 1 woman who was out on trial, were in residence and seen by us in the course of our visit to-day. Four of the patients are classed as private, and there are 49 out-county patients, 38 of whom are received under contract from the county of Middlesex and 10 from the county of Essex. The Asylum is overcrowded to the extent of 13 patients on the male and 17 patients on the female side. The Middlesex patients, who consist of 20 men and 18 women, are shortly to be withdrawn, and the Asylum will then be practically full on both sides. It is incumbent, therefore, on the Committee to consider what steps should be taken to meet the growing demands of the Herts County. The total increase of Herts patients in asylums has been during the last 10 years 365, 156 being males and 209 females, and the average annual increase 40 in equal proportions of each sex. In view of possible further extensions of the Asylum, the Committee has entered into a contract to purchase three fields of some 29 acres in extent immediately adjoining the Asylum estate, and this contract has been recently approved by the Secretary of State. The land will not, however, be available for occupation for two years.

We found the Asylum in excellent order throughout. The wards were bright and comfortable and well supplied with various objects to amuse and interest the patients, the supply of books being especially noticeable. The dormitories are fresh and airy, and the beds and bedding in very good condition.

The patients were very quiet and orderly, and, apart from detention, free from complaints. The dress and personal appearance of the female patients were most satisfactory, but the clothes, especially the shirts of some of the men, require much closer attention from the attendants. We think that the medicine bottles sent from the dispensary to the wards should be more clearly labelled.

No new work beyond general renovations to keep the Asylum up to the proper standard has been carried out during the period under review.

We saw a good dinner of roast mutton with potatoes, beans, and bread served in several of the wards. Many of the patients spoke appreciatively to us of the dietary.

The maintenance charge per head per week is 10s. 2½*d.* for home and 14s. for out-county patients. The Middlesex and Essex patients are charged for under contract, 14s. 7*d.* and 15s. 2*d.* respectively.

There has been no recorded use of seclusion or of mechanical restraint.

The general health of the Asylum is good. Sixty-four patients (29 males and 35 females) were confined to bed, but they were nearly all there either because they were aged and feeble or for mental reasons. None were suffering from illness of an acute character.

Except in 3 instances, the deaths, which in 90 per cent. were followed by post-mortem examination, were the result of natural causes. The excepted deaths were (1) that of a man who died from asphyxia and syncope, the result of milk being drawn into the bronchi after vomiting; (2) that of a man whose death from cellulitis of the face had not long been preceded by the fracture of one of his ribs; and (3) that of a woman who hung herself to the grating of a ventilator in the single room where she was sleeping. This casualty led to the suitable protection of all the ventilation gratings similarly placed and to the fixing of iron gauze guards to the windows above the shutters of the single rooms. In none of the cases was blame attached to any members of the staff.

The serious non-fatal casualties have been 6 fractures and 2 dislocations, which, except as regards one of the latter, where the cause was not ascertained, were the result of accidental falls or falls in epileptic fits.



The isolation hospital has been diverted from its purpose of affording accommodation for the immediate isolation of cases showing signs of infectious disease, and is permanently occupied by 10 quiet and harmless female patients, an arrangement our Board does not approve, but which has evidently been adopted in consequence of the present overcrowding of the Asylum.

We notice from the annual returns made to our Board that the attendance of patients at the church services on Sundays and at the weekly entertainments is good. The percentages of patients usefully employed, 67 per cent. for the men and 63 per cent. for the women, are quite satisfactory, but a large proportion of these are not engaged beyond the wards. We should like to see more women employed in the laundry.

The staff of attendants and nurses is adequate, averaging 1 to every 9·5 patients. The length of service of both attendants and nurses is below the average, only 29 per cent. and 14·8 per cent. respectively having served for over five years. Six attendants and 3 nurses have been dismissed for misconduct, not, however, in any case directly affecting the treatment of the patients.

The case books and other medical records are well kept.

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#### KENT ASYLUMS.—1. BARMING HEATH, MAIDSTONE.

11 February 1911.

IN an Asylum such as this, in parts dating from the early half of the last century, but in others, with many intermediate additions of quite recent construction, the task of efficient administration and management, so as to meet as far as possible the requirements demanded in the modern treatment and care of the insane, is by no means a simple one.

The condition in which we found this establishment during our annual inspection yesterday and to-day shows what can be done in this respect and speaks well for the zeal and interest taken by Dr. Wolseley Lewis and his staff in their work, as indeed for the assistance he has received at the hands of the Committee. Under such conditions, however, there are as might be expected some matters which in our opinion need attention.

There is no general bathroom on the female side, whilst that on the male side is quite out of date and in every way inconvenient. We are glad therefore to learn that this important item is at present under consideration, and we were to-day shown by Dr. Lewis the situation where he proposes that a bathroom for the use of both sides should be erected, should such an undertaking be approved of by the Committee and sanctioned by our Board.

There are many looped pipes, unprotected towel rollers, upright posts at the ends of the w.c. partitions, and looped handles on the w.c. doors which we should like to see dealt with in accordance with our suggestions to Dr. Lewis and those of former Visiting Commissioners, with a view to the protection, against themselves, of any suicidally inclined patients who may succeed in eluding the vigilance of those in charge. In one of the bathroom dressing rooms on the female side there are no looking-glasses. The turpentine and wax mixture used for dressing the floors is at present, in many instances, kept in the ward store-rooms in open jars instead of in tins with well-fitting covers.

Although the wards are all well kept and supplied with books and papers and are for the most part well maintained, there is just now



a considerable amount of renovation needed in some of them. Although we point out these matters we are not unmindful of the improvements carried out since the last visit, which include an effective water-softening plant, the completion of the work at the clerk and steward's department, the conversion of the old reception room into a useful dispensary, the fitting up in Female Wards 4, 5, and 7 of new padded rooms with home-made side pads, which, however, we suggest should be coated with pipe-clay, and the additional accommodation for the attendants and nurses, in the way of mess and recreation rooms, which is well in hand and will undoubtedly prove most serviceable and be greatly appreciated by the staff.

Plans too have been laid before our Board for the erection of a solarium in connection with Female Ward 5 and for alterations in Male and Female Wards 3 and 4.

The requirements of the factory inspector have been carried out, but we thought the mangle straps should be protected by bars fixed in the manner pointed out by us to Dr. Lewis.

The patients were quiet and orderly, their dress was good, that of the women being nicely varied, and although we saw all in residence and spoke to as many as were desirous, none made complaints, except on the subject of detention, which are worthy of comment.

The segregation of the children in Male 10 and Female 8 is an excellent feature; there were numbers of books and toys for their amusement and some of them receive simple lessons as well as physical drill, but we think a rocking-horse might well be added to Female 8, there is already one in Ward 10.

The beds and bedding were throughout in very good order.

The dinner in the wards yesterday consisted of cold corned beef with potatoes, pickles, and bread, it was ample and, as we can testify, good, but there was uncomfortable overcrowding at the tables, especially in Wards Female 12 and 17, which could be easily remedied by the addition of another table in each of these wards. We notice from the dietary scale that the allowance of bread at breakfast and tea is fixed at 6 and 5 ozs. for the men and women; we do not think this sufficient and should like to see it increased.

Since April 8th, 1910, there have been 333 admissions, 193 have been discharged or removed, of whom 127 had recovered, and 159 have died. There are now on the statutory books the names of 1,590 patients, of whom 8 are classed as criminal. There is 1 out-county patient chargeable to the Greenwich Union. There were 6 patients out on trial at the time of our visit, leaving actually in residence and seen by us 1,584.

According to the returns furnished to us there is to-day vacant accommodation for 131 patients. The maintenance charge per head per week is for home patients 11s. 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ d., for out-county patients 14s., and for private patients 17. 1s.

There has been no mechanical restraint, but 1 patient has been secluded on 4 occasions for a total of 22 hours.

The percentage of patients usually attending the Sunday Church of England services is still very low. Those professing the Roman Catholic faith, of whom there are 67, have a weekly service in their own chapel every Friday. The weekly entertainments are not well attended, but a fair proportion of the patients walk out beyond the estate every week, and only 17 per cent. of those able to walk are confined to the wards and airing courts. Sixty per cent. of the men and 43 per cent. of the women are daily engaged in some employment throughout the year.

A satisfactory staff of attendants and nurses is kept, there being 1 to every 10.4 patients, and their record of service is very good,



71·4 per cent. of the former and 33·1 per cent. of the latter having over five years' service. One nurse has been dismissed for striking a patient.

All but 1 of the deaths since the last visit were due to natural causes, which were ascertained in the very creditable proportion of 93 per cent. by post-mortem examination, only one bed sore being present and that upon a man who was suffering from it on his admission into the Asylum.

The exceptional death, upon which the only inquest was held, was that of a man whose death from broncho-pneumonia was accelerated by the fracture of his femur in an accidental fall. In 17 per cent. of the deaths the cause was general paralysis, in 16 per cent. phthisis, in 5·9 per cent. senile decay, and in 6·2 per cent. dysentery, of which there have been 20 cases in all; these last, with a few of influenza and one of scarlet fever, have been the only cases of zymotic disease since the last visit. Good general health appears to have prevailed throughout the year, and in our visits to the wards on this occasion, while we found 110 patients, or 6·9 per cent. of the whole, confined to bed, many were there for mental reasons only, and but few for any form of acute illness. The entire absence of bed sores and other indications assured us of the efficiency and care which are brought to bear upon the nursing of the sick. We are glad to recognise the advantages of the nursing of some of the men by female nurses, and to the many cases undergoing open-air treatment both in the solarium and also in the ward, in which the windows are kept widely open for the benefit of the phthisical patients who are very properly kept segregated in it.

Since the last visit there have been 8 casualties of a serious non-fatal character, all of them resulting in fractures of bones and caused by accidental falls.

The case books are properly kept, but their number might be reduced by the bringing forward of scattered cases into recent volumes.

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#### KENT ASYLUMS.—2. CHARTHAM.

3 February 1911.

THE patients on the books of this Asylum, there being none absent on leave or trial, were all seen by us to-day during the course of our inspection. We spoke to numbers of them, and gave to each one an opportunity of mentioning any real or imaginary grievances, but from none did we receive any complaint as to diet, treatment, or surroundings. Several did, however, complain that they were not visited by the Guardians of their districts, and especially was this the case in reference to the guardians of Milton next Sittingbourne, Sheppey, and Tenterden. We would urge upon these bodies the desirability on their part of taking advantage of the opportunities afforded them under the Statute and regularly visiting the patients with whom they are at least officially connected.

The inmates were very neatly clad and presented a tidy appearance in their warm and differently coloured clothes, they were unusually quiet and well ordered in their behaviour and were, we think, contented, and they appeared to us to be well cared for.

The wards were comfortable and well heated with open fire-places, the beds and bedding were in very good order, but many of the dormitories are much in need of being done up, the walls and ceilings being in a bad state of repair. We noticed some taps and stiff brackets in the lavatory passages which should receive attention, and caps to the pillars of the



w.c. doors which should be removed, in view of the temptation afforded by them to suicidally-inclined patients, and we think that for a similar reason the rollers of the towels in these places should be properly covered and protected. The padded rooms also should be fitted with properly adjusted floor pads, and we press on the Committee the necessity of cutting doorways from the seven-bedded dormitory in the sanatorium (where 30 helpless imbeciles are warded) through the walls of the general storeroom, so as to afford a second exit by way of the larger dormitory in the event of a fire occurring on the lower floor. This important matter has on more than one occasion been referred to by the visiting members of our Board. We were pleased to see the 30 imbeciles placed by themselves in this building, but there are others of the same class scattered throughout the Asylum for whom we would be glad if separate accommodation could be found. We paid a visit to the workshops, and would suggest that a cheap, light outdoor shed be provided, in which hair-picking could be carried on during the summer months.

The usual toilet requisites have now been provided in the sanitary spurs, and the recommendations of the Factory Inspector have been authorised and have all been carried out or very shortly will be.

Female Ward A. 2 has lately been plastered and decorated throughout, new teak floors have been laid, and the ward presents a bright and cheerful appearance. The male and female staff recreation rooms have now been completed and are in daily use, the former has been supplied with a serviceable billiard table, they are nice, bright, and attractive rooms, and are, we understand, very much appreciated.

Since April 11, 1910, there have been 215 admissions, 88 patients have been removed or discharged, of whom 62 had recovered; and 100 have died. There are to-day on the statutory books the names of 1,038 patients, viz., 490 males and 548 females, of whom 29 are classed as private in the proportion of 10 men and 19 women, and 4 are criminal patients. There are 6 out-county patients chargeable respectively to Christchurch, Fylde, St. John's, Hampstead, Barnstaple, Newcastle-under-Lyme, and Chelmsford.

According to the returns furnished to us there are now vacancies in the Asylum for 14 men and 87 women.

The maintenance charge per head per week is for home patients 11s. 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ d., for out-county 14s., and for private patients 21s.

We think that the quantity of bread under the dietary scale for breakfast, viz., 6 ozs. for the men and 5 ozs. for the women, insufficient, and should in each instance be increased.

The dinner in the wards to-day consisted of a good supply of plum pudding, it appeared to be a very popular dinner and on the whole to give satisfaction.

There is no record of any seclusion, but 1 patient has been mechanically restrained on 50 occasions for a total of 50 hours.

The Sunday morning and afternoon services in the chapel are only attended respectively by 29 per cent. and 30 per cent. of the patients, there is no separate service for the Nonconformists, but for those of the Roman Catholic faith, of whom there are 38, mass is said fortnightly.

The weekly entertainments are but poorly attended by 29 per cent. of the patients, and whilst only 12 per cent. of these walk out weekly beyond the estate, 39 per cent. of those able to walk are not usually taken beyond the wards or airing courts. Sixty-two per cent. of the inmates were on an average engaged in some employment throughout the year.

We are pleased to notice that to 9 of the patients on trial money allowances were made and that 8 of those discharged had grants from the benevolent fund.



The record of deaths shows that in 78 per cent. of these their causes were ascertained by post-mortem examination, they were in 11 per cent. general paralysis, in the large proportion of 23 per cent. phthisis, in 15 senile decay, and in 3 per cent. dysentery, of which 15 cases altogether have occurred in the Asylum, this being the only form of zymotic disease which has appeared there since the last visit. In all but two instances the deaths were due to natural causes, one of the exceptions was the result of suffocation by the impaction of food in the larynx in a male general paralytic and the other of shock incident upon a fracture of the leg sustained before admission. In these two cases and in that of an old woman who died from natural causes the only inquests were held.

It is highly creditable to the nursing of the sick that in only 2 per cent. of the patients who died were bedsores present and that none were to be found amongst the 84 patients whom we saw in bed in the wards.

This last number shows the considerable proportion of 8 per cent. of all the patients, but it does not indicate any insanitary condition, the general health having been good. Most of those in bed were either aged persons or sufferers from rheumatism, and but few were the subject of acute illness.

The female division is in most need of a properly equipped infirmary, in which the sick could be treated apart from the others, and the presence of many cases of phthisis in the open dormitories, and its large percentage amongst the causes of death indicate the great need of verandahs, where such and other suitable cases could be treated in the open air. There have been 9 serious casualties of a non-fatal character, all of these resulting in fracture or dislocation of the bones, and all the result of accident except 1, in which the cause could not be discovered, and another which is referred to below.

A strong staff of attendants and nurses is maintained, averaging 1 to every 8·9 patients, and showing a favourable record of service, only 8 per cent. having served less than a year and 38 per cent. upwards of five years. An attendant was discharged for want of care in changing a patient's underclothing, during which the arm of the latter was fractured.

Dr. FitzGerald, who evidently continues to administer the Asylum with efficiency, was temporarily absent during our visit, but we received every information and assistance from Drs. Topham, Ewing, and Baker, the Assistant Medical Officers, by whom the medical records are properly kept.

#### LANCASHIRE ASYLUMS.—1. LANCASTER.

29 March 1911.

IN the four months that have elapsed since this Asylum was last visited by members of our Board the following changes have taken place among the patients :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admissions - - - - -	106	77	183
Discharges or removals - - - - -	40	47	87
Recoveries - - - - -	40	30	70
Deaths - - - - -	64	32	96

There are now upon the books the names of 2,344 patients, in the proportion of 1,187 men to 1,157 women. Of these, 121 patients belong

to the private class, the gentlemen numbering 45 and the ladies 76. The majority of the former are separately housed in The Retreat, where there is at present vacant accommodation for about 20 more patients—the latter are warded with other patients, most of them being in Female Ward 11. There is a proposal to build an entirely new block on the Stone Row Head Estate to provide separate accommodation for 110 female private patients, and the plans are now before our Board for their consideration. The out-county patients are 4 in number, and are chargeable one each to the unions of Runcorn, Madeley, Leeds, and Carlisle respectively.

One patient is boarded out and 12 are absent on trial. The remainder of the patients, numbering 2,325, were in residence and seen by us in the course of our visit yesterday and to-day.

The Asylum is maintained in very good order throughout; the wards are bright and well kept, the dormitories clean and airy, and the beds and bedding were everywhere in proper order. Special and by no means unsuccessful effort is made to keep the older parts of the building up to the standard of the later additions, and the patients inhabiting them seem to be quite as comfortable as those in the larger wards. During the comparatively short period under review a new verandah has been erected for Wards 20, 21, and 23, while the wards themselves are being painted and decorated; new closet accommodation has been provided in F. 6 airing court, and the opening up of the Stone Row Head Estate has been commenced by the laying out of a new road, work upon which was in progress at the time of our visit. The new building for violent and dangerous patients is now roofed in, and the inside work is being proceeded with. With regard to matters referred to by our Colleagues, an automatic guard for the calender has just been obtained, but has not yet been put in position in the laundry, the ventilation of the upper dormitories of some of the wards of the annexe is receiving attention, while pads for the floors of the padded rooms are being procured. Some minor points seemed to us to require consideration—the w.c.'s in Female Ward 11, where most of the private female patients are warded, are of the most primitive and objectionable type, and might without much difficulty be altered and improved, even at the expense of some loss of accommodation. There was an entire absence of cheap toilet requisites such as are now generally supplied in asylums. We should be glad to see the urinals in the male wards of the annexe entirely abolished, while now that electric lighting is provided and is in thorough working order, all the remaining stiff gas brackets, which are unsightly and in some places dangerous, should be taken down. We noticed many passages of the annexe which stand in need of renovation.

Female Ward 10 continues to be devoted to the accommodation of the girls, who are admirably looked after there in very suitable and attractive surroundings; the arrangements for the boys, however, do not seem to us to be equally satisfactory, as though they are warded in I. Ward of the annexe and looked after by nurses, with them are warded a number of old male patients, so that many of the advantages of segregation are likely to be lost. We quite appreciate the difficulty of making separate provision for so few patients (at present there are only 13 of them), but we are quite sure that if the whole ward was set apart for patients of this class there would be no difficulty in filling it at once with imbecile boys who, in the absence of special asylum accommodation for them, have to be detained with adults in the crowded imbecile wards of the Lancashire workhouses.

We found the patients generally quiet and orderly, even in those wards where those of the most troublesome class are detained; they appeared to be for the most part contented, and though there were many



appeals for discharge we received no complaints on any other subjects. Their dress and general tidiness was quite satisfactory. Many of the patients spoke to us in grateful terms of the kindness they receive from Dr. Cassidy and from the medical and nursing staff.

The dietary appears to be good and varied, as evidenced by the dinner we saw yesterday and by the entire absence of cavil at the food.

There are vacancies at the present time for 59 patients on the male and 170 on the female side.

The maintenance charge per head per week is 9s. 4d. for home and 14s. for out-county patients. Private patients are received at rates varying from 16s. 4d. to 42s. a week.

The general health of the Institution is good. There were a few serious cases among the 230 patients whom we saw in bed, a total which includes a considerable number who are being treated for their mental disorder on verandahs, with which the Asylum is well provided.

The proportion of epileptics to the total at present in residence is 12·3 per cent., and of those regarded as actively suicidal 3·8 per cent.

Nearly one-third of the deaths (or 31·2 per cent.) were due to general paralysis, and we saw many suffering from this disease in bed in the infirmary wards, where 3 patients had slight bedsores, a complication which occurred in 4 of those who have died. The deaths from phthisis amounted to 10·4 per cent. and from senile decay to 6·2 per cent. Post-mortem examinations were made in 47 cases, or about 49 per cent. of the deaths.

There has been no inquest.

There have been 2 cases of dysentery in females, both fatal, these being the only instances of zymotic disease which have occurred since the last visit.

There have been 3 instances of fractures of bones among the patients. One man had his fibula broken whilst fighting with a fellow patient, and another, under similar circumstances, sustained a fracture of the jaw. The third case was that of a female who broke her leg in an accidental fall.

There is no recorded use of seclusion, but one man has been mechanically restrained for 2½ hours by locked gloves for surgical reasons.

In addition to the plans for the new block for private patients already referred to, plans are also before our Board for the erection of new farm buildings which it is proposed to erect in substitution for those already existing on the estate, which are in a dilapidated and very unsatisfactory condition.

Two Church of England services are held on Sunday, in addition to which a service is held for the Roman Catholics and one for the Nonconformists. The attendances at these services as a whole are not unsatisfactory.

The percentage of patients usefully employed is low, amounting only to 43 per cent. of the men and 54 per cent. of the women—an average of only 49 per cent. We may point out also that this average is a good deal below that of the other Lancashire asylums, in which it is not probable that there is very much difference as regards the characteristics of the patients detained there. We hope that every effort will be made to induce as many of the patients as possible to occupy themselves according to their capabilities in some sort of useful work.

A very strong staff of attendants and nurses is maintained, averaging 1 to every 9·5 patients. A distinct feature of this Asylum is the number of wards in which the male patients are looked after by nurses, a system which appears to work extremely well. The duration of service of

members of the nursing staff of both sexes is most satisfactory, as many as 72 per cent. of the attendants and 41 per cent. of the nurses having been in the Asylum service for more than five years.

No one has been dismissed or allowed to resign to escape dismissal for misconduct.

This Asylum continues to be excellently administered by Dr. Cassidy and his staff, among whom there have been no changes. We find the records of cases to be well and carefully kept, and note that by an extension of the loose-leaf system the number of case books in current use is being sensibly diminished.

We visited the laboratory, where Dr. Rows continues to pursue his pathological researches, which at present mainly deal with an investigation on the part played by the lymph stream in the production of lesions of the nervous system, undertaken in collaboration with Dr. Orr, of Prestwich Asylum; some instalments of this research work have been already published.

### LANCASHIRE ASYLUMS.—2. PRESTWICH.

10 March 1911.

THE following changes have occurred among the patients since this Asylum was visited by our Colleagues on the 12th of May last :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admissions - - - - -	147	209	356
Discharges or removals - - - - -	67	124	191
Recoveries - - - - -	61	102	163
Deaths - - - - -	83	86	169

There are to-day on the books the names of 1,298 men and 1,456 women, making the very large total of 2,754 patients. Of these, 43 men and 30 women are boarded out in the Rochdale Workhouse, and 4 patients are out on trial, leaving in residence 2,677 patients, in the proportion of 1,254 men to 1,423 women. At the present time, in consequence of work in connection with the rebuilding of the administrative block, it has been necessary to close one dormitory on the male side with 23 beds, and the actual number of beds in position is 1,259 on the male and 1,427 on the female side. There are consequently vacancies for only 5 men and 4 women.

We found the whole Institution in very good order; the wards are generally bright and well supplied with objects of interest and amusement for the patients; the dormitories are fresh and airy, while the beds and bedding were everywhere in proper condition. The earth-closets at the annexe are about to be improved by being converted into closets of the automatic-hopper type; one has been completed as a specimen, and we hope that no time will be lost in carrying out this very needful improvement. Redecoration has been carried out at the annexe dining halls and at various other parts of the establishment, some work of the sort being always in hand. We think that the farm-house, where 29 quiet working patients live, is very much in need of attention in this respect. A valuable addition to the laundry has been the provision of 2 new four-roller steam calenders. Work is in actual progress in connection with the rebuilding of the kitchen and stores, occasioning for the time



considerable inconvenience. It is intended to build a new infirmary on the female side to accommodate 100 female patients; the want of a proper infirmary, such as is already in existence on the male side, has long been felt, and we are very glad that steps are about to be taken to supply it. The plans of the proposed building will shortly be submitted to our Board. In May last a scheme was put forward to build 3 villa blocks to accommodate 150 private patients, and our Board was asked to recommend the Secretary of State to approve the proposal, but declined on the ground of the already excessive size of the Asylum. We understand that a deputation is shortly to interview the Secretary of State with regard to this matter.

The patients were on the whole very well behaved, and it was only in a few wards, where there are several dangerous and turbulent patients, that we met with any noisy excitement. They appeared to be on good terms with the medical and nursing staff, and apart from the question of detention we received very few complaints. Some patients at the annexe, which is a mile away from the main building, complained that they had no opportunity of seeing members of the Visiting Committee, a complaint for which we think there may be some ground, as the Committee's book contained no record of any visit paid by them to the annexe since our Colleagues' visit in May last. We hope that the Visiting Committee will bear in mind the fact that it is their legal duty to visit the patients in the annexe once in 2 months at least, just as much as it is those in the main building.

We saw good and sufficient dinners served in various parts of the Asylum on each day of our visit. That the dietary is good is abundantly evidenced by the fact that from no patient of either sex did we receive any complaint relating to the food. We wish, however, that it could be found practicable to do away with the metal cups, which may be economical, but have nothing else to recommend them.

The maintenance charge per head per week is 9s. 4d. for home patients; out-county patients, of whom there are at present 4, are charged 14s. a week; and the 29 private patients pay from 15s. to 21s. a week.

There is no recorded use of either mechanical restraint or seclusion.

The general health of the Institution is good. At the time of our visit we found 125 patients in bed (*i.e.*, about 4·7 per cent. of the total in residence), and but few of them were seriously ill. The proportion of patients suffering from epilepsy is nearly 7·5 per cent., which is considerably below the average in asylums, and of those regarded as actively suicidal 2·6 per cent.

The causes of death, which were verified in 70 per cent. of them by post-mortem examination, have included general paralysis, 29 per cent.; phthisis, 18·9 per cent.; while in 3·5 per cent. the assigned cause was senile decay. In no one of the patients did a bedsore exist at the time of death—a fact creditable to the nursing care bestowed on the cases, which, as stated, have included a considerable number of general paralytics. At our visit only 1 patient was suffering from a slight bedsore.

There has been only one inquest, which was recently held in the case of a male patient who died from general paralysis, considered to have been accelerated by an injury received before admission. The facts of this case were fully reported to our Board.

An isolated case of enteric fever in a male patient, which proved fatal within 3 weeks of his admission, is the only instance of zymotic disease recorded during the period under review.

During the same period there have been only 2 casualties involving fractures of bones. In each case the injury was one of fracture of the radius due to an accidental fall.

The attendance at the Church of England services in the chapel on Sundays remains far below the average, a remark that also applies to that of the patients of the Roman Catholic faith at the weekly service provided for them. Only 30 per cent. of the patients are usually present at the associated entertainments. A fair proportion of both sexes are usefully employed.

A strong staff of attendants and nurses is maintained, averaging 1 to every 8·7 patients; the proportion of the attendants, 1 to 6·9 patients, is exceptionally strong. Their record of service is very good, 51 per cent. of the attendants and 41 per cent. of the nurses having been in the Asylum service for more than five years. One attendant only has been discharged for misconduct, not directly affecting the treatment of the patients.

Dr. Perceval is assisted in the administration of this large Asylum by 8 Assistant Medical Officers, by whom the medical records are accurately kept. The clinical notes might with advantage in many cases be amplified.

We visited the laboratory and museum, which are under the able direction of Dr. Orr, and were much interested in the character of the work that is being carried on there. The utility of the museum has been lately enhanced by the compilation of a catalogue of its valuable contents.

### LANCASHIRE ASYLUMS.—3. RAINHILL.

15 March 1911.

THE changes that have occurred among the patients since this Asylum was last visited are the following :—

	Males.	Females.	Total
Admissions - - - - -	148	127	275
Discharges or removals - - - - -	55	64	119
Recoveries - - - - -	42	48	90
Deaths - - - - -	77	59	136

There are now on the books the names of 2,008 patients, in the proportion of 986 men to 1,022 women. According to the estimated return made to our office, the men's side is full and the women's side is overcrowded to the extent of 31 patients. In this connection we may mention that the proposal brought forward as a matter of much urgency by the Lancashire Asylums Board to take over Seaford House, Seaford, as a branch of this Asylum, and to adapt it for the accommodation of 500 or 600 chronic quiet and harmless patients belonging to the county, has now been definitely abandoned, not, however, before a very considerable sum of money had been expended in the preparation of plans and other matters connected with the project. This determination is probably a wise one in view of the expense of the administration and the temporary character of the relief to be afforded. We cannot but think that it would have been wiser if the Asylums Board had thoroughly convinced them-



selves in the first instance of the practicability of working the scheme before approaching our Board to procure the consent of the Secretary of State to its adoption.

The requirements of the county as regards further accommodation for its pauper lunatics are pressing and are abundantly evidenced by the present overflowing condition of its asylums and the lunacy wards of its workhouses. In default of the erection of another asylum in addition to the one already in course of construction, the only alternative seems to be to still further add to the existing asylums, a course which we cannot but deplore, as in our opinion they are quite large enough already.

We found this Asylum at our visit yesterday and to-day in its usual good order. All parts of it were bright and cheerful and the patients are evidently very well cared for. We were much struck by the individual and personal knowledge that Dr. Wiglesworth possesses of his very numerous patients. We received very few complaints, and scarcely one unconnected with the subject of detention. We saw an excellent dinner of mutton, parsnips, and unlimited bread served to some 300 patients of both sexes in the dining hall of the main building and also in some of the wards, which was evidently appreciated. The dietary appears to be liberal and varied.

The patients were orderly in their behaviour and tidy in their personal appearance. No fault could be found with the condition of the beds and bedding.

There are 7 patients classed as criminals and 6 patients belonging to out-county unions, who are charged for at the rate of 14s. a week.

The maintenance charge for home patients is 9s. 4d. per head per week.

There is no record of any use of mechanical restraint, but 27 patients have been secluded on 98 occasions for a total duration of 607 hours.

Since the last visit the 6 cottages for married attendants have been completed in the grounds of the annexe and occupied. They appear to be very well built, are attractive looking, and afford excellent and comfortable accommodation. The Asylum is now provided with its own telephonic system.

From the annual return made to our Board we see that the attendance at all the church services, both Church of England, Non-conformist, and Roman Catholic, continue very much below the average, as is also, though to a less extent, that at the weekly entertainments; 65 per cent. of the men and 52 per cent. of the women are usefully employed.

An adequate staff of attendants and nurses is maintained, averaging 1 to every 10·1 patients, that of the attendants being 1 to every 9·7 and of the nurses 1 to every 10·6 patients; 47 per cent. of the attendants and 19 per cent. of the nurses can show more than five years' service in the Asylum.

Seven of the attendants of all classes have been discharged for misconduct, in 6 cases affecting the care of the patients; but there was no case of rough treatment of patients.

The general health of the Asylum is very good. There were only 63 patients confined to bed at the time of our visit, and of these but few were gravely ill. In the isolation hospital there are 14 female tubercular cases, of whom 7 were in bed, being nursed in the open air. In addition we saw 6 patients who for mental reasons were lying on beds in verandahs, this open-air treatment, which has long been adopted here, yielding very satisfactory results. The practice has just been recommenced after the winter season.

The proportion of epileptics in residence is 8·5 per cent., which is considerably below the average of all county and borough asylums. On the other hand we were struck, as on other visits, with the very high proportion who are regarded as suicidal, namely, 11 per cent., as compared with a general rate of 2·3 per cent. It is fair to state that only a certain number of these are considered "actively" suicidal, but the system of caution cards to ensure supervision permits of no distinction between these and the slighter cases. Dr. Wiglesworth assured us that he frequently revises the list, but it is evident that adequate supervision is impossible when the number of such cases in a ward form the majority of its inmates. Thus, on the male side there is one ward of 46 patients, of whom 40 are on cards, and another of 41 patients with 29 so placed; and on the female side two wards of 44 and 45 patients respectively have in the former 27 and in the latter 28 who are regarded as suicidally disposed. There must be therefore some danger of a really suicidal patient being overlooked, especially if the differentiation of such a case is left to the discretion of an attendant or a nurse.

Post-mortem examinations have been made in 72 per cent. of the total deaths, the chief cause of death being general paralysis 23 per cent. and phthisis 20 per cent. No bedsores occurred in any of those who died, and not one of the patients whom we saw in bed was suffering from this complication, facts which do credit to the nursing care bestowed on them.

No inquest has been held in the period under review.

Apart from a single case of facial erysipelas, the only disease of a zymotic character which has occurred in the Asylum is dysentery, of which there have been 9 cases. At the present time one male, a relapsing case, and 4 female patients in the annexe are being treated for this disorder.

There have only been 2 serious casualties, one in a female patient who sustained a fracture of the humerus by being knocked down by a fellow patient, the other in a man who broke his toe by kicking the wall of his room.

By the appointment of Dr. Bolton as Medical Superintendent of the West Riding Asylum at Wakefield Dr. Reeve has become the Senior Assistant Medical Officer, the vacancy on the medical staff, of which the personnel otherwise remains the same, being filled by Dr. Wilkins. We find the case books and other medical records to be well and properly kept and illustrated by excellent photographs; the number of the books in current use have been reduced by the adoption of continuation volumes for chronic cases. We desire to add a word of special commendation in respect to the excellent laboratory and museum, which we visited to-day, where Dr. Watson continues to prosecute his painstaking and valuable investigation into the intimate structure of the brain in insanity.

From the above report it will be seen that we consider that the condition in which we found this Asylum reflects great credit upon Dr. Wiglesworth and his staff.

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#### LANCASHIRE ASYLUMS.—4. WHITTINGHAM.

31 March 1911.

THE condition in which we found this Institution at our visit yesterday and to-day is most satisfactory, and shows that there is no abatement in the zeal and energy with which its administration is conducted on the part of Dr. Gemmel and his staff.



It is hoped that it will very shortly be possible to make a commencement of the building of the new block to accommodate 700 more patients, the plans for which have been the subject of much discussion with our Board with a view to minimising the cost so far as may be compatible with efficiency. When this work is completed this Asylum will be one of the largest of those under the jurisdiction of the Lancashire Asylums Board with an insane population of more than 2,700.

The changes since our Colleagues' visit in May last among the patients are the following :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admissions - - - - -	104	107	211
Discharges or removals - - - - -	46	66	112
Recoveries - - - - -	27	37	64
Deaths - - - - -	50	45	95
On the books to-day - - - - -	1,065	1,025	2,090

The Asylum to-day has only vacancies for 15 upon the male and 5 upon the female side.

All the patients were in residence and seen by us in the course of our visit. They were for the most part quiet and orderly ; though many of them made appeals to us for discharge, we received no complaints that were not obviously the outcome of delusions. The dress and personal appearance of the female patients left nothing to be desired, but that of the men did not seem to be maintained at nearly so high a standard, and many of the shirts were so much shrunk as to be both untidy and uncomfortable to the wearers.

The condition of the wards and dormitories was good, and the beds and bedding were scrupulously clean. We noticed, however, as upon previous occasions, a considerable number of small tears in the sheets, which would seem to indicate a fault in the laundry machinery. When we visited the laundry we were told that several of the washing machines have been for a very long time in use and that it is proposed to replace them by new ones of an improved type. The belting of the shirt and collar ironer seemed to us to be insufficiently protected. Some other minor points also require attention. We think it would add considerably to the comfort of the patients, especially those of the better class, if separate towels could be provided for their use ; at present only long towels on rollers are in general use ; the same remark applies to the absence of any inexpensive toilet requisites such as are now generally to be found in institutions of this character. The cloth of the settees in the passages of Male Wards 3 and 4 is very much worn and requires renewal, while the passages themselves are in need of redecoration ; we think also that the airing courts of Male Wards 2 and 3 should be relayed at the earliest opportunity.

The dinners yesterday consisted of barley soup, bread, and jam tart, with tea or milk as a beverage. We received no complaints on the subject of the dietary, but we noticed that a good many of the patients did not partake of their soup, and consequently did not make a very substantial meal.

The majority of the patients seemed to be as happy and contented as is possible in the circumstances under which they are living, and are evidently treated with kindness and consideration by the medical and nursing staff.

Various minor alterations and improvements have been carried out during the period under review, but there are none that call for special mention here.

The maintenance charge per head per week is 9s. 4d. for home patients ; out-county patients are received at 14s., and private patients at rates from 10s. to 21s. ; there are, however, but very few patients belonging to either of these classes.

We noticed one woman classed as a criminal who has been for some time an inmate of this Asylum whose mental condition is now so much improved that it cannot be right that she should continue to be detained in an institution for the insane.

The general health of the patients is good ; although amongst the 113 patients whom we saw confined to bed there are many who are seriously ill from chronic disease.

The proportion of epileptics now in residence is only 9 per cent., and of those under supervision for suicidal tendency 5·1 per cent., or twice as high as the general average of asylums.

The causes of death have included general paralysis 22·1 per cent., phthisis 16·8 per cent., and senile decay 6·3 per cent. In no case was a bed sore present at death, and none of those in bed at the time of our visit were suffering from this complication. The proportion of cases in which post-mortem examinations were made was 64·2 per cent.

Two inquests have been held, the verdict in each case being one of death from natural causes.

There have been 5 cases of dysentery, of which 3 ended fatally, all but one occurring in the past two months. There has been no other zymotic disease.

The only serious casualty recorded is that of a male patient who has twice dislocated his shoulder.

One patient has been secluded on one occasion for 2 hours, and 2 patients have been mechanically restrained on 480 occasions for a total duration of 5,918 hours ; on all these occasions the certificate has been signed by the Medical Superintendent.

The attendance at the church services on Sundays and also at the weekly entertainments remains low. The numbers usefully employed are also below the average, being 58 per cent. on the male and 51 upon the female side.

The staff of attendants and nurses is a strong one, averaging 1 to every 8·5 patients ; their record of service is good, 62 per cent. of the attendants and 34 per cent. of the nurses being able to show more than five years' service in the Asylum. One of each sex has been discharged for misconduct, the nurse for losing her temper and shaking a patient.

The case books, of which there are a great number in daily use, are well and carefully kept, the later volumes being illustrated by excellent photographs. A considerable reduction in their number might be usefully effected either by the introduction of the loose-leaf system or by the further collation of chronic cases in separate volumes.

Dr. Gemmel is assisted in his able administration of this Asylum by 6 Medical Colleagues.

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## LANCASHIRE ASYLUMS.—5. WINWICK.

17 March 1911.

WE have yesterday and to-day paid our annual visit of inspection to this Asylum, and are able to report that we found it in very good order.

The wards throughout are bright and attractive, the dormitories airy and well kept, and the beds and bedding excellent; from the condition of the latter it is clear that the laundry work is very well done and that much care is given to turning every article out at a high standard.

The patients, many of whom are of a rough and turbulent type, were at the time of our visit with but few exceptions quiet and orderly; they were tidy in their personal appearance and remarkably free from complaints, most of those that we received relating to the subject of detention, and there were none that call for special mention here. The practice still prevails, though not to so large an extent as was the case at our Colleagues' visit last year, of treating the more excitable patients by prolonged periods of confinement in bed. We hope that the remedial effects of this treatment will be more frequently tested by allowing patients undergoing it more opportunities of getting up. With the exception of these patients, everything appears to be done to make the lives of those detained in the Asylum as tolerable as they can be under the circumstances. There is no dearth of books, papers, games, and other objects calculated to interest and amuse them.

A distinct feature of this Asylum is the excellent accommodation provided at Winwick Hall for 124 imbecile boys, who are there admirably looked after by a staff of 20 nurses.

We should be glad to see some similar accommodation provided for girls, as we know how much it is required in the county. The few girls at present in this Asylum are very well cared for in Female Ward 3, where they occupy a small room at the end of the ward. In Male Ward 6 we noticed some 20 older boys, who have for the most part become too old to be looked after by nurses at Winwick Hall, warded with over 100 adult patients, with the result, we fear, that they must very speedily lose any improvement they may have made at Winwick Hall. Some sort of intermediate accommodation for these lads appears to be a desideratum, where, until at any rate they are quite grown up, they could be looked after and instructed by men.

We saw a very effective system at work for extracting steam from the laundry, the apparatus for which has been recently installed. The road round the estate for walking parties has now been completed, and at the present time is used by 354 male patients twice a week; it has not been as yet used by the women, as it is still somewhat rough, but it is expected to be available for them very shortly, by this means the very large percentage of patients given in the returns made to our offices at the beginning of the year as being able to walk but confined to the wards and airing courts will we are glad to recognise, be very much reduced.

At the present time work is in progress for the erection of a lodge and six attendants' cottages.

It is intended to extend the nurses' home, and the plans for this object are already before the Board. This step is rendered necessary by the fact that the house originally intended for the steward, but which is now occupied by about 20 nurses, is to be given up for the use of the Senior Assistant Medical Officer. In the single rooms on the male side the ventilation has been improved by inserting strong wire gauze panels in the shutters; those on the female side will shortly be treated in the same way.

The following changes have taken place among the patients since the last visit in October 1910 :—

—————	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admissions - - - - -	53	75	128
Discharges or removals - - - - -	16	39	55
Recoveries - - - - -	11	35	46
Deaths - - - - -	23	52	75

There are now on the books the names of 949 men and 1,206 women, making a total of 2,155 patients, all of whom we found in residence.

The Asylum is overcrowded to the extent of 17 patients on the male and 6 on the female side.

There are 6 patients classed as private who pay from 14s. to 15s. 6d. a week and 4 out-county patients who are charged at the rate of 14s. a week.

The maintenance charge per head per week for home patients is 9s. 4d.

No use of mechanical restraint is recorded, but 60 patients have been secluded on 118 occasions for a total duration of 3,362 $\frac{1}{4}$  hours ; in this connection we must again point out that the padded rooms are still unprovided with floor pads.

The dietary table appears to be good and sufficiently varied, as is evidenced by the fact that we received no complaints on the subject of the food. The dinner yesterday consisted of meat pie with potatoes and leeks and an unstinted supply of bread.

The general health of the Institution is good, for although the proportion of patients at present confined to bed amounts to 11 per cent. of those in residence, a certain number of these are, as already stated, not suffering from physical disorders, while of those so suffering but few are seriously ill.

The Asylum contains a relatively high proportion of epileptics, namely, 18·3 per cent., to which the Winwick Hall children contribute considerably, no less than 40 per cent. of them being so afflicted. The patients who are regarded as suicidal and requiring special supervision number 61 males and 95 females, or a ratio of 7·4 per cent. of the total in residence, which is more than three times the average rate of the actively suicidal in all asylums. Dr. Simpson informs us that he subjects the list of such cases to frequent revision, but does not consider that any advantage would accrue from adopting the system which obtains in many asylums of discriminating between the actively suicidal and those in whom the tendency is less pronounced.

The causes of death (verified by post-mortem examination in the somewhat low proportion of 57 per cent.) included general paralysis 9·3 per cent., phthisis 17·3 per cent., pneumonia and bronchitis 24 per cent.

In the milder season it is the practice to utilise the verandahs off the infirmary wards and a shelter in the open-air treatment of the tuberculous.

That the sick receive good nursing care is evidenced by the fact that in none of the patients who died was a bed sore present and none of those who are at present confined to bed are suffering from this complication.

No inquest has been held in the case of any patient since our Colleagues' visit, and an isolated case of scarlet fever is the only zymotic affection



which has appeared. It is satisfactory to record that during the past 12 months no patient has been attacked by dysentery.

Fractures of bones are reported in the cases of 3 male and 2 female patients ; in two of these the injuries were due to epileptic fits, in two to accidental falls, and in one case, that of a male patient, a rib was broken during a struggle with attendants.

No other serious casualties have occurred during the past five months.

From the annual returns made to our Board we see that the attendances at the Sunday services of all denominations are below the average, as is also that at the weekly entertainments, where only 48 per cent., as compared with the average of 61 per cent., are usefully employed, a fact which is no doubt to some extent due to the troublesome type of patient to be found here, especially on the male side.

A strong staff of attendants and nurses is maintained, averaging 1 to every 7·5 male and 1 to every 10·8 female patients. Their duration of service still remains low. Two attendants have been discharged for misconduct, but not for any rough treatment of patients.

The medical records are properly kept. For the past three years the "loose-leaved" system of case book has been adopted, and were the chronic cases collated and continued in additional volumes the number of books in current use would be materially and advantageously reduced. The notes are illustrated by photographs.

We think that the administration of this Asylum reflects much credit on Dr. Simpson and his Colleagues.

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#### LEICESTERSHIRE AND RUTLAND ASYLUM.

23 May 1911.

SINCE this Asylum was visited by our Colleagues in February 1910, 183 patients have been admitted ; 62 have been discharged, of whom 48 had recovered ; and 74 have died. These changes leave on the books to-day the names of 293 male and 366 female patients, a total of 659. Of these, 33 are of the private class, who are well accommodated in the wards appropriated to the Charity which exists in connection with this Institution, the weekly sum charged for them being 15*s.* 7½*d.* The weekly maintenance rate for patients chargeable to home unions is 10*s.* 6*d.*

There are now 15 vacancies for patients on each side.

Since the last visit the new greenhouse extension has been completed. The wards and dormitories were throughout in excellent order, well ventilated, and bright with flowers and objects to interest the patients ; all were clean and well kept, and the same remark applies to the beds. There are no printed copies of the bathing rules hung in the bathrooms, and, in fact, we were informed that no bathing rules have been made. This omission should be supplied without delay. Poisonous drugs should be kept in inner locked compartments of the medicine cupboards.

The airing courts are well kept and bright with flowers. We would suggest the planting of privet hedges round them to conceal the iron fences.

The chapel is about to be furnished with an organ, tenders for which have been received.

We saw all the patients except 1 woman who was away on trial, and found them in satisfactory personal condition and their dress neat and well varied. They were, with hardly any exceptions, quiet and orderly

in their conduct and generally contented with their treatment. One male patient, however, made a charge against the second attendant in Male Ward 7 of having ill-treated M. B., a deformed patient in that ward, on the 4th of May, by throwing him on the ground and striking him with his fists. We examined both patients and others who were eye-witnesses of what occurred. The patient alleged to have been assaulted was a troublesome one, and a struggle admittedly took place between him and the attendant, which resulted in his face being bruised. The bruising was reported to Dr. Stewart, but we cannot find that he made any inquiry into the circumstances. Upon the whole we think that the attendant's conduct on the occasion is open to so much suspicion as to render it undesirable that he should continue in the service of the Asylum.

We saw a good dinner of Irish stew, with bread and cheese to follow, served to the patients in the wards; several spoke to us favourably of the meal and of the diet generally.

No use of mechanical restraint or seclusion has been recorded during the period under review.

All the deaths were due to natural causes, such as are usual in asylums, and in the large and satisfactory proportion of 94 per cent. post-mortem examinations were made, bedsores being present in 4 per cent. of all the deaths. Ten per cent. of them were the result of general paralysis, 7 per cent. of phthisis, and 10 per cent. of senile decay, and in one of the 35 cases of dysentery which have occurred since the last visit a fatal result ensued. With the exception of influenza, of which there have been a few cases, no other form of zymotic disease has appeared in the Asylum. There has been no inquest.

In four instances fractures or dislocations of bones were sustained in accidental falls, and all the patients except one, who is still under treatment, made good recoveries.

A good state of physical health has been generally maintained, and although we saw in bed to-day 35 patients, or 5·3 per cent. of the whole, with very few exceptions they were there either for mental reasons as recent admissions, or for the helplessness of old age, and not for acute illness. An aged and feeble man who had recently fractured his thigh in a fall was the only person suffering from a bedsore.

We regretted to see several phthisical and tuberculous patients under treatment in the open associated dormitories, and would strongly urge upon the Committee the advisability of providing verandahs in connection with the infirmaries for the outdoor treatment of such cases and of others in which this form of treatment has been recently found so successful elsewhere.

The patients are in charge of an adequate staff of attendants and nurses, who for day duty average 1 to every 10·2 patients, the night duty being undertaken by 4 on each side of the Asylum.

While 22 per cent. of all the staff have served upwards of five years, the considerable proportion of 39 per cent. have been engaged within the year. Three male attendants have been dismissed or allowed to resign to escape dismissal, all of them for disciplinary offences.

We have examined the case books and other medical records, and find them to be carefully kept.

In the temporary absence of Dr. Stewart, to whom the satisfactory development of the Asylum is so largely due, we have received every information and assistance from Dr. Forrester, the Senior Assistant Medical Officer.

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LINCOLNSHIRE ASYLUMS.—1. BRACEBRIDGE.

10 June 1911.

IN the 11 months that have elapsed since our Colleagues' visit in 1910 the following changes have taken place among the patients in this Asylum :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admissions - - - - -	124	111	235
Discharges or removals - - - - -	59	55	114
Recoveries - - - - -	52	42	94
Deaths - - - - -	56	45	101

We found to-day on the books and in residence the names of 911 patients, in the proportion of 442 of the male to 469 of the female sex. At the present time the Asylum is practically full on the male side and overcrowded to the extent of 16 on the female side. We were glad, therefore, to hear that the question of increasing the accommodation is under the consideration of the Committee, and a scheme will probably be brought forward to build two new blocks, the one for 60 additional male and the other for 100 additional female patients.

We found the Asylum in good order at our visit to-day. During the period under review the extension of the laundry has been completed, and various minor useful improvements have been carried out, including a good deal of painting and general redecoration.

The wards on both sides were looking bright and attractive, and they were well supplied with books, papers, birds, and various objects to interest and amuse the patients. The dormitories are airy, and the bedding is in good order. Some of the wooden bedsteads on the male side require more attention, and there was a lack of tidiness in some of the closets where the male clothing is stored.

The patients generally were quiet and orderly in their behaviour, tidy in their dress and personal appearance, and free from complaint. Some of the male patients of the more troublesome and degraded class require more care to be taken with them than appears to be shown by the attendants in matters of dress and personal tidiness.

Twelve small boys are separately warded in a separate room, but there are several other youthful patients warded with the male adults who would be better provided for in some institution where they could be segregated and receive special attention.

The dinner to-day consisted of a good meat and potato stew and bread, and seemed to be well cooked and appreciated. We would suggest to the Committee the advisability of purchasing an apparatus for frying fish, such as are now used with success in many other asylums, and have largely increased the popularity of the ordinary fish dinner. We think that more care should be taken to see that every patient is supplied with a separate glass or cup.

The maintenance charge per head per week for home patients is 10s. 2½d. ; that for private and out-county patients is 14s.

There has been no use of mechanical restraint, but 18 patients have had to be secluded on 37 occasions for a total duration of 322¼ hours.

The health of the Institution is very good, only 8 men and 7 women being confined to bed at the time of our visit.

A single case of scarlet fever has been the only instance of disease of an infectious character that has occurred, and serious casualties have

been limited to a dislocation of the shoulder and a fracture of the jaw, each occasioned by a fall in a fit, and to one fracture of a femur in a woman who was pushed down some steps by a fellow patient.

No inquest has been held, the deaths having all been due to natural causes, which were verified in only 60 per cent. by post-mortem examination. General paralysis accounted for as high a proportion as 22 per cent. of the deaths.

From the annual returns made to our Board we notice that as many as 42 per cent. of the patients walk out weekly beyond the Asylum estate, while of those able to walk as many as 31 per cent. are confined to the wards and airing courts; this latter percentage, though less than that for last year, should, we think, be capable of a still greater reduction. In this connection we may mention that the airing courts themselves are attractive and well kept, but the condition of some of the paths must render them very destructive to boots, to say nothing of the danger of having so many large loose stones about. We think that it would be advisable to have some of them, especially those in which the more turbulent patients exercise, treated with tar.

The very good proportion of 70 per cent. are usefully employed.

A strong staff of attendants and nurses is maintained, averaging 1 to every 9·5 patients; 51 per cent. of the men, a very satisfactory percentage, have been in the Asylum service for more than five years, but the changes among the nurses have been more frequent than is desirable.

No one has been dismissed or allowed to resign to escape dismissal for misconduct.

The case books and other medical records are entered up to date and generally well kept, but in the former the notes relating to the causation and treatment of injuries might with advantage be fuller.

### LINCOLNSHIRE ASYLUMS.—2. KESTIVEN (SLEAFORD).

12 June 1911.

THE changes among the patients of this Asylum since the last visit of Commissioners are the following:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admissions - - - - -	37	57	94
Discharges or removals - - - - -	14	21	35
Recoveries - - - - -	12	16	28
Deaths - - - - -	16	23	39

There were to-day on the books the names of 445 patients, all of whom were in residence, in the proportion of 206 men to 239 women. Nineteen of them are classed as private, and there are 170 out-county patients, one of whom is chargeable to a Metropolitan union; 19 men being received under contract from the Nottinghamshire Asylum, 30 women from West Ham Asylum, and 62 men and 58 women from the Soke of Peterborough.

There are vacancies for 9 men, but the female side is overcrowded to the extent of 24 patients.

We found the Asylum in very good order at our visit to-day. The wards are bright and comfortable, the dormitories clean and airy, and the beds and bedding in excellent condition.



A few matters require further attention. We are glad to notice that tar paving is being extended in the female airing court. It would be well if the borders of the airing courts were kept trimmer, and the courts themselves somewhat enlarged and divided up, so as to keep apart the turbulent, the aged and feeble, the dirty and degraded, and the convalescent patients. There being now only one airing court on each side, all classes of patients of each sex have to use the same court.

The arrangements for supplying hot water on the female side are very defective, it being impossible, so we understand, to bathe more than one ward on the same day. They should certainly be improved. Bathing regulations should also be framed and hung up in every bathroom. Dr. Ewan told us that he thought such regulations unnecessary, but we would point out that, owing to their absence, we were told to-day by the charge attendant of one ward that he bathed his patients in water at a temperature of 94 degrees ; by another at a temperature of 60 degrees ; while the chief attendant told us the temperature should be 100 degrees.

A list of the contents of each knife-box should be affixed to the inside of the lid.

The patients of both sexes were quiet and orderly in their behaviour ; neat and tidy in their dress and personal appearance, particularly on the female side, and quite free from anything like serious complaint. We have no doubt that they are most kindly and judiciously treated.

The general health is very good, only 2 men and 11 women being at the present time confined to bed.

We noticed several boys living in the ordinary wards with the adult male patients, where it is impossible for them to receive the attention they require.

With one exception the deaths were all the result of natural causes, verified in 31 instances, or 80 per cent., by post-mortem examination. The excepted death was that of a male patient who died of injuries caused by throwing himself under a motor car when out walking on the road. At the inquest that was held in the case the jury absolved both the attendants and the driver of the car from blame.

There has been no case of infectious disease or casualty of sufficient importance to mention.

There has been no recorded use of seclusion or of mechanical restraint.

The maintenance charge per head per week is 10s. 6d. for home and from 14s. to 21s. for private patients. The out-county patients are received at rates varying from 13s. 8½d. to 14s.

The dinner to-day consisted of stewed beef, potatoes, and bread, followed by rice pudding. It appeared to be well cooked and ample in quantity.

From the annual returns made to our Board we are glad to notice that the proportion of those patients who are able to walk, but are confined to the wards and airing courts, has been reduced from 38 per cent. to 25 per cent. ; we hope it may be found possible to still further reduce this proportion ; 52 per cent. are usefully employed, a fair proportion considering the very large number of aged patients in the Asylum.

An adequate staff of attendants and nurses is maintained, averaging 1 to every 10·7 patients ; only 13 per cent. of each sex have been in the Asylum service for less than a year ; 52 per cent. of the men, but only 8 per cent. of the women, can show more than five years' service.

The case books and other medical records are well and neatly kept.

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## LONDON ASYLUMS.—1. BANSTEAD.

25 April 1911.

SINCE this Asylum was last visited by members of our Board, Dr. Jones, who had for many years been connected with the Asylum and for the last 10 had been Medical Superintendent, has resigned on pension, and has been succeeded by Dr. Spark, whom we have known very favourably at the epileptic colony and who appears to be discharging his new duties with energy and ability.

As the result of our visit yesterday and to-day we are able to report that the Asylum continues to be maintained in good order. The wards, the majority of which are too large to be comfortable, are well kept and properly supplied with various objects to interest and amuse the patients; the dormitories were in a satisfactory state, while the beds and bedding were everywhere clean; the condition of a large number of the sheets and pillow cases, however, was very far from up to the mark. We quite appreciate the necessity for not throwing away articles until they are really unfit for use, but the ragged and much-worn appearance of many that we saw in position upon the beds cannot be justified by any consideration of economy.

The patients were tidy in their dress and personal appearance, quiet and orderly in their behaviour, and seemed to be generally contented with their surroundings. One man complained of rough treatment at the hands of a charge attendant under circumstances that were properly recorded and considered at the time. There had no doubt been a struggle, but there was no evidence which led us to think that greater force had been used by the attendant than was necessary.

Apart from appeals for discharge we had no other complaints of a serious character.

We think it would largely assist the efficient administration of the Asylum if some at any rate of the large wards on both sides could be to some extent broken up; this would be possible by bringing into use as day rooms portions of the large dormitories above each of these wards, making each floor self-contained. At the present time the accommodation for newly-admitted cases in small wards is quite insufficient, and the result is that patients have often to be removed from them to the larger wards long before such a change is likely to be beneficial.

We were glad to hear that the Committee are now considering a scheme for taking out the old iron windows which would only open to so small an extent as not to properly ventilate the wards and substitute in their place windows with ordinary wooden sashes; to a modified extent the same scheme might be adopted in the dormitories, which would thereby be rendered much more airy than they are at present.

The needle-room has now been enlarged to manifest advantage.

Most of the suggestions made by the Commissioners at their previous visit have received attention, but several stiff gas brackets still remain in the sanitary spurs, and the towel rollers, which are so largely in use throughout the Asylum, are entirely unprotected, and could, as recent experience has shown, without difficulty be made use of by suicidally disposed patients.

The dinner yesterday consisted of roast beef with potatoes and beans, and to-day of bacon with potatoes and cabbage with a proper supply of bread. We thought the beef unnecessarily tough and stringy, and the system by which each portion is weighed before being placed before a patient renders it impossible for the meal to be served hot.

Various minor improvements have been carried out since the last visit to facilitate administration, but there are none that call for special mention.



The changes among the patients since February 9th, 1910, are the following :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admissions - - - - -	337	320	657
Discharges or removals - - - - -	153	159	312
Recoveries - - - - -	85	106	191
Deaths - - - - -	171	169	340

There are to-day on the books the names of 2,469 patients, in the proportion of 1,082 men to 1,387 women. Four patients are out on trial, but with these exceptions we saw all the rest in the course of our visit and gave them the opportunity of conversing with us.

Fifty-nine patients are classed as private, and there are 5 patients who are chargeable to out-county unions. The Asylum is practically full, there being vacancies for only 7 men and 8 women.

The maintenance charge per head per week for home patients is 9s. 11d.

There has been no use recorded of mechanical restraint, but 4 patients have been secluded on four occasions for  $5\frac{1}{4}$  hours.

There is but little in the annual returns made to our Board that calls for special mention, but we are glad to notice the large extent to which money allowances are made to patients while out on trial, as well as to hear from some members of the Committee, whom we met on the first day of our visit, the care that they take to ensure that the patients discharged as recovered shall be real recoveries and not merely ephemeral. The numbers of patients attending the church services in the chapel on Sundays and also the weekly entertainments continue much below the average in asylums. We observe also that the large percentage of 36 patients who are able to walk are confined entirely to the wards and airing courts.

In 278 out of 340 deaths, or in 81 per cent., post-mortem examinations were made, and bedsores were present in the very small and most creditable proportion of little more than half per cent. The causes of death were, with two exceptions, natural and ordinary, and were in 18 per cent. general paralysis, in the same percentage phthisis, and in only 2·6 per cent. senile decay.

In three cases inquests were held, one of them being upon a woman who died naturally from Bright's disease, a second upon a man who, although sleeping in a dormitory under continuous observation, was yet able to commit suicide by attaching a strip torn off his sheet to the knob on a wooden partition between the beds and hang himself therefrom (these knobs have now been removed from all such partitions), and in the third upon a woman who died from the effects of a dislocation of the shoulder believed to have been sustained in an accidental fall in a single room.

There have been 14 serious but non-fatal casualties, all of them resulting in fractures or dislocation of bones, and all of them ascertained to have been due to accidental falls, except in one instance, in which the injury was sustained in a struggle with male attendants whom subsequent inquiry exonerated from blame.

The general health has been good since the last visit and there have been no cases of infectious disease. We found only 60, or 2·4 per cent., of the patients in bed, an unusually small percentage; and in relation to the nursing of the sick it is satisfactory to report that none of them were

suffering from a bed sore. We should, however, like to see considerable additions made in the form of verandahs or otherwise to the means for the open-air treatment of the sick, which is proving such a valuable addition to the therapeutic resources of asylums.

An adequate staff of attendants and nurses is maintained, averaging 1 to 11·2 patients; the percentage of nurses, 1 to 12·5, is rather below the average, but considering the type of patient is probably sufficient. Their duration of service remains entirely satisfactory. Two attendants have been discharged for misconduct, in neither case affecting the treatment of the patients.

Dr. Spark has the assistance of only 6 Medical Colleagues, but the case books are well and carefully kept. We would, however, suggest the concentration of scattered cases in fewer books and the making of a general reference index to all of them.

### LONDON ASYLUMS.—2. BEXLEY.

14 March 1911.

SINCE the visit of our Colleagues last November 120 patients have been admitted to this Asylum; 63 have been discharged or removed, of whom 28 had recovered; and 66 have died. The number on the books at noon yesterday, to which date these figures relate, was 2,223, and of these, 1,116 were males and 1,107 females. Only 2 are chargeable to out-county unions, 55 are of the private class received at charges varying from 9s. 11d., the ordinary pauper rate, to 15s. 2d. per week.

The accommodation is estimated to be sufficient for 1,122 male and 1,109 female patients, showing vacancies for only 6 men and 2 women.

We saw all the patients whose names are on the books with the exception of 4 who are absent on trial and 1 who died during our visit. Their dress and personal condition were satisfactory. Though we gave to all the opportunity of speech with us and held conversations with a large number no complaint reached us of sufficient importance to be referred to here, and general contentment prevailed. In some of the female wards, where many deluded patients are collected (we may mention especially Ward E. 2), there was a good deal of noisy talk. We should be glad if something could be done, either by dividing up the wards, or otherwise, to lessen the numbers of patients of this class associated together in large wards; we talked this matter over with Dr. Faulks.

The buildings throughout, including the villas, some of which have been recently done up, were in excellent order; and we can say the same of the airing courts. In accordance with the recommendation made at the last visit a smoke screen has been fixed at the bottom of the staircase at the North Villa. Progress has been made with the alteration of the pipes in the w.c.'s also recommended by our Colleagues as a precaution against suicidal attempts. Among works in progress we may mention extensions at the Female Hospital Villa, the erection of a verandah for J. and K. Wards, and the improvement of those of G. and H. Wards.

The wards and dormitories are bright and airy and well supplied with what is necessary in the shape of flowers, birds, pictures, books, and games to amuse and occupy the patients' minds. The beds were generally clean, but many of the sheets showed signs of wear; and here and there were mattresses which needed re-making.

We saw dinner served yesterday and to-day in the wards. On both occasions we thought the meals were good in quality and sufficient; that



of yesterday consisted of roast pork and potatoes followed by rice and jam, and that of to-day was a good thick soup with meat and potatoes in it, with baked jam pudding to follow.

No use of mechanical restraint has been recorded during the period under review ; 38 patients have been secluded on 124 occasions for a total duration of 439 hours.

The average attendance at the church services in the chapel during 1910 was low and showed a reduction on the previous year, and that of the Roman Catholics at the services provided for them was only 13 per cent. of their number. There was a good attendance at the weekly entertainments. Much individual attention is given to those able to work with the view of providing them with employment suited to their capacity, with the result that much useful work is done in the shops. On the other hand, the proportion usefully employed on the female side is rather low.

During the period under review 2 more cases of enteric fever and 7 more cases of dysentery have occurred, and both of the former and one of the latter proved fatal. In the course of our visit we saw 79 men and 111 women in bed, but nearly all of these were there for mental reasons or on account of senile feebleness or some form of chronic disease, and there was only 1 case of dysentery among them.

The 66 deaths were all the result of natural causes, which we observe with satisfaction were in every case but 2, or in 97 per cent., verified by post-mortem examination. In 25 per cent. of the deaths the cause was general paralysis.

There have been 5 more or less serious casualties. In one instance where a male patient sustained a fracture of the femur, 2 attendants were required to resign by the Committee after a searching inquiry had been held by them. The charge attendant also of the ward in which the patient was when he sustained the injury was reduced to a lower status for a period of six months. The other casualties comprise a fracture of a patella and a fracture of a clavicle occasioned by the roughness of fellow patients, and a fracture of a femur and a fracture of a radius, each caused by accidental falls.

The staff for day duty is rather weak numerically on the female side ; and the return made to us shows that at the beginning of the year the nurses numbered only 1 to every  $11\frac{1}{2}$  women patients, and we noticed that the proportion was low in some of the wards when visited by us, *e.g.*, in C. 1, where there were 66 patients, of whom 35 were epileptics and 7 regarded as actively suicidal, and only 4 nurses. The record of service is very good on the male but not quite up to the average on the female side.

In the absence on holiday of Dr. Stansfield we were conducted round the Institution by Dr. Faulks, who gave us all the information we required. He has an excellent knowledge of his patients, and is a most capable officer ; we were also favourably impressed with his Colleagues who accompanied us round the wards.

The case books and other medical records are carefully entered up to date and are admirably kept.

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### LONDON ASYLUMS.—3. CANE HILL.

2 June 1911.

THIS Asylum continues to be efficiently administered and well maintained, and throughout bears evidence of being conducted with a view to the well-being and contentment of the inmates.



The wards are comfortable and bright; papers, books, periodicals, and a variety of games are provided for the amusement and distraction of the patients, whom we found suitably clothed, tidy in person, and, except in the matter of detention, generally satisfied with their surroundings, whilst their demeanour and behaviour was in a marked degree quiet and free from excitement. The beds were properly made and the bedding clean. We were well satisfied with the general condition of the Institution and the evident care and attention bestowed on the patients. The proposed rearrangement on the male side, by the conversion of a portion of the attendants' quarters into additional sleeping accommodation for the patients, has since the last visit been carried out. The work has been apparently well done, and given space for the placing of 19 more beds. Notwithstanding this alteration, there is, according to the returns furnished to us, overcrowding on the male side to the extent of 17 and on the female side of 37. The padded room attached to D. 2 Ward on the male side has been dismantled and the pads used to convert an attendant's room into a padded room for C. 1, the male observation ward. It will undoubtedly prove a useful adjunct to the ward, but would, we think, be greatly improved, as indeed would most of the single rooms in the establishment, were better ventilation obtained by the insertion of strong small-meshed wire gauze in one of the panels of the shutters, as when these are closed the rooms must at times be somewhat close and confined.

Steam jets have been provided in the kitchen yard for sterilising the milk churns, improved means for filtering the milk have been provided at the dairy, and a large number of the doors in the Asylum have been rehung and made to open outwards, with a view to further protection against fire. The alteration and centralisation of the hot-water system is nearing completion, but there are no other improvements completed or in hand which call for special mention.

We noticed that there are still stiff gas brackets in position in many parts of the building, as well as many unprotected towel rollers in the lavatories, and in two of the female wards we observed that the mixture for polishing the floors was locked in the bookcase cupboard in open tins. We do not consider this a suitable place for storing it, and should indeed like to see tins with close-fitting covers supplied for this inflammable substance.

During our visit an unexplained fire alarm was given in one of the wards. Within two minutes a hose cart and five men were on the spot indicated, and within five minutes, on the alarm proving a false one, the cart and men had returned to the station, a promptness of action which speaks well for this important section of the Asylum management.

We yesterday saw an excellent dinner of fried fish with two vegetables and bread, followed by rice pudding, served in some of the wards, but the dinner was not as warm nor were the plates as well heated as we should have liked, to be accounted for in a measure probably by the general dislocation of the hot water arrangements.

Since the 21st June 1910 there have been 420 admissions; 245 patients have been discharged, of whom 108 have recovered; and 151 have died. There are now on the statutory books the names of 2,195, viz., 959 males and 1,236 females, of whom 55, including 5 criminal patients, are classed as private, and there are 4 out-county patients chargeable to Edmonton, Westbury, and Morpeth. Five patients are out on trial, leaving 2,190 in actual residence and seen by us. It is to be regretted that the Guardians do not in all cases, more especially those of the Poplar Union, more frequently avail themselves of the power of visitation afforded them



under the Act, a matter of comment to us on the part of some of the patients.

The maintenance charge per head per week is for home patients 9s. 11*d.*, for out-county 14s., and for private patients from 9s. 11*d.* to 16s. 11*d.* per week.

There is no record of any seclusion or mechanical restraint.

The causes of death, which were verified by post-mortem examination in the high proportion of 90·6 per cent., have included general paralysis 21·2 per cent., phthisis 10 per cent., senile decay 3·3 per cent. Only one of those who died had a bed sore, a fact reflecting credit on the nursing care of the patients. At the present time there is very little sickness, only 37 patients being confined to bed, and of those last 11 were males, and but few of these cases were seriously ill. There has been comparative freedom from zymotic disease during the past 12 months, 16 attacks of influenza and 3 of dysentery being the only cases to record amongst the patients, whilst 1 attendant of each sex has been attacked by measles.

There have been 2 inquests, both on male patients. In the one case death occurred from natural causes; in the other a verdict of suicide was returned, and the circumstance of this case were fully reported to our Board at the time of its occurrence. Three male and 5 female patients have sustained fractures of bones, without fatal result. Of these injuries, 5 were due to accidental falls and 2 to being pushed down by fellow patients. The remaining case was that of a female who sustained a fracture of the clavicle, the cause of which was not determined after careful inquiry.

The good proportion of 42 per cent. of the patients are present at the Sunday Church of England service, which service the Nonconformists also attend; and for those of the Roman Catholic faith there are services twice a month, which are well attended. The weekly entertainments are fairly well attended, 26 per cent. of the inmates usually walk out weekly beyond the Asylum estate, and but 4 per cent. of those able to walk are confined to the wards and airing courts. As many as 64 per cent. of the patients are on an average daily engaged in some occupation throughout the year.

There is an adequate staff of attendants and nurses, in the proportion of 1 to every 9·3 patients, and 76 per cent. of the former and 35 per cent. of the latter can show over five years in the Asylum service.

The books and medical records are very well kept.

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#### LONDON ASYLUMS.—4. CLAYBURY.

25 March 1911.

DURING the period from the 4th of February 1910, when the last visit of Commissioners was paid to this Asylum, to noon on the 23rd instant, the day on which we began our inspection, 528 patients have been admitted; 309 have been discharged, 227 on recovery; and 214 have died. There are to-day on the books the names of 1,032 males and 1,455 females, a total of 2,487. Of these, 133 are classed as private and 3 are chargeable to out-county unions. Fourteen are at present absent on trial, leaving in residence 2,473. By some alteration in the arrangements the accommodation for patients has been slightly increased, and is now estimated as sufficient for 2,348, which number, compared with that of the patients in residence, shows overcrowding to the extent of 125 beds, of which 31 are on the male and 94 on the female side.

The maintenance charge for patients chargeable to home unions is 9s. 11d. per week ; that for private patients varies from 9s. 11d. to 40s. per week.

In the course of our inspection yesterday and the day before we saw all the patients in residence, giving to each the opportunity of speaking with us, and granting private interviews to some, including 4 private patients, who applied for them. With several we had lengthy conversations, the subject generally being the patients' fitness for the discharge which they claimed ; but we received no complaints of roughness or ill-usage by the staff, and were satisfied that they were kindly treated. We were glad to find that arrangements are made by which all who desire to see the members of the Committee at their periodical visitations are enabled to do so, this being, in our opinion, one of the causes conducing to the general contentment which we found to prevail. We were also much struck with the quiet and good order in the wards devoted to troublesome and turbulent cases. This is no doubt to be attributed to the fact that these wards, which are themselves small, are subdivided into three rooms each, and thus an outbreak of excitement in one patient has less opportunity of infecting others than is the case where many are associated in large wards. The patients were neat and tidy in person and dress. Their health is good, and we found only 10 men and 52 women confined to bed. Among the latter were a considerable proportion of phthisical cases, and we observed that the arrangements for outdoor treatment of this disease are very limited ; it would be of advantage if another verandah for this purpose were added on each side.

Claybury Hall is being done up, and among a large number of minor improvements we may mention the construction of a Turkish bath for the use of patients, and the protection of pipes in the sanitary annexes to which attention was called by our Colleagues last year. We found the wards in excellent order and admirably kept, and the ventilation good. The beds were with one or two exceptions clean and well attended to ; but a large number of the blankets have become very thin, and some of the counterpanes, especially in Claybury Hall, are much worn ; the substitution for these of strong woven rugs would, we think, conduce to economy as well as to the greater comfort of the patients.

We saw dinner served in some of the female wards on the 23rd, consisting of mutton, roast and boiled, with potatoes. Though several expressed themselves as satisfied with the fare provided, there were some complaints, which we thought were not altogether groundless, as the meat did not look very appetising, and in the ward to which this remark applies, Female H. 3, insufficient attention had been paid to the even distribution of the portions served. The dinner of fried fish and potatoes which we saw yesterday on the male side was popular.

We think it would add to the safety of the patients if, in addition to the list of the stock which is kept in each ward, a list of the contents of every knife-box were attached on a card inside the lid.

No use of mechanical restraint or seclusion has been recorded during the period now under review.

From the statistical return for 1910 we find that the proportion of epileptics at the end of the year, 11·8 per cent., was considerably higher than at some of the other London County Asylums. We are pleased to observe that by frequent careful revision it has been found possible to keep down the number of patients under constant supervision as suicidal to a low figure, only 38, or 1·5 per cent., at the end of the year, and the same number at our visit. The proportion attending the Sunday services in the chapel during the year was low, amounting to only about



half the average attendance in institutions of this class ; full advantage is taken of the fine hall provided for entertainments. A very good proportion of the patients, as many as 72 per cent. of the men and 62 per cent. of the women, were usefully employed ; and we are glad to notice that the good number of 163 men worked on the farm and gardens and 115 women in the laundry.

Four inquests have been held ; in one instance because the patient was accidentally suffocated owing to the impaction in the larynx of a piece of meat snatched from the plate of another patient ; in another case because the death, which occurred about a fortnight after admission from acute bronchitis and albuminuria, was associated with fracture of two ribs, the origin of which, whether prior or subsequent to admission, was not definitely ascertained, although the Committee held a careful inquiry into the circumstances ; in a third instance because the patient had some time before death, which was from broncho-pneumonia, accidentally sustained a fracture of one rib ; and in the fourth because the patient died from septic bronchitis, the result of a wound in the throat self-inflicted before admission.

The rest of the 214 deaths were of an ordinary and natural character. The causes of death were in the highly satisfactory proportion of over 96 per cent. verified by post-mortem examination. In 22·5 per cent. death was due to general paralysis, in 16 per cent. to pulmonary tuberculosis, and in 11 per cent. to broncho-pneumonia. Ten deaths were from dysentery, with which disease 44 patients (23 males and 21 females) and 1 male attendant have been attacked during the period under review. We can report, however, that no one is at present suffering from this complaint. We learn with satisfaction that every patient attacked, or who is suspected to be suffering from the disease, is properly isolated.

The casualties comprise, in addition to those mentioned above, 10 cases of fractures of bones. Five of them were occasioned by accidental falls, 3 by falls in epileptic fits, while the other 2 were believed to have been caused by the patients themselves, either through self-inflicted violence or restlessness.

The staff of attendants and nurses is of good strength, numbering for day duty 1 to 9 patients on the male and 1 to 9·8 on the female side. They have also an excellent record of service, only 7 per cent. of the men and 11 per cent. of the women having at the end of 1910 served less than one year, while 68 per cent. and 31 per cent. respectively could count over five years' service. They struck us as being a competent staff. None have since the last visit been dismissed or required to resign on account of misconduct.

We visited the pathological department, and Dr. Mott explained to us the interesting and valuable work that is now being prosecuted there.

The various medical records are up to date and generally well kept ; but it would be well in future for fuller particulars of the medical and surgical treatment of the patients to be given in the case books.

Our inspection has made it evident to us that this large Asylum continues to be administered by Dr. Jones with zeal and ability.

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#### LONDON ASYLUMS.—5. COLNEY HATCH.

24 November 1911.

WE have to record with regret that Dr. Seward, who for nearly 34 years was so closely associated with the conduct and administration of this Asylum, first as Assistant Medical Officer, subsequently as Superintendent on the male side, and latterly and for over 20 years as



Superintendent of the Institution, has lately retired from that position, which he filled with so much credit to himself and to the great advantage of the service. He endeavoured, and successfully, through the many alterations and improvements which were carried out under his supervision, to adapt this somewhat old building so as to bring it up to the standard of modern requirements for the treatment of the insane, and we desire to express a hope that he may have before him a long term of well-earned retirement.

Dr. Seward has been succeeded by Dr. Gilfillan, and after our inspection of this Asylum, in which we have been engaged throughout yesterday and to-day, we are satisfied that it continues to be administered by him with the same interest and intelligent regard for the care and welfare of the patients as heretofore.

We found the wards, where, especially on the female side, many additional pianos have lately been introduced, and the beds and bedding in excellent order. The patients were suitably clothed, entirely free from excitement, and apparently well content with their diet, treatment, and general surroundings. For discharge there were numerous applications, but, apart from this question, there were no complaints of any kind which were not clearly based on delusion and unsound mental state.

The work in connection with the alteration and improvement, as well as general renovation of the wards, goes steadily on, and we were glad to hear and see that the patient labour is made use of to no small extent. Female Wards 22, 24, 25, 27, and 29 have been greatly improved by the insertion of new fanlights, plastering of the walls and other useful alterations, and Males 7, 11, and Female 28 are being similarly treated. It is proposed to take other wards shortly in hand, and we to-day had the advantage of being accompanied by Mr. Clifford Smith during part of our inspection, and having certain contemplated alterations pointed out and explained to us. The rearrangement of the paths and laying out of the airing courts have made good progress, and when completed will render them much more attractive and serviceable than in the past. The sanitary arrangements of the sewing-room have been much improved, and the sanitary annexe to Female 36, a much-needed and valuable addition, is in course of construction, whilst important improvements for safeguarding the patients in case of fire are the emergency exits now being opened out in the male and female inclined corridor adjoining the entertainment hall.

Since June 17, 1910, 700 patients have been admitted, 315 discharged or removed, of whom 140 had recovered, and 356 have died. There are now on the statutory books the names of 2,488 patients, viz., 960 males and 1,528 females, of whom 58 are classed as private, and there are 3 out-county patients chargeable to Willesden, Edmonton, and Hastings. There are to-day 9 patients out on trial, leaving 2,479 in residence and seen by us. We were much pleased with the boys' block, where 40 boys are in residence. They were seemingly very happy and receiving every attention at the hands of those in charge of them.

There are some cases of serious illness amongst those patients whom we saw in bed (192 in all), but the great majority are under treatment for slight complaints, and a certain number are so confined for mental reasons. Good use is being made of the recently constructed verandahs for open-air treatment. The proportion of epileptics to the total number in residence is 7 per cent., and of those regarded as actively suicidal only 1.2 per cent. According to the returns furnished to us there is at present overcrowding on the male side to the extent of 11, on the female side to the number of 2.



The maintenance charge per head per week is for home patients 9s. 11d., for out-county patients 14s., and for private patients 9s. 11d. to 16s.

The dinners which we saw in the wards yesterday and to-day were ample and good ; that of yesterday, on the female side, consisting of boiled pork with pease-pudding, potatoes, and carrots ; and on the male side to-day boiled mutton with greens and potatoes, followed by apple pudding, appeared to give every satisfaction to the patients. We also saw to-day, in the kitchen, fried fish with well and nicely-cooked chip potatoes, which, with pudding, formed the dinner on the female side.

There is no record of any mechanical restraint, and but 11 patients have been secluded on 21 occasions for a total of 38 hours.

The morning and afternoon Sunday Church of England services are only fairly well attended, the percentages, excluding the Roman Catholic and Jewish patients, being 34 per cent. and 32 per cent. respectively. Services are regularly held for those of the Roman Catholic and Jewish faith ; only 24 per cent. are usually present at the weekly entertainments, and the rather high proportion of 33 per cent. of those able to walk are confined to the grounds and airing courts. The good proportion of 64 per cent. of the men and 54 per cent. of the women are on an average daily engaged in some occupation throughout the year, and of these, 159 men are at work on the farm and gardens and 111 women in the laundry.

An adequate staff of attendants and nurses is maintained, there being 1 to every 9·7 patients for day duty, and whilst as many as 68 per cent. of the former and 26 per cent. of the latter can show over five years' service, only 13 per cent. and 28 per cent. respectively have under a year's service.

The causes of death, which were verified by post-mortem examination in the satisfactory proportion of 81·7 per cent., have included general paralysis 16·8 per cent., phthisis 16·5 per cent., senile decay 9·5 per cent., and dysentery and diarrhoea 8·1 per cent. The care with which the sick are tended is evidenced by the fact that of the 365 patients who died only 5 (1·4 per cent.) were suffering from bedsores at the time of death.

Ten inquests have been held ; one of these concerned a male patient who committed suicide by precipitating himself from a window, the circumstances being fully reported to our Board at the time ; another one, the case of a female patient, the subject of heart disease, whose death was caused by shock from choking by food. Four of the deaths so investigated were directly or indirectly occasioned by fracture of the thigh accidentally sustained, 2 more from general paralysis, which in 1 case developed after severe injury, 1 from syncope in an epileptic fit, and 1 from colitis.

Eighteen patients (4 males and 14 females) have sustained fractures of bones without fatal consequences ; in two cases of much enfeebled patients the cause of the fracture could not with certainty be ascertained, and in one case (of a female) fracture of a rib was attributed to extreme restlessness in bed, whilst in the remainder accidental falls accounted for the injury. Dysentery and diarrhoea continue to prevail in the Institution; fresh attacks having been noted in every month except September last, the total number being 68 during the period under review, viz., 30 males and 38 females. Two cases of erysipelas and 1 of measles are the only other instances recorded of zymotic disease amongst the patients, whilst 1 of the nurses was attacked by the latter affection.

Dr. Gilfillan has the assistance of 6 Medical Colleagues, by whom the clinical notes and other medical records are very well kept.

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## LONDON ASYLUMS.—6. HANWELL.

31 January 1911.

IN the 9 months which have elapsed since this Asylum was last visited by members of our Board 297 patients have been admitted; 208 have been discharged or removed, 103 of them on recovery; and 128 have died. There were on the books at the commencement of our visit the names of 1,014 males and 1,517 females, a total of 2,531, all of whom, except 2 of each sex who were absent on trial and 1 woman who died yesterday morning, have been seen by us in the course of our inspection.

The present accommodation, which differs slightly from the return recently furnished to our Board, in consequence of the closing of the basement dormitories on the female side, is estimated to be sufficient for 963 men and 1,483 women; according to which calculation there is overcrowding to the extent of 52 male and 39 female patients. Thirty-two additional beds will be provided for men when the alterations for the enlargement of the dormitories in certain of their wards are carried out.

Sixty-six patients are classed as private and 4 are chargeable to out-county unions.

The alterations and improvements completed since the last visit include, with several others of a minor character, the enlargement of the dormitories of Female Wards 6, 9, and 18, and the plastering of the walls of Male Wards 11 and 12. Three other wards remain to be plastered, but this work has been suspended during the alterations and additions now in progress to Male Ward 19, which have temporarily put that ward out of occupation. Important and much needed alterations and additions to the stores department are also in hand.

The wards generally were in good order, but will be much improved when the recently plastered walls have been painted. The renovation of the furniture and linoleum, much of which is very shabby, should then also be taken in hand. Meanwhile, we were glad to observe, new and good bagatelle boards have been provided in some of the wards.

Much has been done towards improving the airing courts, and this work is still in progress.

As the result of the overcrowding the Infectious Hospital has been brought into use for ordinary patients and is consequently not immediately available when required for its proper purpose.

The wards and dormitories were well kept and the beds generally in satisfactory condition. The ventilation was good, but the day being cold the temperature in several of the wards was very low, in many rooms being down to 47° Fahrenheit.

With some few exceptions on the female side, the patients were orderly and well behaved, and as a rule they were neat and tidy; but we thought the women's dress was sombre and lacking in variety, and we were much surprised on inquiry to learn that they wear dress of the same thickness all the year round. It is very unusual, and in our opinion undesirable, that there should be no print dresses issued for summer wear.

Comparatively few complaints were made to us; but in one of the female wards a patient did complain of rough and improper treatment at the hands of nurses. Her statement was supported by two other patients, whose evidence, however, Dr. Baily did not think could be relied upon. The nurses stoutly denied the truth of the accusation, and after a careful inquiry we were not satisfied that it was well founded; at the same time we think it would be well for additional supervision to be exercised over this ward.



Dinner was served in the wards during our visit both yesterday and to-day, consisting yesterday of boiled mutton with two vegetables and to-day of fried fish and potatoes followed by bread pudding. The fare seemed to be generally found satisfactory, but we thought it might have been served in a neater and more orderly way and that more attention should be paid to the saying of grace.

The returns for 1910 show that the attendance at the Church of England services and at those of the Roman Catholics was very poor, and the same may be said as to the weekly entertainments. The proportion of patients usefully employed was also below the average of institutions of this class.

The register of mechanical restraint shows this form of treatment to have been used since the last visit for 11 patients on 108 occasions for an aggregate of 2,066 hours ; seclusion is recorded to have been employed for 31 patients on 116 occasions for 329½ hours in all.

As many as 115 men and 109 women were confined to bed. Although a larger number than we usually find were there for mental reasons only, a large proportion were aged and feeble people who have accumulated in consequence to some extent, no doubt, of the low mortality rate during the period under review.

The 128 deaths that have occurred were all the result of natural causes, verified in the satisfactory proportion of 93 per cent. by post-mortem examination. Nearly one-fifth of the deaths were the result of general paralysis, and over one-fifth were due to senile decay.

The list of casualties is a long one, and comprises 22 cases of fractured bones and 3 dislocations. Of these injuries, 11 were the result of accidental falls, 4 were due to falls in epileptic fits, 4 to the violence of fellow patients, 1 occurred during a struggle with nurses, and in 5 instances the origin was not definitely ascertained. In one case of fracture of three ribs discovered on post-mortem examination, for which no cause could be assigned, the Coroner having decided not to hold an inquest, the Visiting Committee at the suggestion of our Board instituted an inquiry, but failed to ascertain how the injury was occasioned.

There have been 4 cases of dysentery, one fatal, but besides these there has been no other instance of disease of an infectious or contagious character.

The staff of attendants and nurses is of adequate strength, and the record of their service is highly satisfactory, but 12 per cent. of the men and 21 per cent. of the nurses having served less than a year, while 68 per cent. and 42 per cent. respectively have served upwards of five years.

The case books and other medical records are generally in a satisfactory state.

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#### LONDON ASYLUMS.—7. HORTON.

31 October 1911.

DURING our two days' inspection of this Asylum we have visited all parts of the building and seen the patients in residence, and are satisfied that the Institution is maintained in a thorough state of efficiency and that every consideration is shown in the care and treatment of the inmates.

The wards, dormitories, beds, and bedding were without exception in capital order, the former being tastefully decorated and well supplied with suitable literature, and even those where the most faulty in habits

are warded were fresh and free from taint. The patients were neat in their appearance, properly clothed, there was an entire absence of noise or excitement, and apart from their detention (as to which we had, as is usual, many appeals) they were evidently pleased with their surroundings and diet, topics on which they did not hesitate to express themselves. A well-cooked dinner of boiled bacon with beans, potatoes, and unlimited bread, followed by rice pudding, was yesterday nicely served on hot plates during our passage through the wards, which, so far as we could gather from observation and inquiries, gave entire satisfaction. A very considerable amount of general decoration has been carried out and is still in progress and we are glad to hear that much of this class of work is done by patient labour. The shops and workrooms, which we were much interested in visiting, and where numbers of patients were busily engaged, were to-day in full working order. The acute hospital for 52 males, work on which had been commenced at the time of the last visit, is now almost completed and will it is hoped before the end of the year be occupied, when the villa intended for chronic patients and now used for cases of the former character will be available for its original purpose. The hospital seems admirably suited for its purpose and should prove a most useful adjunct to the Asylum. We hope that ere long a home for convalescents may be taken in hand, so as to leave the isolation hospital free should occasion arise for the segregation of infectious cases. As a further protection against fire all the main blocks have been separated by fire-proof floors and substantial teak doors. The removal of the iron-heating stove from the general laundry into a small annexe, which is in course of construction, should help greatly to improve the temperature of that building, whilst the provision now being made in the officers' laundry and the women's workroom for the use of electric irons should have a similar effect in these rooms. Another useful alteration now in hand is the provision of a suitable distributing department in connection with the foul laundry. A complete refrigerating plant has been constructed at the butcher's shop and is found to be most serviceable.

Since December 13th, 1910, 299 patients have been admitted, 292 discharged or removed, of whom 64 had recovered, and 140 have died. Of the total number of deaths, 17·1 per cent. were attributable to senile decay and a like proportion to general paralysis, phthisis accounted for 12·1 per cent., whilst the deaths from dysentery and diarrhoea have numbered 8, or 5·7 per cent. The causes of death were verified in the high proportion of 96·4 per cent. Only 3 of the patients who died were suffering from bedsores at the time of death, a fact which testifies to the efficient nursing care bestowed on the sick. No inquest has been held. The general health is good, and of the patients who are in bed for bodily ailment there are not many who are seriously ill. Full advantage is taken of the excellent verandahs for the treatment of tuberculous affections as well as for that of certain patients whose mental condition is ameliorated by resort to open-air treatment. We find that during the period under review 13 male and 20 female patients have been attacked by dysentery, and of the total number of cases, two-thirds have arisen in the past three months, the majority being in September. We are glad to hear that a systematic bacteriological investigation of this disease is being undertaken by Dr. Reid. The only other zymotic affection that has occurred has been erysipelas, of which there have been 3 sporadic cases on the female side. Eight male and 6 female patients have sustained fractures of bones, viz., ribs 5, femur 4, humerus 2, forearm 2, and patella 1. These casualties were in the majority of instances due to accidental falls and in 4 to being pushed down by or in struggles with fellow patients.



There are now on the statutory books the names of 2,068 patients, viz., 925 males and 1,143 females, of whom 63 are classed as private, and there are 6 out-county patients chargeable to Barnet, Bishop's Stortford, Brentford, Poole, Sheffield, and Wisbech. Eight patients are out on trial, leaving 2,060 in residence and seen by us. There are vacancies according to the returns made to us for 60 patients, 27 males and 33 females.

The maintenance charge per head per week is for home patients 9s. 11d., for out-county 14s., and for private patients from 9s. 11d. to 13s. 2d.

There is no record of any mechanical restraint, but 42 patients have been secluded on 259 occasions for a total of 490 hours.

The proportion of patients attending the Sunday Church of England services is rather poor. A Nonconformist service is held in the chapel every Thursday evening and on the 3rd and 5th Sunday of the month, and for those of the Roman Catholic faith a short service is held on Saturday mornings. The very good proportion of 53 per cent. of the patients is usually present at the weekly entertainments, but the number taken for walks beyond the Asylum estate, 13 per cent., is rather low. The number who are on an average engaged in some occupation daily throughout the year is good, viz., 60 per cent., 196 of whom are engaged on the farm and gardens. There is a staff of attendants and nurses in the proportion of 1 to every 10·4 patients, and the service of the former is very good, there being 53 per cent. who can show over five years' service and but 11 per cent. who have served less than a year.

The case books and other medical records are well kept, but we think that the number in current use might with advantage be considerably reduced.

We gave a private interview to one patient.

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#### LONDON ASYLUMS.—8. LONG GROVE.

11 March 1911.

IN the period of not much over four months which has elapsed since this Asylum was last visited by members of our Board there have been admitted 138 patients; 66 have been discharged, of whom 39 had recovered, and 101 have died. As the result of these changes there were on the books at noon yesterday, the first day of our visit, the names of 2,127, the males numbering 1,121 and the females 1,006. These figures compared with the estimated accommodation as returned to our office show vacancies for 25 men and 28 women.

In the course of our two days' inspection we have visited all parts of the Institution, and our observations enable us to confirm the highly favourable opinion expressed with regard to its administration by our Colleagues who reported on it last year. The wards, dormitories, and all parts of the buildings were in excellent order, and there is a good supply of books, and of flowers, birds, and objects of various kinds to brighten the rooms and interest their inmates. The ventilation is good throughout, and all the rooms are well lighted. Much work has been done in laying out the airing courts and grounds, most of which have now been planted, turfed, and put into proper order. We are glad to hear that some of the back yards which are at present covered with rough soil are to be asphalted.

The beds were good and clean, and the bed clothes were generally clean and sufficient, but on the female side several of the sheets showed signs of wear and needed some repairing.



The patients were well and suitably dressed and generally neat and tidy in their persons. We saw all whose names are on the books with the exception of 12 absent on leave, and gave to all the opportunity of speaking to us. A large number appealed for discharge ; but there were but few complaints of the treatment received, and none which appeared to be well founded. On the other hand, many spoke in warm terms of the kindness they had received from the medical staff and attendants.

Dinner was served in the wards during our inspection both yesterday and to-day. That of yesterday consisted of fish and potatoes, followed by treacle pudding, and to-day's meal was potatoe pie and rice pudding. The fare was good and plentiful, and was well spoken of by those who partook of it ; it was neatly served, but the warming of the plates had not received as much attention as was desirable. We were also present yesterday when tea with bread and butter and cake was served on the female side.

We had the fire alarm given in one of the wards to test the efficiency of the arrangements for such a contingency. The result was that the men turned out with fair promptitude, and a good jet of water was thrown on to the roof of the building indicated by us as the seat of the supposed fire.

No use of mechanical restraint has been recorded during the period under review ; 23 patients have been secluded on 30 occasions for an aggregate of 246 hours.

Great pains are taken to provide a good musical service in the chapel and recreation and entertainment for the patients. We are glad to observe that the attendance at the chapel services during 1910 showed an improvement on the year preceding, and though the number present at the associated entertainments was but moderate, this was partly to be accounted for by the popularity of "sitting-up parties" in the wards, when singing concerts, and on the female side dances, are given. The fair proportion of 55 per cent. of the patients were usefully employed.

The patients generally looked healthy and well nourished. Sixty-two males and 99 females were in bed, but a certain number of them, mostly recently admitted cases who were resting, were there only on account of their mental state. Included among those in bed were 8 women warded in the "Retreat," as the isolation block is styled, who were suffering or suspected to be suffering from enteric fever. Our Colleagues at their visit in November mentioned that there had been a few cases of this disease ; but we are sorry to learn that since then 3 male and 9 female patients and 3 nurses have been attacked, 3 patients and 1 nurse fatally. The other two nurses are now under treatment. The cause of the epidemic has not yet been definitely ascertained, but the matter is receiving the anxious attention of Dr. Bond and his Assistant Medical Officers, and proper precautions are being taken to prevent an extension of the outbreak.

No inquest has been held, and the 101 deaths were all the result of natural causes, which in the very satisfactory proportion of 94 per cent. were verified by post-mortem examination. As high a proportion as 45 per cent. of the deaths were the result of general paralysis, and there were 6 deaths from dysentery, from which disease as many as 43 patients (34 males and 9 females) have suffered during the last four months.

The serious casualties have been 5, namely, a dislocation of the hip and 4 fractures of bones. In two instances the injuries were the result of accidental falls ; in another a fracture was occasioned by the patient purposely throwing himself out of a chair ; in a fourth by a push from a fellow patient ; while in the fifth the patient was admitted with an ulna and one or two ribs fractured.



We visited the pathological laboratory and found work of interest and importance going on there.

An adequate staff of attendants is employed, being in the proportion for day duty of 1 to 9·3 patients.

The case books and other medical records are admirably kept and reflect great credit on the medical staff.

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LONDON ASYLUMS.—9. MANOR ASYLUM.

24 July 1911.

THE laundry extension, including the foul linen washhouse and new sorting room, the shelter in M. and N. airing courts, and the tar paving near the Cottage Hospital, Wards N. and M., and Male Villa, which were in hand at the time of the last visit, have now been completed, and an additional cooking stove has been placed in the kitchen. Additional ventilation to the stores and house steward's office is now being carried out, and it is in contemplation to divide Wards H., J., A., and D. with glazed screens. These are the only completed or proposed alterations calling for notice, except the protection of the fly-wheel on the wall side of the laundry, which has been carried out in accordance with the suggestion of the Factory Inspector. We would again call attention to some stiff gas brackets which are still in existence, and to the non-protection of the towel rollers in the lavatory dressing rooms, and also suggest that the mixture of wax and turpentine for use on the floors, which is most inflammable, should be kept in tins with properly secured covers.

The grounds looked extremely well to-day, the wards presented a very bright and cheerful appearance, the beds were in excellent order, and the patients, who were nicely and neatly clad, were for the most part orderly and free from excitement. We saw all the inmates and spoke to many of them, in fact to all whom we could induce to enter into conversation. There were not a few requests for discharge, but of complaints, as to treatment or surroundings, there were none which were based on fact. The only complaint indeed calling for comment was from one of the patients from the parish of Kensington, who said that the Guardians of that district never visited the Asylum; on inquiry we find the statement to be well founded. Visitation and attention from the Guardians of their parish at all times afford gratification to patients, and we hope it is only necessary to remind these gentlemen of the powers of visitation which are afforded under the Act of 1890, to impress upon them the necessity of not failing to take full advantage of them.

Since June 24, 1910, 202 patients have been admitted, 113 have been discharged or removed, of whom 70 had recovered, and 60 have died. There are now on the statutory books the names of 1,061 patients, viz., 69 men and 992 women, 1 of the former and 176 of the latter being classed as private, and there is 1 out-county patient chargeable to West Ham. One patient is to-day out on trial, leaving 1,060 in actual residence and seen by us.

According to the returns furnished to us, there is a vacancy for 1 on the male side, but overcrowding to the extent of 7 in the female wards.

The maintenance charge per head per week is for home patients 9s. 11d., for out-county patients 14s., and for private patients from 9s. 11d. to 16s. 11d.

A very good dinner was served in the wards during our inspection, consisting of boiled ham and beef with potatoes, carrots, cabbage, and bread, followed by rice pudding.

There is no record of any mechanical restraint, and but 4 patients have been secluded on five occasions for a total of  $2\frac{5}{6}$  hours.

There is a good attendance at the Sunday Church of England services and there are weekly services for Nonconformists and those of the Roman Catholic faith. A fair proportion, viz., 38 per cent., are usually present at the weekly entertainment and 45 per cent. are on an average engaged in some employment daily throughout the year. We should like, however, to see that a larger number were taken for weekly walks beyond the Asylum estate, and that fewer of those able to walk were confined to the wards and airing courts. The proportion of staff to the number of patients remains the same, viz., 1 attendant or nurse to every 11.1 patients, and 40 per cent. of the former and 9 per cent. of the latter can show over five years' service.

The causes of death, which were verified by post-mortem examination in 83.3 per cent., have included general paralysis 10 per cent., phthisis 16.6 per cent., senile decay 6.6 per cent., and cancer 6.6 per cent. One of those who died had a bed sore, but none of the patients in bed to-day is suffering from this complication. There has been no inquest. As regards zymotic disease, there have been 8 cases of facial erysipelas, 1 of scarlet fever, and 2 of dysentery amongst the patients, whilst there have been 2 cases of german measles and 1 of scarlet fever in members of the staff. Ten patients have sustained fractures accidentally and 1 from being knocked down by a fellow patient. We saw 59 patients in bed, many of whom were the subjects of senile debility, and others so confined on account of their mental condition; only two or three were seriously ill. The proportion of epileptics to the total in residence is 5.2 per cent. The case books and other medical records are well kept.

#### LONDON ASYLUMS.—10. EPILEPTIC COLONY, EWELL, EPSOM.

23 May 1911.

THE two villas for the accommodation of 50 men and 38 women referred to by our Colleagues at the time of their visit in July of last year, as shortly to be erected, are now approaching completion, and are expected to be ready for occupation in the course of two or three months.

A new spray bath for the use of both sexes has lately been built, and though not completely furnished, is now in use, cycle sheds for storing the attendants' and nurses' bicycles have been constructed, and the laundry is in course of being done up and in part tiled in place of being plastered as previously.

We think it would be as well were a shed erected for hair-picking, a process at present carried out during the winter and in wet weather in the day room at Thorn Villa, and we also suggest that the old fixings in use in the lavatories for the towel rollers, before the latter were removed, should be taken off the walls, and that properly covered tins should be supplied for the mixture in use for polishing the floors in view of its very inflammable nature.

The wards, dormitories, and buildings generally were in very good order and the beds and bedding clean, whilst the inmates were properly and neatly clad, and from none of them did we receive any complaint except with regard to their detention.

The grounds are nicely laid out and well kept, with the exception of the airing court attached to the Hollies, which is in need of some attention.

Since June 28th, 1910, 30 patients have been admitted, 24 discharged, of whom 1 has recovered, and 7 have died. There are to-day on the



statutory books the names of 332 patients, viz., 272 males and 60 females, of whom 3 are classed as private patients. One man was out with a cart at the time of our visit, but with this exception we saw all the patients. According to the returns made to us, there is to-day vacant accommodation for but 1 patient.

The maintenance charge per head per week is for home patients 9s. 11d. and for private patients 18s. 1d.

There is no record of any mechanical restraint, but 19 patients have been secluded on 62 occasions for a total of 442 hours.

The proportion of patients attending the Sunday Church of England service is very good, being 86 per cent. Nonconformist services are held every Sunday morning, and those of the Roman Catholic faith attend a service which is held every Saturday morning at the neighbouring Horton Asylum. As many as 87 per cent. are usually present at the weekly entertainments, and 63 per cent. walk out weekly beyond the estate, whilst as many as 88 per cent. are on an average engaged in some employment throughout the year. The number engaged in the farm and gardens, though not quite so high as in the previous year, amounted to 134.

An adequate staff of attendants and nurses is maintained, there being 1 to every 9·4 patients, and as many as 58 per cent. of the former can show over five years in the Asylum's service.

One of the deaths was due to syncope in the comatose stage of an epileptic fit, the heart failure having apparently been induced by vomited matter being drawn into the air passage. The facts of the case were furnished to the coroner, who did not deem an inquest necessary, with this exception the deaths were due to ordinary causes. There have been 6 post-mortem examinations.

The only instance of zymotic disease has been an attack of dysentery in a female patient. There have been two cases of fractured bones, each caused by falls in fits, one was the case of a female patient who had a rib broken; the other was that of a male patient who fell under a contractor's cart and sustained fractures of two ribs and the tibia. This patient, who is still under treatment, also dislocated his shoulder in a subsequent fit.

The books and medical records are all very well kept and posted up to date.

Since the last visit by members of our Board, Dr. M. A. Collins has succeeded Dr. Spark as Medical Superintendent.

MIDDLESEX ASYLUMS.—1. NAPSURY.

30 June 1911.

In the seven months that have elapsed since this Asylum was last visited by members of our Board there have been the following changes among the patients :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admissions - - - - -	79	85	164
Discharges or removals - - - - -	37	56	93
Recoveries - - - - -	34	44	78
Deaths - - - - -	43	17	60

There were on the books to-day the names of 1,228 patients, 519 being men and 709 women. The Asylum is quite full, and it has been necessary to board out under contract in other institutions 100 patients. We are glad, therefore, to be able to report that the new buildings, in which accommodation is provided for 104 men and 408 women, are very nearly ready for occupation; in fact, it is anticipated that the women's blocks will be opened in the course of a fortnight and the men's blocks before the end of the year. We went round both these blocks yesterday and were quite satisfied with the character and general appearance of the accommodation provided.

There are 31 patients classed as private and 2 chargeable to out-county unions.

With the exception of 2 women who were out on trial, all the patients were in residence and given the opportunity of talking to us either yesterday or to-day in the course of our visit. We found them mostly well behaved, neat in dress and personal appearance, and free from serious complaints.

The Asylum throughout is in very good order, the wards being well furnished with objects of interest to the patients and an excellent supply of plants and flowers being a noticeable feature, the dormitories fresh and airy, and the beds and bedding in proper condition.

Various alterations and improvements have been carried out at the farm, and progress is being made with the works in connection with the new water-softening plant. It is intended shortly to undertake the enlargement of the sewage tanks, plans for which have already been submitted to our Board. Extensive additions have been made to the machinery at the laundry and to the cooking apparatus at the kitchen. A good deal of further work has also been carried out in the way of enamelling the walls and distempering the ceilings of various parts of the establishment.

We think that more attention should be given to the labelling of the bottles sent out from the dispensary to the wards.

The maintenance charges per head per week are 11s. 1d. for home, 14s. for out-county, and from 11s. 1d. to 30s. for private patients.

The dinner yesterday consisted of meat pudding with potatoes, greens, and bread, and to-day of fried fish with bread, followed by rhubarb pudding. A new fish-frying apparatus has been recently introduced, to-day being practically the first day that it has been generally used, and we were pleased to see how much the fried fish was appreciated by the patients. We were entirely satisfied with the quantity and quality of the dietary.

While there has been no recorded use of mechanical restraint, one woman has been secluded on one occasion for  $\frac{3}{4}$  hour.

No inquest has been held, all the deaths having been of an ordinary and natural character, general paralysis accounting for as large a proportion as over a third of them. In all but three instances, or in 95 per cent., the cause of death was verified by post-mortem examination.

The Asylum has been free from disease of a zymotic nature, and the only important casualties have been three cases of fracture of bones, resulting in one instance from an accidental fall, in another from the patient, a woman, jumping from a first-floor window after forcing herself through the narrow opening allowed by the stops, and in the third, probably by the patient, a confused male epileptic, falling on his arm against the side of his bedstead.

The general health of the Institution is very good. Of the 53 patients whom we found in bed few were seriously ill, a considerable number of them being recently-admitted cases, kept there for mental treatment only.



From the annual returns made to our Board, we notice that the proportion of patients attending the church services on Sundays and the weekly entertainments is very much below the average. We think that it would be in the interests of the patients that these numbers should be largely increased. Only 53 per cent. of the patients are returned as being usefully employed.

The staff of attendants and nurses is adequate, showing 1 to every 10 patients. The duration of service of the men is fair, but the changes among the nurses appear to be more frequent than is desirable, 42 per cent. of them having been in the service for less than a year.

The case books and other medical records are kept in a thoroughly satisfactory manner.

### MIDDLESEX ASYLUMS.—2. WANDSWORTH.

20 April 1911.

THIS Asylum, which we have visited to-day, continues to be maintained in very good order throughout. A large amount of general renovation and redecoration has been carried out since the last visit, but there is nothing in the way of improvements which calls for special mention here. The appearance of the wards is very attractive and comfortable, and the white paint that has been freely used has had the effect of brightening even the older parts of the Asylum. The dormitories are very airy, while the beds and bedding on both sides are in capital condition.

We found the patients very quiet and orderly in their behaviour, and their dress and personal appearance most satisfactory; we have to-day had good evidence that they receive every kindness and consideration from the medical and nursing staffs.

We remain of the opinion that the efficient administration of the Asylum would be largely improved by the provision of general bathrooms, and hope that their want will be borne in mind by the Committee when they are considering future improvements; the bathrooms in each of the wards are not very well adapted for the bathing of patients under supervision, while the baths themselves are of an old type and far below the modern standard. If the roller towels are to be retained for use in the lavatories they should be properly fenced in; we should, however, prefer to see a largely extended use of small towels, especially for the morning ablutions. Some door handles in the sanitary spurs offer opportunities to suicidally-disposed patients and should be abolished, and we think it would be well that all poisons should be kept apart in a separately-locked compartment of the medicine cupboards.

The following changes have taken place among the patients since July 15th, 1910:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admissions - - - - -	131	152	283
Discharges or removals - - - - -	90	120	210
Recoveries - - - - -	30	46	76
Deaths - - - - -	41	33	74
Now in residence - - - - -	546	688	1,234

There are only 2 patients of the private class, and 4 out-county patients, chargeable 1 each to Wandsworth and St. Marylebone and 2 to Paddington Unions.

Pending the completion of the new buildings at the Napsbury Asylum, 120 Middlesex patients are boarded out from this Asylum, 30 men and 20 women being at Netherne Asylum, 20 men at the Oxford Asylum, and 50 women at the Leicester Asylum.

No patient was to-day out on trial.

The Asylum has at the present time accommodation for 14 patients on the male and 2 upon the female side.

The maintenance charge per head per week is 11s. 1d. for home patients and 14s. for out-county patients.

We saw a very good dinner of meat pie and bread, with potatoes and parsnips, served in several of the wards. The meal was evidently popular, and we were struck by the cleanliness and good order of the table appointments. Much trouble is taken to provide varied and appetising dinners, and we received no complaints as to the character of the dietary.

There is no recorded use of seclusion or of mechanical restraint.

From the annual return made to our Board we are glad to notice that money allowances were granted to 6 patients while away on trial. The percentage of epileptics, 15·1, remains above the average, while that of actively-suicidal patients, 1·1, though a slight increase on the figures of last year, is still much below what we usually meet with in asylums. The returns relating to the attendance at the church services and the weekly entertainments, and of the patients usefully employed, are quite satisfactory. The staff of attendants and nurses is of exceptional strength, averaging 1 to every 8·7 patients. The duration of their service is also good, 40 per cent. being able to show more than five years' service in the Asylum; none has been dismissed or allowed to resign to escape dismissal for misconduct.

With the exception of a woman whose death resulted from a fractured thigh, sustained in an accidental fall, all the deaths were due to natural causes; in 24 per cent. to general paralysis, in 17 per cent. to phthisis, and in 12 per cent. to senile decay. One patient died of erysipelas, of which disease there has been no other case, and in her death and in that of the first-mentioned patient the only inquests were held. Post-mortem examinations were made in 80 per cent. of all the deaths, and bedsores were present in no more than 4 per cent. of the latter. A case of colitis and that of erysipelas already referred to represented the only zymotic disease which has appeared in the Asylum since the last visit. Indeed, the general health has been very good, and to-day, while we found 75 patients, or 6 per cent. of the whole, confined to bed, a large proportion of them were there only for the weakness and helplessness of old age. No one had a bedsore, and what we saw enabled us to form a very favourable estimate of the nursing of the sick. We regretted, however, to see phthisical cases being treated in the dormitories, and would strongly urge upon the Committee the desirability of providing in some way or other for the treatment of such, and other suitable cases, in the open air, a course which has met with so much success in other asylums.

There have been six serious but non-fatal casualties since the last visit, all of them resulting in fractures of bones, and all dependent upon accidental falls.

It will be seen from the above report that we consider Dr. Gardiner Hill to be continuing the discharge of his responsible duties with marked efficiency. He is assisted by 4 Medical Colleagues, by whom the case books are carefully and intelligently kept.

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## MONMOUTHSHIRE ASYLUM.

17 November 1911.

SINCE the visit paid to this Asylum by two members of our Board in July of last year, 219 patients have been admitted; 128 have been discharged or removed, 72 of them recovered; and 111 have died. At the present time the books contain the names of 937, namely, 545 males and 392 females. Sixty-one are of the private class, who are received at rates varying from 10s. to 40s. a week; of the pauper patients, 101 are chargeable to out-county unions, 49 of each sex being here under contract from Essex. The weekly charge for the home cases is 8s. 9d., and those for the out-county cases 8s. 9d., 10s. 2½d., and 14s.

The accommodation is now estimated to be sufficient for 590 patients on the male and 580 on the female side, and there are therefore vacancies for 45 men and 188 women. To these could be added, upon the removal of the out-county patients, 51 more vacancies for men and 50 for women. It will be seen, therefore, that the needs of the county are amply provided for for some years to come.

We have seen all the patients whose names are on the books, and given to each the opportunity of speaking to us, which many made use of. There were, of course, several appeals for discharge, but no complaints of the treatment. Some of the Essex patients complained of being taken so far from their homes; and one woman in particular, who could certainly appreciate the visits of her friends, objected to being placed where their visits were impossible. We think she had a real grievance, and are glad to learn that her case is receiving consideration.

The patients were neat in their dress and persons, and appeared to be generally well cared for.

The wards and dormitories were in very good order, clean, and well kept; and the beds and bedding sufficient and generally in proper condition. The day rooms are bright, airy, and comfortable, provided with plenty of objects of interest to the patients, books, pictures, birds, and for the men games, including three billiard tables, which were in very good condition.

The reconstruction of the attics has now been completed, the work on the female side having come to an end only a fortnight ago. We are able to report very favourably of the result achieved, the new accommodation for 47 males and 46 females being of an excellent character, and making a valuable addition to the resources of the Institution.

We are pleased to learn that the Committee intend to set apart one ward for children, of whom there are several in the Asylum.

In consequence of the accommodation being now in excess of the requirements, one ward on the male side and two on the female side are at present vacant, and in these some redecoration work is in hand. Other improvements made since the last visit have been a new heating station for the supply of hot water and warming of the wards, and additions and improvements to the sanitary accommodation and fittings in several parts. Some of the slop sink cupboards in the sanitary annexes are without doors, which should be provided; and we noticed handles and other points of suspension in these places which would be better removed.

The Factory Inspector paid a visit yesterday and made certain recommendations, which will be carried out. We would suggest the fixing of an open railing round the ironing stove.

A good dinner of fish and excellent home-grown potatoes, with milk for drink, was neatly served on warm plates during our visit in the hall

to a large number of patients of both sexes. It was preceded by a musical grace, in which the patients joined well.

No use of mechanical restraint or seclusion has been recorded during the period under review.

In addition to the Church of England services, Roman Catholic and Nonconformist services are held by a priest and minister, who are paid for the performance of their duties. During the year 1910 there was an average attendance of 47 per cent. at the Church services and 26 per cent. at the Nonconformist services; 52 per cent. usually attended the weekly entertainments; as many as 54 per cent. were usually taken for weekly walks beyond the Asylum estate; while only 12 per cent. of those able to walk were altogether confined to the wards and airing courts.

The staff is of adequate strength; those employed on day duty averaged, at the beginning of the year, 1 to 10·6 patients. Since the last visit 1 male attendant and 2 nurses have been dismissed for misconduct, which, in the case of one of the nurses, consisted in assaulting a patient. The circumstances of this case were duly reported at the time to our Board.

There has been no coroner's inquest since the last visit, nor has there been any death from an exceptional cause. All the deaths were due to such natural and ordinary causes as are usual in asylums. General paralysis accounted for 14·4 per cent. of them, phthisis for 10·8 per cent., but only one death was attributed to senile decay.

In 81 per cent. of all the deaths post-mortem examinations were made; and in 4·5 per cent. of those who died bedsores were present. This is a moderate proportion, and taken in association with the entire absence of bedsores among the patients whom we saw in bed in the wards during our visit indicates carefulness and efficiency of nursing.

There have been no cases of infectious disease among the patients; but two nurses were attacked, the one in August and the other in September, by enteric fever, the origin of which could not be clearly ascertained. They both made good recoveries.

In 7 instances fractures of bones were sustained by patients, but all of them were due to accidental falls.

The general health has been good, and we found only 30 patients, or 3·2 per cent. of the whole, confined to bed during our visit.

The Committee and Dr. Glendinning are to be much congratulated upon their successful efforts to develop and modernise this comparatively old Asylum and to bring it up to its present state of efficiency. Dr. Glendinning appears to have lost none of his energy and vigour in the process. He is assisted by 2 Medical Colleagues, by whom the case and post-mortem books are fully and carefully kept.

NORFOLK ASYLUM.

10 January 1911.

SINCE our Colleagues' visit in March of last year the following changes have occurred among the patients :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admissions - - - - -	91	105	196
Discharges or removals - - - - -	38	48	86
Recoveries - - - - -	25	32	57
Deaths, - - - - -	29	52	81



There are to-day on the books of the Asylum the names of 1,035 patients, in the proportion of 452 men to 583 women. Ten were out on trial, but the remainder were in residence and had the opportunity of conversing with us as we passed through the wards.

We found the Institution was in very good order throughout, the wards were bright and attractive and well supplied with books, papers, games, and other objects to amuse the patients; the dormitories were airy and clean, while the beds and bedding were in proper condition. The new nurses' home is now fully occupied, and affords excellent accommodation for 50 nurses; it presents an attractive and homely appearance and, without being unduly costly, seems to be admirably adapted for its purpose. The installations of water-softening plant and of the underfeed system of stoking for the boilers in the boiler house have been completed and are now working with excellent results. A new calender has been supplied in the laundry and a considerable amount of new asphaltting of the paths has been and is in process of being carried out. The pulling down of the old recreation hall is now in progress, and for the present temporary arrangements are made for holding the entertainments either in the male wards or in the laundry ward. A larger recreation hall is to be built on the site that is being cleared, and also a new general stores, steps which have been strongly advocated by our Board in the interests of the patients and for the more economic working of the establishment.

We found the patients of both sexes very quiet and well behaved, tidy in their dress and personal appearance, and almost entirely free from complaints except on the general subject of their detention. We are satisfied that they are treated with much kindness and consideration. We received complaints from 2 patients on the subject of the administration of cold baths, and we were much surprised to find that cold baths are still ordered as treatment by the Assistant Medical Officers, without the knowledge of and without consulting with the Medical Superintendent, in direct contravention of Rules 6 and 7 respectively relating to these officers.

We saw a good dinner of meat and potato pie with greens served in several of the wards, which was evidently appreciated; the patients seemed to be satisfied with the dietary.

The Asylum to-day has 2 patients in excess of the proper number on the male side, but there are vacancies for 27 women.

There are 16 patients of the private class, 3 of the criminal class, and 127 who are chargeable to out-county unions. Of these, 105 are received under contract from Great Yarmouth and 18 from Essex Asylum, while the remaining 4 are chargeable to Norwich, Hackney, Lambeth, and Whitechapel Unions respectively.

The maintenance charges per head per week are 11s. 1d. for home, from 14s. to 15s. for out-county, and from 15s. to 31s. 6d. for private patients.

There is no recorded use of mechanical restraint or seclusion.

The 81 deaths were all the result of natural causes, which in as high a proportion as 83 per cent. were verified by post-mortem examination. Beyond a few cases of dysentery the Institution has been free from disease of a zymotic character, and the only serious casualties have been 3 dislocations and a fracture, 3 of these being occasioned by accidental falls, and the fourth possibly by a fall in an epileptic fit.

The general health at the present time is excellent, and, even of the 8 men and 18 women who were confined to bed, but few were seriously ill.

From the annual returns made to our Board we notice that the numbers of patients attending the chapel services, viz., 41 per cent. in the morning and 42 per cent. in the afternoon, are satisfactory; 30 per cent. usually go to the associated entertainments, a small proportion due to the inadequate size of the old recreation hall and latterly to the fact that it has been in process of demolition. The very good proportion of 34 per cent. are taken for weekly walks outside the Asylum estate. The numbers usefully employed are also very good, amounting to 64·5 per cent.; we observe specially that 81 women are employed in the laundry and 140 men upon the farm and gardens.

A good staff of attendants and nurses is maintained, averaging 1 to every 9·2 patients; their length of service is satisfactory, as many as 35 per cent. having been in the Asylum service for more than five years.

For the purposes of the Asylums Officers' Superannuation Act, 1909, all established officers and servants have been placed in Class I. with the exception of artisans, the gatekeeper, and the clerk of the Asylum and his assistant.

The medical records are carefully written up, and the case books are illustrated by excellent photographs of the patients.

### NORTHAMPTON ASYLUM.

4 May 1911.

SINCE the visit paid by two of our Colleagues about 15 months ago to this Asylum there have been admitted 221 patients, and discharged or removed 97, of whom 61 had recovered; the deaths have numbered 97. As the result of these changes there are now on the books the names of 931, 435 being of the male and 496 of the female sex. Forty-four of the patients are of the private class, for whom the weekly payments vary from 10s. to 17s. 6d.; and 295 are out-county paupers, the bulk of these, namely, 285, being received from the borough of Northampton at the weekly rate of 15s. Nineteen boys are warded on the female side, and under this arrangement there is at the present time vacant accommodation for 14 men and 15 women.

In the course of our inspection to-day we saw all the patients, none being absent on trial, and gave to each the opportunity of speaking to us and making complaints if disposed to do so; but no complaints were made to us calling for mention here, and the patients seemed to be generally contented with their treatment. Their dress and personal condition was on the whole good.

The new Isolation Hospital, which has been completed since the last visit, provides excellent accommodation at a moderate cost (2,200*l.*). A new sanitary spur for B. Ward, which is much needed, is, we understand, about to be provided. Other matters which, we are informed, the Committee have under consideration are the enlarging of B. Ward, now overcrowded, and the renewal of many defective w.c.'s throughout the Asylum.

We are able to give a generally favourable report of the state in which we found the Asylum. The day rooms and galleries were for the most part bright and attractive, and were well supplied with plants, birds, and other objects of interest. This was especially the case with the female wards, with which some of those on the male side compared unfavourably. The dormitories were clean and the bedding clean and good. The children's ward was particularly bright and contained an



excellent supply of good toys, which must contribute largely to the happiness of its inmates.

In A. and B. Wards there was much noise and confusion among the women there confined. We would suggest for Dr. Harding's consideration whether it would not be possible to distribute some of these patients in other wards. We think that poisonous drugs ought to be kept in separate lockers inside the medicine cupboards, with additional locks.

A dinner of fish and two vegetables, followed by bread and cheese, was neatly served in the wards during our visit, but we regretted to see that table-cloths were not supplied.

From the statistical returns for 1910 we observe that as many as 32·6 per cent. of the patients were usually taken for weekly walks beyond the Asylum estate and that only 9·1 of those able to walk were usually confined to the wards and airing grounds.

As respects the deaths, in 3 cases inquests were held, 1 of the patients having died from senile decay, and the other 2 from the consequences of accidental fractures of the thigh bone. In all other cases the deaths were the result of natural causes, which were in 10 per cent. general paralysis, in 20 per cent. phthisis, and in 13 per cent. senile decay. One death was due to enteric fever, of which there was no other case.

Post-mortem examinations were made in 60 per cent. of the deaths ; and bedsores were present in 5 per cent. of all those who died.

There have been a good many cases of influenza, but, with the exception of that already referred to, none of any other form of zymotic disease.

In 5 instances accidental falls resulted in fracture of bones. There have been no other serious non-fatal casualties.

The general health since the last visit has been good ; and to-day, although we found 54 patients, or 5·8 per cent. of the whole, in bed, scarcely any were there for acute illness, and many only for mental reasons. We are sure that Dr. Harding fully realises the importance of keeping this last class within the narrowest possible limits. One patient only was suffering from a bedsore.

In view of the fact that we saw some patients suffering from phthisis lying in general dormitories, we are very glad to learn that the erection is contemplated of properly protected outdoor balconies for the open-air treatment of such and other suitable cases.

There has been no employment of mechanical restraint recorded since the last visit ; seclusion has been used for 15 patients on 62 occasions for a total period of 281 hours.

An adequate staff of attendants and nurses is maintained, averaging for day duty 1 for every 10·6 patients ; and they can show a good record of service, for while only 19 per cent. have served less than a year, 40 per cent. of both sexes, and 57 per cent. of the men, can count upwards of five years' service in this Asylum. The only person discharged for misconduct was a nurse who showed a want of care in the observation of a suicidal patient.

Dr. Harding continues to devote himself assiduously and successfully to the discharge of his duties, and has introduced many useful improvements. He has the assistance of two Medical Colleagues, by whom the case books, which are still unduly numerous, are carefully kept.

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## NORTHUMBERLAND ASYLUM.

19 October 1911.

OUR visit to this Asylum has satisfied us that the patients are treated with great consideration and attention. Dr. McDowall has lost none of the keenness which he has always displayed in his work, and takes the liveliest interest in all that bears on the welfare of the patients. During our inspection of the wards we saw all in residence, with the exception of 1 man who was out for the day, talked with numbers of them, and found them well dressed, orderly in their conduct, and, apart from their detention, quite contented with their surroundings. The wards were in good order, though some of them, especially F. 2, where the thermometer showed a temperature of 70°, were too hot. We saw the engineer, and think that with a little more care in the working of the heating apparatus this can be easily avoided. The beds and bedding were excellent, and there was a good supply of books and objects of interest for the attraction and amusement of the inmates. The supply of books is to be increased and a second bookcase fixed in each ward.

All the single and other rooms where there are shutters have been improved as to ventilation by the insertion of wire-gauze apertures, and electric light is gradually being installed in the single rooms. We thought that the work in the laundry would be assisted by the fixing of an additional hydro-extractor and another washing machine.

There is a considerable amount of work now in progress, including 12 attendants' cottages, and new lavatory blocks with attendants' rooms for Male and Female Wards 3 and 4, both important additions, and the latter-named addition, which was much needed, will undoubtedly do much to improve the condition of this part of the Institution. The Male Infirmary airing court is being drained and the footpaths asphaltered, but we would suggest that the Female Infirmary verandah is too small, and might with great advantage be extended. We are glad to hear that the Committee have under consideration the question of making further provision for the infirm patients. The infirmary wards are somewhat overcrowded, and we think that if this suggestion is carried out, which we trust will be the case, it might well take the form of a detached block for infirm and recent cases, and could be erected on land to the north-west of the administrative block, on the site pointed out to us by Dr. McDowall.

Subject to the consent of the Home Secretary a contract has been entered into for the purchase of 56 acres of land. We saw the situation of the proposed acquisition, which we think is very desirable, as it will preserve the amenities of the Asylum and prevent the exercise ground from being encroached upon either by buildings or otherwise.

Plans have been laid before our Board in connection with the proposed enlargement of the stores, which are at present cramped and inconvenient.

Since June 23rd, 1910, 312 patients have been admitted, 167 discharged or removed, of whom 99 had recovered, and 125 have died. There are now on the statutory books the names of 799 patients, of whom 462 are males and 337 females. Nine are classed as private, and there is 1 out-county patient chargeable to Newcastle-on-Tyne. One patient is out on trial, leaving 798 in residence and seen by us, with the one exception above mentioned.

Although according to the returns furnished to us there are vacancies for 4 females, we think this statement is more theoretical than practical, and that the Asylum is in fact inconveniently full.

The maintenance charge per head per week is for local patients 10s. 6d., for out-county patients 14s., and for private patients from 15s. to 21s.



We saw a capital dinner of meat pie with rice, followed by bread and cheese, served in the dining hall to 360 patients, which appeared to be fully appreciated.

There is no record of any mechanical restraint, and but 3 patients have been secluded on 10 occasions for  $48\frac{1}{2}$  hours in all.

The attendances at the Church of England services on Sunday are rather poor, and would, we think, be considerably increased were the accommodation not so restricted.

A Roman Catholic service is held once a month, which is attended by about one half of the patients (107 in number) who profess that faith.

The proportion of patients who are usually present at the weekly entertainments, 41 per cent., is up to the average, and only 6 per cent. of those able to walk are confined to the wards and airing courts.

As good a proportion as 64 per cent. are on an average engaged in some employment daily throughout the year, but we think the number employed in the laundry, 35, might easily and with advantage be increased.

The staff of attendants and nurses for day duty is adequate, there being 1 to every 10·3 patients, and the duration of service on the male side is very good, but the changes amongst the junior nurses are rather frequent. One nurse has been dismissed for slapping an idiot child.

The deaths were all the result of natural causes, verified in 60 per cent. by post-mortem examination. An inquest was, however, held in 1 case, because the patient who died of intestinal obstruction had, a short time before his death, sustained an intracapsular fracture of the femur by slipping down in his ward. Of the deaths, 26 per cent. were due to general paralysis and 19 per cent. to phthisis, and there have been 8 deaths from dysentery, by which disease 6 patients of each sex have been attacked. None of them are now under treatment, and the health of the Institution is good, for although we found as many as 26 males and 31 females confined to bed, a large proportion of these were there only because they had either been recently admitted or had been troublesome or violent. Besides the injury just mentioned, there have been 6 other casualties, all of them fractures of bone, and all of them the result of accidental falls or of falls in epileptic fits.

Dr. McDowall has the assistance of two Medical Officers; one of them is a lady. The case books and other medical records are kept in a thoroughly satisfactory manner.

## NOTTINGHAM COUNTY ASYLUM.

8 June 1911.

THE changes that have occurred among the patients since this Asylum was visited by our Colleagues in March 1910 are the following:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admissions - - - - -	94	120	214
Discharges or removals - - - - -	51	59	110
Recovered - - - - -	43	28	71
Deaths - - - - -	34	26	60

There are now on the books the names of 515 patients, in the proportion of 245 men to 270 women. The total sleeping accommodation

in the Asylum is for 452 patients only, and it has also been found necessary to board out 19 men in the Kesteven Asylum and 20 women in the Leicester Borough Asylum. It is therefore apparent that while the Asylum itself is overcrowded, further accommodation is urgently required for the pauper lunatics of the county. Plans for additions to the Asylum are now before our Board, and it is hoped that the Committee will be in a position to proceed with the work at an early date. They comprise additional accommodation for 148 patients, six pairs of cottages for attendants and quarters for night nurses, with enlargements of portions of the administrative department, and a general remodelling and improvement of the existing engineering plant. In February of the present year the purchase of the Lings Farm of 118 acres at a cost of 5,200*l.* was approved by the Secretary of State. It is evident therefore that the Visiting Committee are fully alive to their responsibilities.

We found all parts of the Asylum in very good order at our visit to-day; the wards are bright and cheerful and well supplied with books and papers of recent date to amuse the patients, while the dormitories are airy and the beds and bedding in proper condition; the airing courts are well kept and, though necessarily somewhat lacking in shade, must afford much pleasure to patients during the greater part of the year.

We found the patients for the most part quiet and orderly, neat in dress and personal appearance and devoid of anything like serious complaints. We saw all of them in the course of our visit with the exception of 2 men and 9 women who were away on trial. Many of them spoke to us gratefully of the kindness and consideration they receive.

There is one criminal patient, but no one of the private class or chargeable to an out-county union.

We saw a good and sufficient dinner served in several of the wards, and in the course of our visit received no complaint whatever on the subject of the dietary.

The maintenance charge per head per week for home patients is 10*s.* 6*d.*

The patients generally present a healthy, well-nourished appearance; but during the period under review 6 female patients and a male attendant have been attacked with typhoid fever, the origin of which has not been ascertained. There have also been 12 cases of dysentery and 1 of erysipelas among the patients and a case of scarlet fever among the nurses. At the present time among the 12 patients confined to bed are 3 women, 2 of whom are suffering from dysentery and 1 from typhoid fever.

The serious injuries that have occurred comprise a rupture of the urethra caused by the patient falling astride on the back of a bench in the airing court and 3 cases of fracture of the radius, due in one instance to a fall in an epileptic fit, in another to an accidental fall, and in the third to a push from a fellow patient.

The deaths, which in every instance but 3, or in 95 per cent., were followed by post-mortem examination, were all due to natural causes, and no inquest has been held. Two deaths were from typhoid fever and 4 from dysentery. The fact that of the total deaths 20 per cent. were from phthisis emphasises the need for verandahs for open-air treatment such as are to be provided in connection with the proposed new infirmaries.

There are still several quite young boys warded with the adults in the male wards, for whom some sort of special accommodation is greatly to be desired.

There has been no recorded use of mechanical restraint or seclusion.

From the annual returns made to our Board we are glad to observe that money allowances are often given to patients while on trial and that



the attendance at the church services on Sunday and at the weekly entertainments is now distinctly good. We hope that an effort will be made to reduce the very high percentage of patients able to walk who are entirely confined to the wards and airing courts ; the good percentage of 67 are usefully employed, but we should like to see more employed in the laundry and on the farm.

An adequate staff of attendants and nurses is maintained, averaging 1 to every 10·12 patients. Their record of service remains much below the average, but we are glad to see that the Committee realise the importance in the interests of the patients of making the staff contented and anxious to remain in the service by the intended provision of cottages for the men, which we are confident will exert a beneficial influence in this direction.

The case books and other medical records are kept in a thoroughly satisfactory manner.

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### OXFORD COUNTY AND CITY ASYLUM.

25 January 1911.

SINCE this Asylum was last visited by members of our Board something has been done in the way of renovation and refurnishing, but some of the older wards still remain in a very unsatisfactory condition, being gloomy and dark, ill-ventilated, insufficiently supplied with facilities for the patients' ablutions, and generally ill-adapted for promoting their recovery and improvement.

We trust that the Committee will determine to take these parts of the Institution in hand without delay so as to make the whole establishment really suitable for its purpose and more in consonance with modern ideas. We are quite aware that this cannot be done without the expenditure of a considerable sum of money, but we are convinced that the time has come when such an expenditure should be faced and the very serious defects dealt with in a comprehensive manner. The defects in question must largely increase the difficulties of administration, and are probably factors which make it almost impossible at the present time to secure and retain the services of suitable persons as nurses. Various other details also require attention—there are no proper padded rooms ; there is an absence of any cross ventilation in many of the single rooms ; additional scullery accommodation is required in several of the wards ; there should be more objects to interest the patients, such as bound illustrated periodicals ; reliable tell-tale clocks should be obtained ; the paths of the airing courts used by the more troublesome patients need to be made up and properly asphalted ; there are no means of nursing in the open air phthisical and other suitable cases.

The following changes have occurred among the patients during the period under review :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admissions - - - - -	81	66	147
Discharges or removals - - - - -	10	22	32
Recoveries - - - - -	9	18	27
Deaths - - - - -	22	26	48

There are now on the statutory books the names of 711 patients, 305 of whom are men and 406 women. With the exception of 5 who are away on trial, all the patients were in residence and seen by us in the

course of our visit. In two of the old wards on the female side where the more troublesome cases are, there was some noise and excitement, but otherwise the patients were quiet and orderly, fairly neat in their dress and personal appearance, and generally free from complaints. One woman complained of rough treatment at the hands of a nurse, but after hearing whatever evidence was available, including that of an apparently reliable patient, we came to the conclusion that there was no ground for the charge. The newer wards were bright and attractive looking, and the dormitories fresh and clean ; as regards the beds and bedding, we found a considerable number of blankets and sheets with holes in them, while many of them seemed to us to require renewal.

There are vacancies for 14 upon the male and for 9 upon the female side.

The maintenance charges per head per week are 9s.  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for home and 14s. for out-county patients, of whom there are now 41, 20 male patients being received under contract from Wandsworth Asylum and 20 female from Brentwood Asylum.

The only instance of seclusion was in the case of a woman who was so treated for 10 minutes ; there is no recorded use of mechanical restraint.

The 48 deaths that have occurred since 14th March 1910 were all the result of natural causes, verified in 77 per cent. of the cases by post-mortem examination. In 27 per cent. they were from phthisis and in 30 per cent. they were consequent upon senile decay. An inquest has not been deemed necessary in any instance.

During the period under review a male attendant and a male patient have been attacked by typhoid fever, but both recovered ; the disease is believed to have been originally contracted outside the Asylum. A dislocation and two fractures occasioned in two instances by accidental falls and in one instance by a fall in a fit are the only serious casualties that have occurred.

Excepting the 9 males and 21 females whom we found confined to bed, the health of the patients at the present time appeared generally satisfactory, though among the women there are a large proportion of aged and demented cases that require much care and attention from the nurses. The proportion of general paralytics, 3·3 per cent., is also high, and the proportion of epileptics, 17 per cent., much above the average.

There is but little in the annual returns made to our Board that calls for special mention. The number of patients usually attending the Sunday services, 47 per cent., is very good, as is also that of the patients who are usefully employed, 74 per cent. Twenty per cent. of the women are taken for weekly walks outside the Asylum grounds, a privilege not hitherto regularly granted to the men, but which we learn will shortly be extended to them.

The proportion of day staff to patients, 1 to 12, remains low ; although three additional nurses have been engaged during the last year, the result has been nullified by the increase in the number of female patients.

The duration of service among the attendants is satisfactory ; that of the nurses, however, still leaves much to be desired.

Under the Asylums Officers' Superannuation Act, 1909, the Committee have placed in Class I. all officers, attendants, and employees who work continuously with patients.

Dr. Good is discharging his duties with energy and ability. He has two Medical Officers to assist him.

The case books and other medical records are well kept.

During our visit we saw a substantial and well-cooked dinner, consisting of meat pudding, served to the patients.

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## SALOP ASYLUM.

16 May 1911.

WE have to-day made our inspection of this Asylum, and desire to express our satisfaction with the very considerable amount of improvements which have recently been carried out. Those completed since the visit of our Colleagues 15 months ago include, amongst other things, the renovation of Female Infirmaries 6 and 7 (which has been very thoroughly done) and additions to the same wards, the renovation of Male 5 Dormitory, and redecoration of this and Male 1 dormitories. Much has been done, too, in the way of relaying of sewers and rain-water drains, which should have the effect of improving the sanitary condition of the Asylum. The plastering of the east end of Female 7 Infirmary is now in hand. The renovation of the wards has been done with good taste and judgment, and the result is most satisfactory, showing as it does what can be effected with the rest of the Asylum. Now that the less crowded condition of the building renders it possible to empty a ward of patients, we hope that the progress of this important work may be expedited, as the parts not yet dealt with are becoming very shabby.

The completion of the drainage works should, we think, be followed by some improvement in the laying out of the airing courts, some of which, especially those of Female 5, 6, and 7, have at present a dull appearance. Other points requiring attention are the fitting of floor pads in the padded rooms, the walls of which are fitted with pads of the old but efficient type kept clean and pipe-clayed, and the protection of the rollers of round towels to prevent their use for suicidal purposes.

The whole Asylum is clean and well kept, and the beds and bedding were in satisfactory condition, both as to sufficiency and as to cleanliness; but in some wards we thought there should be more books and objects of interest.

We saw all the patients in residence except one man who was out on trial, and gave to each full opportunity of speaking to us, of which many availed themselves. There were but few complaints, except in respect of detention, and generally the patients seem to be contented. Their dress and personal condition were satisfactory and their conduct quiet and orderly.

A good dinner of cold meat and potatoes with draught lemonade was neatly served during our visit, some of the patients sitting down to it in the hall and many at tables laid in the airing courts, which they seemed to enjoy.

Among the patients in some of the wards we found children mixed with adults. We should be glad if arrangements could be made for segregating them in rooms for separate treatment.

During the period under review 339 patients have been admitted; 260 have been discharged or removed, 86 of whom had recovered; and 123 have died. The removals include the Montgomeryshire patients, who have been placed elsewhere since the dissolution of the union between that county and Salop for asylum purposes. There are still 15 Montgomeryshire cases here, 11 of whom were considered unfit for removal, and the other 4 are new cases received under a temporary arrangement between the two counties pending removal to one of the other asylums with which Montgomeryshire has a reception contract.

The total number now on the books is 735, which includes the 25 male patients still boarded out in Forden Workhouse, 353 being males and 382 females. The charge for maintenance for home pauper patients is 10s. 6d. per week; for out-county patients 14s. per week, except the

new cases from Montgomeryshire, for whom the weekly charge is 21s. ; and for private patients, of whom there are 27, 17s. 6d.

The total estimated accommodation is for 330 males and 421 females, showing but 2 vacancies for the former and 39 for the latter. It appears, therefore, that the Committee will have to consider the question of providing further accommodation at no distant date.

No use of mechanical restraint has been recorded since the last visit ; 33 patients have been secluded on 122 occasions for a total duration of 714 $\frac{1}{4}$  hours.

The returns for 1910 show that the Sunday services in the chapel were well attended, as were also the weekly entertainments. Twenty-three per cent. of the patients usually walked out weekly beyond the estate, and 32 per cent. went for daily walks on the estate beyond the airing courts, to which, however, as many as 28 per cent. were wholly confined.

The very good proportion of 73 per cent. were usefully employed. Much useful work is done in the workshops, among other things, the weaving of cloth, from which all the clothing of the male patients is made.

All the 123 deaths were due to natural causes, with the exceptions of 1 in which a male patient had sustained a fracture of the thigh in an accidental fall, of another in which heart failure followed a similar accident, of a third in which heart failure followed artificial feeding, and of a fourth in which an accidental fall on the head produced brain injuries which proved fatal. In all these cases inquests were held and full inquiry made by our Board, and in none of them was any blame attributed. General paralysis caused 6·5 per cent. of the deaths, phthisis 17 per cent., and senile decay 14 per cent. ; while 4 deaths were due to enteric fever, of which 8 cases altogether have occurred in the last 15 months without any clue having been obtained as to the source from which they were derived. These, together with 3 cases of erysipelas and some of influenza, have been the only cases of zymotic disease which have been under treatment.

Post-mortem examination followed the deaths in the small proportion of 44 per cent. A bed sore was present in 1 case only, which gives the very low percentage of 0·8 per cent., and taken in connection with the entire absence of bed sores from the 22 patients (or 3·1 per cent. of the whole) whom we saw in bed in the wards indicates care and efficiency in the nursing of the sick.

We were glad to see the female tuberculous cases segregated in the very good Isolation Hospital, which, with solid block floors and walls plastered on expanded metal, was erected at a cost of only 1,700*l*. There is, however, no such provision for the men, who are still treated in the open wards, and for whom open-air verandahs at least should be provided.

There have been 9 serious but non-fatal casualties, all of them resulting in fractures of bones due to accidental falls, with the exceptions of 1 in which an eye was injured during a struggle with an attendant, who was subsequently exonerated from blame, and of 2 others in which the cause was unascertained.

An adequate staff of attendants and nurses is maintained, but their record of service is not very satisfactory, only 27 per cent. having served upwards of five years and 30 per cent. having been engaged within the year. A male attendant who fought with a patient was prosecuted, but the charge was dismissed by the magistrates.

Dr. Rambaut has the assistance of 2 Medical Colleagues, by whom the case books are properly kept. He continues to show real interest in his work and to discharge his duties with energy and ability.



## SOMERSET AND BATH ASYLUMS.—1. COTFORD.

15 June 1911.

SINCE the visit of our Colleagues in March 1910, 218 patients have been admitted; 126 have been discharged or removed, 64 of them recovered; and 108 have died. These changes leave on the books the names of 348 male and 380 female patients, a total of 728. Twenty are of the private class, 2 are criminal lunatics, and 38 of the men are received under contract from Montgomeryshire. There are at the present time vacancies for 20 male and 40 female patients.

We saw all the patients, with the exception of 1 man who is out on trial, and found them neatly and suitably dressed and personally tidy. Their conduct was, with one or two exceptions, quiet and orderly. There were but few complaints made to us of the treatment, and none that appeared to have any substance; but several complained of the diet and in particular of the margarine, of which a fresh brand has lately been taken. The dinner to-day was at the pauper tables a meat pie with potatoes. While many spoke well of it, there were not a few, chiefly on the female side, who found fault with it. For the private patients the dinner was roast beef followed by tapioca pudding.

The erection of new farm buildings has been completed since the last visit. The Asylum generally is maintained in very good order, and we found it everywhere clean and well kept, and the beds properly attended to.

No use of mechanical restraint or seclusion has been recorded during the period under review.

From the returns for 1910 we find that while as many as 79 per cent. on the average were usefully employed on the male side, the proportion on the female side was only 51 per cent. We are glad to observe a substantial increase in the number of men working on the farm and gardens, 60 as against 49 in 1909, and some increase (37 as against 31) in the number of women employed in the laundry.

The health of the Institution is good. We saw 26 patients in bed to-day, only 5 of whom were males; and many of them were suffering from ailments incidental to old age. The proportion of epileptics to the total in residence is 12·5 per cent., and of the actively suicidal 3·4 per cent.

On the male side there were 5 tubercular patients who spend the day in the open air, 2 of them being in bed in a shelter. This class of disease is exceptionally prevalent in this Asylum, especially amongst the female patients; and we should like to see adequate provision made for extended open-air treatment. In this connection we would suggest for consideration the erection of a verandah on the west front of Ward 15.

The causes of death were verified by post-mortem examination in the high proportion of 95·4 per cent. of the total deaths. No less than 37 per cent. were due to phthisis, while 6·5 per cent. were ascribed to senile decay, and 5·5 per cent. to general paralysis. Bedsores were present at death in only two cases, or 1·8 per cent.

One inquest has been held. It concerned a male patient whose death was due to rupture of the bladder caused by a kick in the abdomen by a fellow patient.

An outbreak of typhoid fever occurred in the male division last summer; the first case occurred in May, and was followed by 13 cases from July to September. Two cases occurred on the female side in November; but from that date the Asylum has been free from the disease. Since July last 13 patients have been attacked by dysentery,

all but one being females ; no case has occurred since February. In the months February to April 14 male and 10 female patients suffered from influenza. The occurrence of two sporadic cases of erysipelas, separated by an interval of six months, completes the zymotic record for the period under review.

Seven patients have sustained fractures of bones, viz.: of femur 4, of humerus 1, of radius 1, and of a rib 1. Three were from accidental falls, the rest from being pushed down or in struggles with fellow patients.

The staff of attendants and nurses is of good strength. Those employed on day duty at the beginning of the year averaged 1 to 8·8 patients on the male side and 1 to 9·3 on the female side. Their record of service is by no means satisfactory, as many as 36 per cent. of the men and 35 per cent. of the nurses having at the above date served less than a year, while only 23 per cent. and 12 per cent. respectively could reckon over five years' service. We think something might be done to make the position of the male attendants more attractive by providing them with an adequate recreation room. At present they use for this purpose the billiard room of the private patients, which is only available late in the evening.

A vacancy has occurred in the medical staff through the resignation of Dr. Rutherford, the Senior Assistant Medical Officer. In the absence of Dr. Aveline, in attendance at a meeting of the joint Committee at Wells, we were accompanied round the wards by Dr. Graham, who afforded us all the assistance and information we required. We find the case books and medical records to be carefully and properly kept.

## SOMERSET AND BATH ASYLUMS.—2. WELLS.

8 December 1911.

DURING the period of nearly 21 months which has elapsed since this Asylum was last visited by members of our Board, 231 patients have been admitted ; 86 have been discharged or removed, 62 of whom had recovered ; and 112 have died. There are on the books the names of 366 males and 498 females, a total of 864. Thirty-six are of the private class, for whom charges varying from 10s. 6d. to 25s. a week are made. The maintenance rate for home paupers is 8s. 2d., and that charged to out-county paupers, of whom there are 4, 14s. a week.

The estimated accommodation shows vacancies for 26 men and 40 women.

In the course of our visit, which we began yesterday and finished to-day, we have seen all the patients whose names are on the books, with the exception of 1 man who died before we reached the ward in which he was detained. We can give a good account of the condition in which we found them as regards their dress and personal cleanliness. We gave to each full opportunity of speech with us and of making complaints if so disposed, but though many appeals for discharge were made, we heard no complaints calling for mention with regard to the treatment, while many spoke gratefully of the kindness shown to them by doctors and staff.

The wards and dormitories were in very good order, fresh and well ventilated, and the beds and bedding clean, good, and sufficient. The day rooms were well supplied with objects to interest the patients, among other things plenty of bound illustrated papers and periodicals.



The work of bringing up this old Asylum to the modern standard has been continued with vigour, and among the alterations and improvements, too numerous to set out in detail, which have been completed since the last visit, we may mention the new recreation hall, kitchens, bakehouse, meat-store, and needle-room, all of which are good and suitable to the requirements of the Institution. Much redecoration has been carried out; improvements have been made in the sanitary accommodation, and some roads and courts have been tar-paved. We think the Committee and Dr. Pope are to be congratulated on the result of their efforts. The recreation hall has been furnished with an electric orchestrion, which is found to be satisfactory in supplying the music required for entertainments, and has enabled Dr. Pope to dispense with the service of musician attendants, whom he had found not altogether a desirable element in the staff.

The factory inspector at a visit paid in May 1910 made certain recommendations, which the Committee have carried out with the exception of two or three, which the inspector has since agreed not to insist upon.

We saw dinner served in some of the wards to patients of each sex. It consisted of roast pork and potatoes with coffee, was of good quality, and appeared to give satisfaction to those who partook of it.

No use of mechanical restraint or seclusion has been recorded during the period now under review.

The returns for 1910 show that there was during the year but a moderate attendance at the Sunday services and weekly entertainments, and that only 14 per cent. and 18 per cent. of the patients respectively were usually taken for weekly walks beyond the estate and for daily walks on the estate outside the airing courts. The number usefully employed, amounting to 65 per cent., was satisfactory.

The staff at the end of the year was in the satisfactory proportion of 1 day attendant or nurse to every 10·5 patients. The record of service of the men was good, 58 per cent. having been in the Asylum upwards of five years. Five male attendants have since the last visit been dismissed or allowed to resign on account of misconduct, which in one case consisted of a breach of orders, whereby a patient was allowed to drown himself, in the others of conduct not directly affecting any patient.

The general health of the patients is good; and of those confined to bed (less than 8 per cent. of the total in residence) a large proportion were the subject of senile debility, and but few gravely ill. The proportion of epileptics under care is 9·4 per cent. and of those actively suicidal 1·5 per cent.

The deaths, which with two exceptions were due to natural causes, have included 8 per cent. from general paralysis, 9·8 per cent. from phthisis, and 19·5 per cent. from senile decay. The exceptional deaths were (1) that of a male patient who committed suicide by drowning himself in the reservoir, and (2) that also of a male patient due to cardiac failure following on acute gastritis, induced by his having swallowed a strip of waterproof sheeting. Particulars of these cases were fully reported to our Board at the time. Inquests were held on these cases and on a female patient who died from maniacal exhaustion, and who had sustained a fracture of the leg two months before admission, and prior to the onset of mental symptoms.

Post-mortem examinations were made in 79·5 per cent. of the total deaths, and in only 1 patient was a bed sore present at death; none of those whom we have seen in bed are suffering from this complication.

The cases of zymotic disease during the current year have included an isolated attack of enteric fever in a male patient; and 27 cases of

dysentery, three-fourths of which were on the female side. January and February having been the only months in which no one was attacked.

There has been but one serious, non-fatal casualty, the case of a female patient who sustained a fracture of the humerus in a struggle with a nurse.

The system of note taking adopted some years ago is working very well, and sufficient cases have now been completed to form two large bound volumes; the loose-leaf records in current use being limited to four books. The clinical notes are well kept.

### STAFFORDSHIRE ASYLUMS.—1. BURNTWOOD.

20 May 1911.

We have to-day visited this Asylum and can report very favourably of the condition in which we found it. A number of useful alterations and improvements of a minor character have been completed since the visit of our Colleagues 10 months ago, as well as a good deal of redecoration. The wards and dormitories are in excellent order, bright, well ventilated, and plentifully supplied with birds, flowers, pictures, books, and other objects to interest the patients. The rooms and the beds were all clean and well kept. We were glad to see the children of both sexes segregated from the adults in small wards, where they are well attended to and supplied with toys for their amusement.

The grounds and airing courts are well kept, and bright with a profusion of spring flowers.

The patients, all of whom we saw, were neat in their persons, and their dress was good and varied. We spoke to all, and listened to any who desired to speak to us, with the result that though there were many appeals for discharge, no complaints of ill-treatment were made to us, and we were satisfied that kindly relations existed between the patients and those who are in charge of them.

A dinner of meat pie was neatly served in the hall during our visit to a large number of patients. It was good and plentiful, and all spoke well of it. The meal was preceded by a musical grace, which the patients joined in well, and the organ and piano were played afterwards while the meal continued. We were particularly struck by the excellent order and quiet behaviour of the assembled patients.

Since the last visit 257 patients have been admitted; 111 have been discharged or removed, 52 of them on recovery; and 96 have died. These changes leave on the books to-day the names of 933, 452 being of the male and 481 of the female sex. Three are of the private class, and 1 man is a criminal lunatic; one of each sex is an out-county pauper. The weekly rates charged are 10s. 2½d. for those chargeable to home unions and 21s. for private patients.

As the accommodation is estimated to be sufficient for only 417 males and 465 females, it would appear that, allowance being made for the fact that 7 boys are warded with the females, there is overcrowding to the extent of 28 beds on the male and 23 on the female side. As the other asylums of the county are, we understand, also full, the Committee will before long have to consider the question of providing further accommodation. Some relief will be afforded if the Bill for extending the boundaries of Birmingham be passed, and Handsworth be thereby with-



drawn from the county of Stafford. Some 120 patients would thus be removed from the three asylums of the county, but this would leave but a small margin to meet the annual increase in the number of insane patients requiring accommodation.

No use of mechanical restraint or seclusion has been recorded during the period under review.

From the returns furnished to us for 1910 we learn that there was during the year a good average attendance of about half the patients at the morning and afternoon services in the chapel on Sundays, and that 40 out of the 58 Roman Catholics were usually present at the services provided for them by a priest of their faith. A satisfactory proportion usually attended the weekly entertainments; as many as 57 per cent. went for weekly walks beyond the estate, while no more than 8 per cent. of those able to walk were usually confined to the wards and airing courts. The very good proportions of 80 per cent. of the men and 71 per cent. of the women were usefully employed.

There is nothing special to report as to the deaths, which were all due to natural causes, ascertained in the creditable proportion of 88 per cent. by post-mortem examination. General paralysis was responsible for 18·7 per cent. of the deaths, phthisis for 17·7 per cent., and senile decay for 6 per cent. There has been 1 death from dysentery, of which 3 cases have occurred since the last visit. These, with 2 of erysipelas, and 15 of scarlet fever, chiefly among the children, have been the only cases of infectious disease in the Asylum.

No inquest has been held.

The care and efficiency with which the nursing of the sick is conducted may be inferred from the presence of only one bed sore among the 96 patients who died, and the entire absence of such a complication from all those who were in bed during our visit, numbering 35 in all, or 3·7 per cent. of the whole. This small percentage of sick shows that the sanitary condition of the Institution is satisfactory.

We were very glad to learn that the advantages which have been derived from the open-air treatment of phthisical and other suitable cases on the male side are to be shortly extended to the female division, plans being now in preparation for a balcony and verandah in connection with the infirmaries. The proposed situations for them have been shown, and the schemes explained to us; and we have expressed to Dr. Spence our general approval of them.

Three patients have received injuries involving fracture or dislocation of bones, as the result of accidental falls, since the last visit.

The staff of attendants and nurses averages for day duty 1 to every 10·6 patients. Eighteen per cent. of the whole number have served less than a year, but 40 per cent. can show a service of upwards of five years. The only discharge for misconduct was that of a laundry nurse, who was summarily dismissed for roughness to a patient, and whose offence was carefully considered by the Committee and regarded by them as adequately punished by such dismissal.

Two Medical Colleagues fully and carefully keep the case books and assist Dr. Spence in the discharge of his duties, to which he continues to devote much energy and ability.

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## STAFFORDSHIRE ASYLUMS.—2. CHEDDLETON.

8 November 1911.

SINCE the visit of our Colleagues in July 1910, 373 patients have been admitted; 131 have been removed or discharged, of whom 83 had recovered; and 136 have died. These changes leave on the books the names of 555 males and 526 females, a total of 1,081, all of whom are to-day in residence and have been seen by us in the course of our visit. The number includes 6 males and 12 females of the private class and 1 male criminal lunatic. Thirty-nine men and 3 women are out-county patients, 34 of the former being Swansea cases. The accommodation is estimated to be sufficient for but 519 of each sex; it will be seen, therefore, that (allowance being made for the fact that 4 boys are warded with the women) there is overcrowding to the extent of 29 on the male and 14 on the female side. Some relief will shortly be afforded by the removal of the patients of that part of the county which is to be added to the city of Birmingham.

We gave to all the patients the opportunity of speaking to us, and many did so, but no complaints except such as were the outcome of insanity were made with regard to the treatment, and general contentment prevailed, except, of course, with regard to detention. The dress and personal condition of the patients were satisfactory, and their conduct throughout was quiet and orderly.

The wards were all in excellent order, and, as well as the dormitories, and the beds and bedding, clean and well kept. There is a good supply in all the rooms of pictures and other objects of interest, and their appearance throughout was bright and cheerful. There were also plenty of illustrated papers, with which the patients were amusing themselves. A number of minor but useful improvements have been completed since the last visit, including the laying out of new airing courts, additions to the laundry machinery, and the provision of an organ for the chapel, and others are now in progress.

We saw a good dinner of boiled beef, with suet pudding, potatoes and cabbage, neatly served on warm plates to a large number of patients of both sexes in the dining hall.

No use of mechanical restraint or seclusion has been recorded during the period under review.

From the statistics supplied to us for 1910 we learn that there was during the year a good average attendance of above half the patients at the Sunday Church of England services in the chapel, and that nearly as good a proportion attended the weekly entertainments; 23 per cent. were usually taken for weekly walks outside the estate, and 66 for daily walks on the estate, while only 11 per cent. of those able to walk were confined to the wards and airing courts. The excellent proportion of 87 per cent. were usefully employed, 250 of the men working on the grounds and 146 of the women in the kitchen and laundry.

With three exceptions, all the deaths were from natural causes, ascertained in the satisfactory proportion of 88 per cent. by post-mortem examination. General paralysis contributed 14·4 per cent. of the deaths, phthisis 23 per cent., and dysentery 7 per cent., and there was 1 death from enteric fever, of which there were 2 cases, their origin unascertained. Inquests were held in 4 cases, on a natural death from heart disease, on a case of septic pneumonia following upon a cut self-inflicted before admission, on a death from exhaustion following an accidental fracture of the leg, and in a similar case in which the fracture was sustained before admission.



It is creditable to the nursing that we are able to report that in only 1·4 per cent. of the deaths were bedsores present, and that no one was so suffering among the patients in bed during our visit to the wards.

There have been 12 serious but not fatal accidents involving severe injury, chiefly fractures of bones, since the last visit. In one instance the fracture of a rib occurred during a struggle with an attendant, who on inquiry was exonerated from all blame.

In addition to the 2 cases of enteric fever already referred to, there have been 4 other cases of simple communicable disease which did not spread. There have, however, unfortunately been as many as 125 cases of dysentery and infective diarrhœa, in spite of the elaborate precautions which are taken here to segregate such patients and subject them to close continuous observation.

Of the 118 patients whom we found in bed to-day, 50 men were there solely for the purpose of observation for a few days, to ascertain, if possible, the presence of a "carrier." The patients in bed outside this last number represent 6·2 per cent. of all the resident patients, which is not an undue proportion.

The staff of attendants and nurses is of adequate strength, and the record of service of the men is good, only 16 per cent. having at the beginning of the year been in the Asylum less than 12 months, while 56 per cent. had served upwards of five years.

Dr. Menzies continues successfully to devote his energies to the administration of the Asylum. He has the assistance of two Medical Colleagues, by whom the case and post-mortem books are carefully kept.

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### STAFFORDSHIRE ASYLUMS.—3. STAFFORD.

19 May 1911.

DURING the 15 months which have passed since this Asylum was last visited by members of our Board 309 patients have been admitted; 166 have been discharged, of whom 82 had recovered; and 138 have died. The books now contain the names of 873, of whom 468 are males and 405 females. One woman is absent on trial; but with that exception all the patients are in residence and have been seen by us. As the accommodation is estimated as sufficient for but 480 men and 400 women, it will be seen that there are at the present time 12 vacancies for the former and that the latter are to a certain extent overcrowded.

Four patients are of the private class, for whom the charge is the same as for out-county paupers, namely, 14s. per week; the weekly maintenance rate for those chargeable to the home unions is 10s. 2½d.

The Asylum was in very good order throughout, its condition being all the more creditable in view of the fact that the buildings are old. The wards, dormitories, and beds were clean and well kept, and the ventilation good. Several wards have been done up since the last visit, and the work now in progress includes the erection of new boot-rooms for some of the wards, the installation of a new hot-water system, and of incandescent gas burners.

We were satisfied with the condition in which we found the patients as regards dress and personal tidiness. They were generally contented, and though we gave to each the opportunity of speaking to us we received no complaints worthy of mention with regard to the treatment. Their

conduct was generally quiet and orderly ; but in Female Ward 7 there was a good deal of noise and confusion. We suggested to Dr. Christie the advisability of removing some of the patients in this ward and distributing them in others.

Dinner of bacon, potatoes, and haricot beans was served in the wards during our visit. The fare appeared to be of good quality, and to judge by the way in which the plates were cleared was found satisfactory by the patients.

No use of mechanical restraint has been recorded during the period under review ; 5 patients have been secluded on 10 occasions for a total duration of 20 hours.

The statistical return furnished to us for 1910 shows that there was a fair attendance during the year at the Sunday services at the chapel, but rather a poor attendance at the weekly entertainments ; a good proportion, 71 per cent., were usefully employed.

All the deaths were due to natural causes, with the exception of that of a woman who died from septicæmia, the result of a wound on the knee sustained in an accidental fall, and that of a man who fell and fractured his femur, from the effects of which injury he died. In these two cases, and in a third of death from blood poisoning, the result of internal suppuration, inquests were held.

In 57 per cent. of the deaths post-mortem examinations were made ; and it is creditable to the nursing of the sick that neither upon the bodies of those who died, nor in the cases of any patients in bed during our visit, were bedsores present.

General paralysis of the insane was the cause of 6 per cent. of the deaths, senile decay of 17 per cent., and phthisis of 20 per cent. In view of the large percentage from the last of these causes it is greatly to be desired that verandahs should be provided in connection with some of the wards for the open-air treatment of such and other suitable cases. The provision of adequate infirmaries, which are so much needed in this Asylum, might properly include this valuable addition, now so usual and so much appreciated.

A good state of general health appears to have been maintained since the visit of our Colleagues last year. There have been 2 cases of dysentery, but none of any other form of zymotic disease except influenza. Visiting the wards to-day we found 40 patients, or only 4·5 per cent. of the whole, confined to bed ; and most of them were aged and enfeebled, and not suffering from any form of acute illness.

There have been 4 serious, non-fatal casualties, in which fractures of bones ensued upon accidental falls.

A staff of attendants and nurses, giving the good average of 1 to every 9·6 patients, is maintained for day duty, and 17 are on duty at night. The duration of service is very satisfactory as regards the men, as many as 70 per cent. of whom have been in the Asylum upwards of five years.

The case and post-mortem books are carefully kept by the two Medical Colleagues who assist Dr. Christie, to whose unabated energy and efficiency the favourable state of this Institution is so largely due.

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## SUFFOLK ASYLUM.

1 June 1911.

THE changes that have occurred among the patients in this Asylum since our Colleagues' visit in July 1910 are the following :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admissions - - - - -	79	85	164
Discharges or removals - - - - -	27	37	64
Recoveries - - - - -	11	21	32
Deaths - - - - -	42	45	87

There were to-day on the statutory books the names of 828 patients, in the proportion of 385 men and 443 women, all of whom were in residence and seen by us during our visit. Eleven patients are classed as private, and there are 2 out-county patients chargeable to Yarmouth. There are now vacancies for 42 patients upon the male and 30 upon the female side.

Few alterations or improvements have been carried out during the past year, nor has much been done in the way of alteration of the shutters to improve the ventilation of the single rooms. On the other hand, good progress is being made with the building of the new chapel, which will provide 444 sittings, at a cost of 3,323*l.*; when this building has been completed it is intended to utilise the present chapel for Non-conformist patients, of whom there are at present about 200 in the Asylum. Work is also in progress in connection with the provision of a new coal store.

We were very pleased with the condition in which we found all parts of the Asylum. The wards are extremely bright and cheerful looking, and they are abundantly supplied with plants, birds, books, papers, and games to interest and amuse their occupants. The dormitories are airy and very well kept, while the beds and bedding were throughout in excellent condition.

The patients of both sexes presented a tidy and well-cared-for appearance. They were quiet and orderly in their behaviour, and though of course we had some appeals for discharge, we received nothing in the nature of a complaint from anyone.

The dinner to-day, which we saw served in several of the wards, consisted of meat pie and potatoes, followed by stewed rhubarb, with lemonade as a beverage. It was neatly served, and evidently appreciated by the patients.

The maintenance charges per head per week are 10*s.* 6*d.* for home, 14*s.* for out-county, and 20*s.* for private patients.

There has been no use of mechanical restraint or of seclusion recorded during the period under review; in this connection we may mention that there is no fixed padding on the floors of any of the padded rooms, and its absence renders them unsuitable for use in the case of really violent patients.

From the annual returns made to our Board we notice that as large a percentage of the patients as 66 are usefully employed. The figures relating to the women, 72 per cent., are especially good, and we are glad to see that as many as 80 of them are employed in the laundry.

No inquest has been held, the 87 deaths being all due to natural causes, which in every case but 1, or nearly 99 per cent., were verified by post-mortem examination. In November and December last there was

another extensive outbreak of dysentery, 48 patients, of whom 23 were males and 25 females, being attacked. At the present time there are only 2 mild cases of the disease under treatment, and the patients at our visit generally looked healthy and well-nourished. There were, however, among the 28 men and 25 women confined to bed several patients with phthisis, who, more especially in the beautiful weather now prevailing, could be treated with much greater advantage both to themselves and others in open verandahs than in dormitories and single rooms. We hope that the Visiting Committee will before long be able to see their way to provide in connection with each of the hospitals verandahs suitable for the purpose in question, and which we are confident would be found very useful in the treatment of other patients besides those suffering from phthisis.

The only serious casualty occurred to a female patient, who, when getting into a bath, fell and sustained an injury to her hip joint.

A strong staff of attendants and nurses is maintained, averaging 1 to every 8·8 patients. Their length of service is rather above the average, 54 per cent. of the attendants and 21 per cent. of the nurses being able to show more than five years' service at the Asylum. No one has been dismissed or allowed to resign to escape dismissal for misconduct.

The medical records are carefully noted up to date.

#### SURREY ASYLUMS.—1. BROOKWOOD.

15 June 1911.

WE have to-day systematically gone through the whole of this establishment, thoroughly inspected it, seen the patients in residence, given all an opportunity to talk to us, and have listened attentively to such of them as took advantage of our presence to make known any wants or present any grievances. In the result we can report that the Asylum is in excellent order throughout, and that the patients appear satisfied with their treatment, surroundings, and diet. As to these matters there was no sort of complaint; on the contrary, many of them spoke most kindly of the care and attention bestowed on them. There were, however, an unusual number of appeals for discharge made to us, and in all instances we referred the patients to the Committee, in whom, we informed them, subject to the advice of the Superintendent, was vested the sole power in reference to this matter. The wards, beds, and bedding are admirably kept, and the inmates, even the most faulty, bore evidence of careful supervision.

Some of the wards are, from their situation, somewhat dull and deficient in light, and we suggest that when next they are redecorated they would be much improved in this respect were bright and cheerful colours made use of in painting the walls.

Whilst, generally speaking, the wards are fairly well supplied with objects to attract and occupy the attention of the patients, we should like to see more cages of birds distributed throughout the rooms, and larger bookcases, open and better supplied with books and bound illustrated magazines. Four of the wards on the female side—10 A., 10 B., 10 C., and 10 D.—are distinctly deficient in w.c. accommodation.

Since the last visit by members of our Board, electric lighting has been generally installed throughout the building, and gas is no longer used as an illuminant; the gasworks in connection with the Asylum have been shut down, and the wants for heating are supplied from the public main. The lavatories in Female Wards 1 and 4 have been



refitted with new basins, and the bathrooms in these wards brought up to date. Electric irons are in process of being installed in the laundry, the relocking of the Asylum is still in progress, and the work of redecorating the wards in which electric light has been recently fitted is well in hand.

We saw dinner to-day served in the two female dining halls, consisting of boiled beef with two vegetables and bread, the latter being placed in baskets on the tables, and the patients, in most instances, being allowed to help themselves as they please to the vegetables. This course seems to have given satisfaction to the patients and to have proved, on the whole, to be economical. The dinner was well cooked and ample in quantity, but some of the plates in the larger hall were cold, a small but not unimportant matter, which could be easily remedied by supplying a hot-plate for use in this hall.

Since May 24th of last year there have been 341 admissions; 141 patients have been discharged or removed, of whom 75 had recovered; and 89 have died. There are now 1,168 on the statutory books, of whom 86 are out-county patients, 75 being received under contract from Essex County Asylum at Brentwood; 2 are chargeable to Lambeth and Kensington; and 9 are criminal patients. Three patients are to-day out on trial, leaving in residence and seen by us 1,165. There are, according to the return furnished to us, vacancies for 14 males and 185 females, two of the female wards being at present unoccupied.

The maintenance charge per head per week is: for home patients, 12s. 10d.; for out-county patients other than contract patients, 14s.; and for the latter, 15s. 2d.

We are glad to hear that provision is shortly to be made by the Committee for the appointment of an independent outside stocktaker.

There is no record of any mechanical restraint or seclusion.

The good proportion of 42 per cent. of the patients usually attend the Sunday Church of England services, and on every Sunday and the first Monday in each month a service is held for those of the Roman Catholic faith. A fair number of the inmates, viz., 32 per cent., are usually present at the weekly entertainments, and 59 per cent. are, on an average, daily engaged in some occupation throughout the year; but we should much like to see a larger number of patients taken for walks every week beyond the Asylum estate and that fewer of those able to walk are confined to the wards and airing courts than is now the case.

The staff of attendants and nurses is adequate, there being 1 to every 8·7 patients; but whilst the record of the former's service is good, there being 51 per cent. who have served over five years and but 17 per cent. who have less than a year's service, the length of service in the case of the nurses is by no means as good, and we hope to see it improved. During the period under review 1 nurse has been dismissed for roughness to a patient, and 1 attendant for being asleep whilst in charge of a suicidal patient.

With the exception of 2 deaths from suicide, in which the only inquests were held, all the deaths were due to natural causes, ascertained in the good proportion of 90 per cent. by post-mortem examinations. Twenty per cent. were the result of general paralysis, 14 per cent. of phthisis, and 13 per cent. of senile decay. In 2 instances death was caused by dysentery, these being the only cases of zymotic disease which have occurred in the Asylum since the last visit. Bedsores were present in only 2·2 per cent. of all the deaths, and of the 37 patients, or 3·1 per cent. of the whole whom we saw in bed in the wards, 1 only was suffering from this complication. The nursing of the sick appeared to us

to be generally efficient, but we suggest, for the consideration of the Committee, the early provision of verandahs, now so usual and found so valuable in asylums, for the open-air treatment in bed of phthisical and other suitable cases. The only non-fatal casualties of at all a serious nature have befallen 2 men who fractured bones, in one instance clearly accidental and in the other by some means which an investigation by the Committee failed to discover.

Since this Asylum was last visited by members of our Board, Dr. Barton has resigned the office of Medical Superintendent after many years of valuable service. He has been succeeded by Dr. Lowry, the Senior Assistant Medical Officer, who is evidently earnest and capable in his work, and desirous of maintaining the administration of the Asylum at a high level of efficiency. He is assisted by 3 Medical Colleagues, by whom the case books are carefully kept. A reduction in the number of these might be advantageously effected by bringing the scattered records of cases from older into modern books.

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#### SURREY ASYLUMS.—2. NETHERNE.

22 April 1911.

SINCE this Asylum was visited by members of our Board in February of last year, a good deal has been done towards completing the arrangements for the effective occupation of the whole of the available buildings. In December last the Idiot Block was opened for use, and, as we anticipated, no difficulty has been experienced in filling it with suitable patients. We found the Acute Hospital to-day occupied by just on 100 quiet working male patients, for whom we consider the accommodation there provided is quite unnecessarily elaborate. We hope that it will be speedily found practicable to use it for the class of patients for whom it was intended, by having all patients admitted and primarily attended to there. The new farm buildings have been completed and occupied, as have also been the cottages for the head attendant and gardener, and 3 rows of cottages for artisans and attendants.

Much of course still remains to be done in the way of road levelling and planting, and we hope that the Committee will spare no pains in getting the whole estate into thorough working order.

We found the wards and dormitories in good order structurally; the former seemed to us to be very insufficiently supplied with books and papers, pictures, plants, birds and games, while the supply of pianos, which do so much to entertain and interest the patients is quite inadequate. Consequently, as in our experience is almost invariably the case, there was a great deal of noisy excitement among the troublesome female patients. We hope that the Committee will realise that it is not sufficient merely to have provided for their patients high-class wards to live in without also giving them the small comforts and attractions which enable them to pass their time in pleasant and in many cases improving occupation.

The beds and bedding were in good condition throughout.

With the exceptions already mentioned, the patients were orderly in their behaviour and no fault could be found with their dress and personal appearance. Though we received more than the usual number of appeals for discharge, we did not have any complaints of a serious character made to us.



The dinner to-day consisted of a good meat pie and bread, which seemed to be popular. One patient complained to us that on several days of the week no potatoes are given, and we do not understand why the allowance of bread for the men's breakfast should be on some days only 6 ozs. and on others 8 ozs., while that for women appears to vary from 4 ozs. to 6 ozs. In our opinion the men's allowance should always be 8 ozs. and the women's 6 ozs.

We also received some complaints relating to the temperature of the wards during the winter months. If a constant temperature of 60° cannot be maintained by the present heating arrangements they should be augmented by fires in the wards. We noticed several of the radiators in the wards that were quite unprotected. The handles to the doors in the sanitary spurs are dangerous and should be removed, the roller towels should be covered in, while there are several pipes, both inside and outside the buildings, that should be protected against their use by suicidally disposed patients.

The following changes have occurred among the patients since February 12th, 1910 :—

-----	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admissions - - - - -	167	226	393
Discharges or removals - - - - -	32	64	96
Recoveries - - - - -	12	42	54
Deaths - - - - -	51	39	90

There are now 847 patients on the books, 361 of whom are males and 486 females. There are 30 patients of the private class, while 251 are received from out-county unions, 129 being boarded out from Essex Asylum, 70 from Cane Hill Asylum, and 50 from Wandsworth Asylum.

Four patients are away on trial, and we are glad to notice that the practice largely prevails here of giving allowances to patients while on trial.

The vacant accommodation at the present time is sufficient for 29 men and 84 women.

The maintenance charges are 12s. 10d. a week for home patients, 14s. for out-county patients, and from 21s. to 2l. 2s. for private patients.

There has been no recorded use of either seclusion or mechanical restraint.

With two exceptions the deaths were due to natural causes, which in 15 per cent. were general paralysis, in 9 per cent. phthisis, and in 19 per cent. senile decay, post-mortem examinations being made in 65 per cent. of all the deaths. In 6·6 per cent. of the deaths bedsores were present, which is a somewhat undue percentage. One death was due to dysentery and 2 to diarrhoea, there having been 4 cases of dysentery under treatment since February of last year, together with 5 cases of facial paralysis and a few of influenza.

In the exceptional deaths above referred to, the only inquests were held in one of them upon a woman, who, not being considered suicidal, was found dead by the night nurse with a string tied tightly round her neck, and in the other upon a man who died from fracture of the skull, the result of being pushed down by a patient, who was committed on a coroner's warrant for manslaughter, and subsequently tried and sent to Broadmoor.

There have been 2 serious but non-fatal casualties involving a fracture or dislocation of bones, neither of them the result of any roughness on the part of the staff or of other patients.

A good state of general health has been maintained in the establishment throughout the year, and to-day we found the very small number of only 16 patients, or 1·8 per cent. of the whole, confined to bed. We hope, however, that the provision of verandahs for the open-air treatment of phthisical and other cases for which it has been found so valuable will not be lost sight of.

We notice on the annual returns made to our Board that the numbers and percentages of patients attending the church services, the weekly entertainments, and usefully employed are very satisfactory. We hope that it may be found possible to reduce the large numbers of patients able to walk but who are not taken for walks beyond the wards and airing courts.

A strong staff of attendants and nurses is maintained, averaging 1 to every 8·87 patients.

Considerable difficulty continues to be experienced in retaining the services of the nurses.

The case books and other medical records are properly kept.

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#### EAST SUSSEX ASYLUM.

7 February 1911.

OCCUPIED yesterday and to-day in visiting this Asylum, we inspected the whole of the buildings, saw all the patients in residence, gave them every opportunity to vent any grievances, and spoke to as many as showed the slightest inclination to enter into conversation. We can report with satisfaction that the buildings are well maintained, that the condition of the beds and bedding is excellent, and that the inmates made no complaint worthy of comment, other than an expression from some of them on the male side that the lighting of the wards was so poor as to render reading impossible in some parts of the wards. In this we agree, there are clearly an insufficient number of lights, and we hope this matter will receive early attention. The wards were in other respects comfortable and well ordered, but there is still a pronounced deficiency in the supply of plants, and more especially of books and illustrated papers, throughout the establishment. There have, we understand, been some 70 or 80 volumes of bound magazines added to the library, but the supply is still manifestly quite inadequate for so large an institution. The chaplain, who has charge of the library, and evidently does much for the amusement of the patients and staff, would have his hands much strengthened, at least in this respect, could the Committee but see their way to increasing the stock of books and bound picture papers. Although, speaking generally, the patients were quiet and well-behaved, the excitement in the acute wards of the general building was considerable, and whilst making every allowance for the class of patients located there, we feel sure, were those wards made to appear less bare and filled with illustrated books and objects of interest, the condition of the patients in these wards would ere long show a very marked improvement. In F. 2 Ward, where there are 8 young boys, we should like also to have seen more picture books, as well as a bagatelle table for their amusement. On the other hand, Villa D., where a number of imbecile children and a few workers reside, is a very pleasing feature of the place, there are



numbers of books and toys, and the industrial occupations which were in hand during our visit were, besides being useful, an evident source of pleasure and gratification to those engaged in them. We gather that as a result of vacancies which have occurred in the West Sussex Asylum, it is proposed to transfer some of the children, who are out-county patients to that institution, and as a consequence of that step, there will probably be room for about 19 more imbecile children at Hellingly.

We are glad to hear that the question of the plant supply for the Asylum has been seriously taken up, and that a proposal to erect a cheap but suitable greenhouse is at present under the consideration of the Committee. The ordinary dress of the patients was good and suitable, but although there has been a considerable reduction in the objectionable type of strong dress, which has on former occasions been remarked upon by members of our Board, there still is further room for improvement in this respect.

The Factory Inspector appears to have been satisfied, as also were we, with the protection of the machinery in the laundry, and the accommodation there has been much improved by the space lately added to the delivery and sorting room of the foul laundry, but the drying closets showed signs of being defective in ventilation.

We noticed that the dressing-room of the general bathroom on the female side contains no looking-glasses; this is a distinct want and should be remedied. Spray baths are now being fitted in the male general bathroom and many other minor improvements have been carried out in the establishment since the last visit.

During the period under review, *i.e.*, since 14th April 1910, there have been 241 admissions, 135 patients have been discharged or removed, of whom 78 had recovered, and 75 have died. There are now the names of 1,135 patients on the statutory books, *viz.*, 513 males and 622 females, of whom 17 men and 24 women, in all 41, are private patients, and there are 255 out-county patients, chargeable as to 24 to the London Asylums Committee, as to 7 to Brighton Borough Asylum, 206 to Hastings Borough, and 18 to the West Sussex Asylum Committee. There are 2 patients out on trial, leaving 1,133 in actual residence and seen by us. According to the returns furnished us there are vacancies for 8 patients. The maintenance charge per head per week is for home patients 10s. 11¼*d.*, for out-county patients from 14s. to 18s. 5¼*d.*, and for private patients from 21s. to 24s. 6*d.* We saw a good dinner of boiled pork or beef with parsnips, potatoes, and bread, and for the workers the addition of coffee served in the wards.

There is no record of any mechanical restraint, but 6 patients have been secluded on 42 occasions for a total period of 80½ hours.

The Church of England Sunday services are usually attended by 37 per cent. of the patients in the morning and by 28 per cent. in the afternoon, and a good many attend the ward services, which are held during three days in the week. There are no special Nonconformist services, but a Roman Catholic priest ministers to the wants of patients of that faith in cases of illness, and conducts funerals.

Only 35 per cent. of the inmates are usually present at the weekly entertainments, but the same proportion usually walk out weekly beyond the estate, and in the summer large walking parties frequently go out in the grounds; we should like to see the number of those able to walk but not usually taken beyond the wards or airing courts greatly reduced. During the year 50 per cent. of the patients were on an average daily engaged in some form of employment. No death has resulted since the last visit from any other than natural causes, which were ascertained by

post-mortem examination in 79 per cent. of all the deaths; in only 2·6 per cent. of the latter were bedsores present. General paralysis accounted for 13 per cent. of the deaths, phthisis for 6·6 per cent., senile decay for 10 per cent., and dysentery for 6·6 per cent. There have been altogether 50 cases of dysentery since April of last year, but with the exception of 1 of erysipelas no other case of zymotic disease. In other respects the sanitary state of the Asylum has been satisfactory, and the patients generally looked in good health. Sixty-two, or 5·4 per cent., of them were in bed during our visit, but most of them were there either for mental reasons or for the infirmities of old age or helplessness and scarcely any for acute illness. One patient only was suffering from a bed sore, and we were satisfied with what we saw of the nursing of the sick. It would, however, add greatly to its possibilities if verandahs were provided, as they now usually are, for the outdoor treatment of phthisical and other suitable patients, and we recommend this to the consideration of the Committee. Two inquests have been held, but both upon patients who were found to have died from natural causes. There have been 4 serious but non-fatal casualties, all of them resulting in fractures of bones and due either to accidental falls or to blows from other patients.

An adequate staff of attendants and nurses is maintained, averaging 1 to every 9·4 patients, 22 per cent. of these have served less than a year and 18 per cent. five years and upwards. Two attendants and a nurse have been discharged or allowed to resign for misconduct, 1 of the former is about to be prosecuted by the Committee for the alleged striking of a patient.

There are abundant evidences in the Asylum of Dr. Taylor's energetic and capable management, he has the assistance of 3 Colleagues, by whom the medical records are kept with diligence and care. The most recently appointed Assistant Medical Officer is to act also as Special Pathologist, and it is hoped that much useful work will be accomplished in the rooms which are about to be equipped with the necessary appliances. The rooms themselves, however, are dark, and endeavour should be made to render them in this respect more suitable for their purpose.

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#### WEST SUSSEX ASYLUM.

14 February 1911.

THE condition of things presented to us to-day during the course of our inspection satisfies us that this Asylum is admirably conducted, that the patients are properly cared for, and, apart from the question of their detention, are contented with their surroundings. We saw all in residence, spoke to them and entered into conversation with such as were desirous of doing so. The wards were throughout bright, cheerful, and comfortable, being well supplied with books, plants, and other objects of interest to the patients, whose dress was good and nicely varied. They were remarkably quiet and well-behaved, there being no sign of excitement in any of the rooms, and the beds and bedding were all in excellent order. One of the wards on the female side which is undergoing renovation is closed, as also are two wards on the male side. Consequent upon the vacancies which have occurred through the removal of 133 patients, viz., 59 males and 74 females, who had been received under contract from Bournemouth, there are now a large number of vacancies in the Asylum, which, according to the returns furnished to us, amount to 82 on the male and 92 on the female side. It is now proposed



that the 18 imbecile children at present under care at Hellingly should be removed to this Institution, and to use a section of the Female Infirmary Ward A. 1 for the purpose of their treatment and segregation. We also understand that the Committee have it in view to fill up some of the vacant space now available by receiving, if they can get them, private patients at a comparatively low rate of maintenance, and to set aside Block B. and Ward A. 2 for that purpose.

Many of the handles of the doors in the w.c. lobbies have been removed, and those still remaining in position will soon be done away with. A new calender has been fitted up in the laundry with an efficient automatic guard, and the question of how best to deal with the walls of this part of the building, so as to avoid the necessity of constant renovation, is now under consideration.

Since April 16th, 1910, there have been 125 admissions, 180 have been discharged or removed, of whom 34 had recovered, and 59 have died.

There are now on the statutory book the names of 637 patients, viz., 254 males and 383 females, of whom 27 are classed as private, and there is 1 out-county patient chargeable to Bournemouth. Nineteen patients are boarded out at East Sussex Asylum. There are to-day out on trial 6 patients, leaving in residence and seen by us 631, in the proportion of 252 men and 379 women.

The maintenance charge per head per week is for home patients 11s. 1d., for out-county patients from 14s. to 15s. 9d., and for private patients from 21s. to 42s. We saw a good dinner served in the wards, which was ample, well cooked, and evidently gave satisfaction. It consisted of meat-pie with haricot beans. There has been no mechanical restraint, and but 2 patients have been secluded on five occasions for a total of 18 hours. The good proportion of 42 per cent. and 38 per cent. respectively attend the Sunday morning and afternoon Church of England services, and a service is provided once a week for those of the Roman Catholic faith, of whom there are 27. As many as 43 per cent. of the inmates are usually present at the weekly extertainments; 25 per cent. walk out weekly beyond the estate; 35 per cent. take daily exercise within the Asylum boundaries; and 74 per cent. are upon an average engaged daily in some form of employment throughout the year.

An adequate staff of attendants and nurses is kept, there being 1 to every 9·5 patients, and 29 per cent. of the former and 28 per cent. of the latter can show over five years' service, whilst only 8 per cent. of the attendants and 22 per cent. of the nurses have under a year's service; 1 nurse only has been discharged during the interval that has elapsed since the last visit, and for the reasons hereafter referred to.

With the exception of that of a female patient who died as the result of drinking boiling water, access to which was afforded her by the carelessness of a nurse, who was in consequence discharged, all the deaths were due to natural causes, most of them such as are usual in asylums. In the very creditable proportion of 95 per cent. of all the deaths post-mortem examinations were made, and in no instance was a bed sore present. In 13 per cent. the deaths were the result of general paralysis, in 28 per cent. of pthisis, and in 8·5 per cent. of senile decay. The only inquest was held in the exceptional death above referred to. It will be seen that the percentage of deaths from phthisis is excessive. It is therefore satisfactory to report that the present system of treating patients suffering from it in the open wards will shortly be rendered unnecessary by the erection of a verandah for open-air treatment on each side of the Asylum, the construction of that for men being well advanced and that for women having received official approval. With the exception



of a case of dysentery, there has been no appearance of zymotic disease in the Asylum. The general health indeed appears to have been good, and although 63 patients, or 10 per cent. of the whole, were in bed during our visit, there were among them but few cases of acute illness. The fact that no bed sore existed either in their cases or in the cases of those who died affords good evidence of the attention which is paid to the nursing of the sick.

Since the last visit there have been 3 serious but non-fatal casualties which resulted in fractures or dislocations of bones, but they were all due to accidental causes and none of them to roughness.

Dr. Kidd, whose continued energy and success are evidenced in the foregoing report, has two Medical Assistants, by whom useful pathological work is being done, instruction given to the attendants and nurses, and the medical records diligently kept.

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#### WARWICKSHIRE ASYLUM.

8 May 1911.

DURING the period which has elapsed since this Asylum was last visited by members of our Board in July 1910, 219 patients have been admitted, 141 have been discharged or removed, of whom 90 had recovered; and 95 have died. There were to-day on the books the names of 1,104, namely, 484 females and 620 males. Sixty-six patients are of the private class, received at rates of 21s. and 42s. per week, most of whom are accommodated in Leigh House; and 4 are chargeable to out-county unions. The maintenance rate for pauper patients from home unions is 9s. 7½d. per week.

The accommodation, according to the returns furnished to our Board, is estimated as sufficient for only 468 male and 602 female patients; so that it would appear that the Asylum is overcrowded on both sides to the extent of 34 beds in excess of the complement.

The improvements completed since the last visit have comprised the erection of verandahs for open-air treatment in connection with Male 3 and Female 1 Wards, and a new lavatory for Male 6 Ward. The work of converting part of the dormitories at Highfield into nurses' rooms is in progress, and the boring of a well for the improvement of the water supply has been commenced.

We have in the course of our visit to-day seen all the patients, except 15 who are absent on trial, and can give a favourable report on the condition in which we found them. Their dress was good and their personal cleanliness was satisfactory. They were orderly in their conduct and generally contented; and though we gave to all full opportunity of speaking to us, no complaints were made calling for mention here.

The wards and dormitories were in very good order and kept clean and tidy, and the beds and bedding were in excellent condition. We should, however, like to see everywhere a much larger supply of books provided for the use of the patients. The padded rooms are fitted with good and inexpensive home-made pads, which are kept pipe-clayed; but the floors are not padded, a defect which should be made good.

The following are matters which should receive attention: poisonous drugs ought to be kept in inner compartments of the medicine cupboards with additional locks. There are in some of the w.c.'s dangerous window fasteners and other points of suspension, such as the iron bars across the doors, the pull handles to the cisterns, and some insufficiently protected pipes, which may provide opportunities to suicidally-disposed patients;



and the sculleries in the annexes should have doors to shut off access to other dangerous projections.

We saw dinner served in the wards, consisting of mutton with two vegetables, which appeared to be of good quality and to give satisfaction to those who partook of it.

Since the last visit mechanical restraint has been employed for 10 patients on 59 occasions for a total duration of  $343\frac{1}{2}$  hours, and seclusion for 14 patients on 17 occasions for  $26\frac{1}{2}$  hours in all.

The returns for 1910 show a somewhat low average of attendance at the Sunday religious services and at the weekly entertainments. A fair percentage were usually taken for weekly walks beyond the estate, and as many as 66·8 per cent. for daily walks on the estate outside the airing courts, to which not more than 16 per cent. were usually confined.

In 73 per cent. of the deaths post-mortem examinations were made; and, while all the deaths were due to natural causes, inquests were held in one which resulted from heart disease and sudden syncope, and in another caused by vomiting, which produced obstruction to breathing and heart failure. In 18 per cent. of the deaths general paralysis was the cause, in 19 per cent. phthisis, and in 4 per cent. senile decay. One death was due to enteric fever, of which 3 cases altogether occurred, their cause being unascertained, and 4 to colitis, of which there have been 17 cases. These, together with a single case of erysipelas, were the only instances of zymotic disease since the last visit.

In only 3 per cent. of all the deaths were bedsores present, and no one was suffering from this complication among the 25 patients, or only 2·3 per cent. of the whole, whom we saw in bed in the wards. This is creditable to the nursing of the sick, which appears to us to be careful and efficient.

We were glad to find many patients having the benefit of open-air treatment in the verandahs which have been, as above stated, recently erected for this useful purpose.

In the 10 months which have elapsed since the last visit there have been 4 serious, non-fatal casualties which resulted in fractures of bones. Three of them were known to be due to accidental falls, and the circumstances attendant upon the fourth left no reasonable doubt that it was caused in the same manner.

The patients are in charge of an adequate staff of attendants and nurses, who have a creditable record of service, only 19·5 per cent. having served less than a year, and as many as 44·5 per cent. upwards of five years. The dismissals and enforced resignations for misconduct have comprised 3 attendants and 5 nurses, who in all instances had offended against discipline, but were not accused of roughness to patients.

Dr. Miller continues to be energetic and efficient in the discharge of his duties, which he evidently carries out in a kindly manner.

Pending the alterations at Highfield he has at present only two Medical Assistants, but our examination of the case books has shown them to be written up to date and carefully kept.

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#### ISLE OF WIGHT ASYLUM.

18 February 1911.

WE inspected this Asylum to-day and can report that it is fairly well maintained, but a good deal of decoration and renovation is required to make it look as bright and attractive as one would like to see it. The patients were well dressed and neat in personal appearance, and although we spoke to many of the inmates and gave to all an opportunity of making any



complaints in reference to their treatment, diet, or surroundings, we received none. On the other hand, we gathered from the more intelligent amongst them that they were properly treated and that their diet was good and sufficient, the dinner to-day having consisted of roast beef, turnips, potatoes, and bread. The beds were clean and well kept, but although in the wards there were a fair number of books, papers, and periodicals, many of the former are very old and dilapidated and should be replaced by others. There have been no improvements or alterations carried out since the last visit.

Since 21st April 1910 there have been 50 admissions, 30 discharges or removals, of whom 19 had recovered, and 15 have died. There are now on the statutory books the names of 308 patients, of whom 114 are males and 195 women, inclusive of 16 of the former and 31 of the latter classed as private patients, and there is 1 out-county patient chargeable to Bodmin. To-day there are 3 patients on trial, leaving 305 in actual residence and seen by us. According to the returns furnished to us, there are vacancies on the female side for 10 women, but on the other side there are 4 more patients than the properly estimated number.

The maintenance charge per head per week is for home patients 10s. 3d., for out-county patients 14s., and for private patients 17s. 6d.

There is no record of any mechanical restraint, and but 1 patient has been secluded on one occasion for 22 hours.

The Sunday morning and afternoon Church of England services are usually attended by 37·2 of the patients, a Nonconformist minister visits weekly, and those of the Roman Catholic faith, of which there are 16, have occasional visits from a priest. The good proportion of 48 per cent. of the inmates are usually present at the weekly entertainments, 36 per cent. walk out weekly beyond the estate, and but 16 per cent. of those able to walk are confined to the wards and airing courts, whilst as many as 60 per cent. of them are on an average engaged daily in some employment throughout the year.

An adequate staff of attendants and nurses is maintained, there being 1 to every 10·8 patients, and 25 per cent. of the former but only 8·6 of the latter can show over five years' service; and 39·1 per cent. have been in the service less than a year. One nurse was dismissed during the period under review for striking a patient.

All the deaths since the last visit were from natural causes, ascertained in only 33·3 per cent. by post-mortem examinations, and in no instance was a bed sore present. General paralysis caused the deaths of 20 per cent., phthisis of 13 per cent., and senile decay of 26 per cent., and there was 1 death from dysentery, of which 10 cases altogether have occurred in the Asylum. They are treated as they arise, in a room off the laundry, the floor of which should be painted with boiled oil to make it impervious to moisture, at present it is quite unsuitable for the purpose for which it is used, and is insanitary. There have been no cases of any other form of zymotic disease, nor has there been an inquest or any serious casualty.

General good health appears to have prevailed, and we found in bed to-day only 20 patients, or 6·5 per cent. of the whole, most of these being there either for age or infirmity or for colds or other trivial ailments.

One male general paralytic was suffering from a bed sore.

We are glad to learn that the erection of verandahs is contemplated in connection with both male and female infirmaries.

We have examined the case books and other medical records and find that they are carefully kept.

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## WILTS ASYLUM.

18 February 1911.

THE changes which have occurred among the patients in this Asylum since two of our Colleagues visited on the 28th of July 1910, have been as follows: 106 have been admitted; 37 have been discharged or removed, 28 of them on recovery; and 60 have died. There are to-day on the books the names of 977, of whom 441 are of the male and 536 of the female sex.

Thirty-three are classed as private, who are received at rates of 15s. and 20s. per week; the weekly maintenance charge for home paupers is 8s. 5½d., that for out-county paupers 12s. 5½d.

According to the estimate of the accommodation furnished to our office it appears that, allowance being made for the fact that 1 boy is warded on the female side, the male side is now full, and there are 27 vacancies on the female side. Nineteen males are still boarded out in Dorset Asylum.

The requirements of the Factory Inspector have been fully carried out, some minor improvements have been completed, together with painting and redecoration of some parts of the buildings. The works now in progress include the installation of a telephone system throughout the Asylum.

We saw all the patients except 3 who were absent on trial, and found them well and neatly dressed, tidy as regards their persons, and for the most part quiet and orderly in their behaviour. They were generally contented and made very few complaints, although we gave to all the opportunity of complaining if so disposed.

The wards were in good order, clean, and well kept, and the beds clean and sufficiently provided with bed-clothes.

Dinner, consisting of soup, bread, and cheese, with coffee, was served in the wards during our visit. It seemed to be of good quality and was well spoken of by the patients.

Mechanical restraint has since the last visit been employed for 2 patients, each on a single occasion for a total duration of 25½ hours; 1 patient has been secluded six times for 55 hours in all.

The return furnished to our Board for 1910 shows that there was no material improvement in the attendance at the chapel service, the small size of the chapel being still an obstacle to improvement in this respect; and only 23 per cent. were usually present at the weekly entertainments. A good proportion of the women, 76 per cent., were usefully employed; the percentage of men employed was not so good, and as many as 137 of these were employed only in the wards.

Of the 60 deaths, 6, or 10 per cent., were ascribed to general paralysis, 23·3 per cent. to phthisis, and 16·6 per cent. to senile decay. Post-mortem examinations were made in 75 per cent. of the total deaths; and in only 1 case was there a bed sore, and this was present when the patient was admitted to the Asylum. None of the patients whom we saw in bed to-day was suffering from this complication.

There has been 1 inquest. It concerned a patient who died from cardiac failure shortly after admission.

The only instances of zymotic disease have been 3 cases of dysentery (1 fatal) in male patients, all occurring in July of last year; and 1 case of erysipelas in December.

There has only been 1 serious casualty. It was that of a female who has been long bed-ridden, whose right femur was fractured apparently spontaneously.

The general health of the establishment at the present time is good. We saw but 51 patients in bed ; and but few of these were seriously ill. The proportion of epileptics under treatment is 12·7 per cent. ; and that of patients who are regarded as actively suicidal (three-fourths being on the female side) is nearly 3·2 per cent.

An adequate staff of attendants is employed, and their record of service is satisfactory, only 10 per cent. of the men and 15 per cent. of the nurses having at the close of last year served less than a year, while as many as 70 per cent. and 32 per cent. respectively could count over five years in the Asylum.

The case books and other medical records are very well kept.

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### WORCESTER COUNTY AND CITY ASYLUM, POWICK.

20 November 1911.

SINCE our Colleagues visited this Asylum in July of last year, 346 patients have been admitted ; 189 have been discharged ; and 88 have died. There are at the present time on the books 467 males and 560 females, making a total of 1,027. Of these, 25 are of the private class, for whom payments are made at rates varying from 10s. to 15s., the latter being charged in all but a very few exceptional cases. The out-county paupers include 53 from King's Norton and Solihull Unions, which now form part of the extended city of Birmingham ; these will be removed in the course of this week. The other out-county cases are 23 from Herefordshire and 77 from Montgomeryshire. The charge for all is 14s. a week, and for patients chargeable to home unions 9s. 4d.

There are vacancies to-day for 71 men and 75 women, and the numbers will be increased to 99 and 100 respectively by the removal of the King's Norton and Solihull patients.

Thirteen patients are absent on trial, and we are glad to observe that arrangements are made for the granting of money allowances in such cases. We saw all those in residence and were satisfied with their condition as regards their dress and personal tidiness. We gave to each the opportunity of speaking to us, of which many availed themselves ; but no complaints were made to us of the treatment, and general contentment prevailed.

The wards and dormitories were clean and in good order. The walls are, however, almost everywhere unplastered ; and we think this is a defect which, on sanitary grounds, the Committee should take an early opportunity of remedying. No. 5 Ward on the female side is in need of brightening, being at present very dull and depressing, and the airing court attached to it needs laying out and planting. There is a plentiful supply in the wards of birds, plants, flowers, and other objects to interest the patients, but we should like to see in each an open bookcase always accessible to the inmates. Much of the linoleum and many bedside carpets are worn and need renewal. In the medicine cupboards we would suggest a separate door with a lock to the compartment for poisonous drugs. A calender is much needed in the laundry, and it would be advisable to surround the ironing stove with a railing.

The beds and bedding were throughout in excellent order.

Since the last visit the recreation hall has been refloored with pitch-pine and redecorated.

No use of mechanical restraint has been recorded during the period ; 27 patients have been secluded on 46 occasions for 69 hours in all.



From the statistics for 1910 we learn that the Sunday services were usually attended by the good proportion of 51 per cent. and the weekly entertainments by 50 per cent. of the patients. As many as 48 per cent. were usually taken for weekly walks beyond the Asylum estate ; but 41 per cent. of those able to walk were usually confined to the wards and airing courts.

The causes of the deaths since the last visit have all been natural, and no inquest has been held. In 7·8 per cent. the deaths were due to general paralysis, in 15 per cent. to senile decay, and in as many as 25 per cent. to phthisis. This last excessive item points to the importance of discontinuing the treatment of phthisical cases in the open wards as at present, and of providing verandahs to enable them to be treated both by night and day in the open air.

In 85 per cent. of the deaths post-mortem examinations were made ; and bedsores were present in only 2·2 per cent. of those who died. There were none among the 20 patients, or 2 per cent of the whole, whom we saw in bed in the wards ; and we are glad to record this as indicative of the careful nursing of the sick.

Since the last visit there have been 2 cases of erysipelas ; 7 of dysentery ; and 2 of enteric fever, one of them in a nurse, the origin of both being unascertained.

Ten serious casualties have resulted in fractures of bones and other injuries, one of them being from an unknown cause, and another occurring during a struggle with nurses, whom inquiry exonerated from blame. The others were all due to accidental falls.

There is an adequate staff of attendants and nurses, and their record of service is satisfactory.

The case books are properly kept.

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### WORCESTERSHIRE ASYLUM, BARNSLEY HALL.

21 November 1911.

DURING the period of over twenty-one months which have elapsed since the last visit of Commissioners to this Asylum there have been admitted 326 patients, and discharged 149, of whom 40 had recovered ; and 106 have died. The effect of these changes has been to leave on the books to-day the names of 582, 267 males and 315 females. Of these 27 are of the private class, who are received at a weekly charge of 21s. Two hundred and twenty-six are out-county paupers, of whom 202 are Birmingham cases received under an arrangement with the city consequent upon the inclusion of a portion of the county within its extended boundary ; and 23 are from Swansea. The accommodation is now estimated to be sufficient for 275 men and 340 women, which calculation would show vacancies for 8 on the male and 25 on the female side.

We have in the course of our visit seen all the patients whose names are on the books. They were well and neatly dressed and personally clean. Their conduct was quiet and orderly, and they appeared to be generally contented with their treatment, of which many spoke gratefully, and no complaints which could be regarded as reasonable were made, though we gave full opportunity of complaining to all who could desire it.

The wards and dormitories were in excellent order throughout, bright, airy, and comfortable, and the beds and bedding clean and sufficient.

We saw dinners served in some of the wards. It consisted of corned beef, potatoes, and pickles, followed by rice pudding. The patients generally expressed themselves as well satisfied with the fare provided for them.

No use of mechanical restraint has been recorded since the last visit ; seclusion has been employed in the cases of 58 patients on 130 occasions for a total of 250 hours.

The returns for 1910 show that during the year there was a good average attendance of 60 per cent. of the patients at the chapel services on Sunday mornings, and that 15 out of 21 Roman Catholics usually attended the services provided for them by a priest, who receives payment for the performance of his duties. As many as 64 per cent. were usually present at the weekly entertainments. Only 12 per cent. were taken for weekly walks outside the estate, but 43 per cent. went for daily walks on the estate beyond the airing courts.

The staff of attendants and nurses is a strong one ; at the beginning of this year they were in the proportion of 1 to every 7.2 patients. Since the last visit 1 male baker attendant has been dismissed for misconduct, which consisted in allowing, contrary to orders, a patient to attend to machinery in the bakehouse, and thereby to become seriously injured.

In all the deaths except 2, in which inquests were held, the causes were of an ordinary and natural character, general paralysis accounting for 12 per cent. and phthisis for 7 per cent. In no instance was old age assigned as a cause of death ; and in the large and satisfactory proportion of 94 per cent. of all the deaths post-mortem examinations were made, which enabled the causes to be ascertained with great minuteness.

The deaths in which inquests were held consisted of that of an imbecile youth who hanged himself, and the particulars of whose death were duly inquired into by our Board, and that of a man who, having swallowed a piece of stick, died subsequently from its perforation of his large intestine.

In 4 per cent. the deaths were due to dysentery, of which there have been 5 cases, and which is the only form of zymotic disease except influenza which has appeared in the Asylum.

It is highly creditable to the nursing of the sick that neither upon those who died, nor among the patients confined to bed during our visit, was any bed sore present.

The general health has been good, and although we found 36 patients, or 6 per cent. of the whole, in bed, a considerable proportion were there as recently admitted cases undergoing their week of probation after admission.

The serious casualties have been 7, 4 of them involving fractures of bones, and the others injuries to the hand, all the result of accident.

In Dr. Hughes's absence for the day we were accompanied round the wards by Dr. Smith and Dr. Hodgson, who gave us full information and assistance.

The case books and other medical records continue to be very fully and carefully kept.

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## YORKSHIRE (EAST RIDING) ASYLUM, BEVERLEY.

25 April 1911.

IN addition to the main scheme for the sewage disposal in connection with this Asylum, which we are glad to report is now on the verge of being completed, the Committee are to be congratulated that since the last visit from members of our Board they have in other respects greatly improved the sanitary arrangements of the Institution. New sanitary annexes have been added to the Male and Female Wards No. 1, to the laundry and dining hall, and throughout the building on both sides much has been done to give better accommodation in this respect by reseating many of the w.c.'s and replacing the old by more modern pans. The work has been well carried out and is in all respects a most useful and much-needed addition.

The chapel has been cleaned and put in a more suitable condition than formerly ; a new clinical room has been added to F. 3, and some general painting and decoration has been and is still in process of being carried out. When the contractors engaged in the drainage work are off the ground, it is in contemplation to paint the outside of the Asylum, to continue the internal decorations, improve the carriage drive, and build fresh piggeries. As minor matters which still need attention we would suggest that dwarf doors be placed in the new sanitary annexe to F. 1, a door fitted to the slop sink in F. 1, that the stiff gas brackets still in position in some of the wards and offices be replaced by flexible or jointed ones, and that the wax and turpentine mixture used for polishing the floors be kept in covered tins. The airing courts on the female side are at present in a dangerous condition, there being many loose stones in evidence, consequent upon the want of repair of the paths, and more important still the railings dividing the courts are so broken and out of repair as to afford opportunity to the patients to make use of them with what might prove very serious consequences. These courts, as well as the male airing court, should at least be so arranged and divided as to entirely separate the quiet and feeble patients from the more destructive and turbulent ones, and the space for male airing courts should, we think, be increased by taking in and properly laying out more of the adjoining land. We consider the airing courts question a very important one and would earnestly direct the attention of the Committee to it, as being a matter which requires immediate attention and which we hope will be the next considerable improvement which they take in hand.

Since October 10th, 1910, 51 patients have been admitted ; 20 discharged or removed, of whom 14 had recovered ; and 33 have died. The deaths call for no special comment, being all due to natural causes, which in nearly 88 per cent. were verified by post-mortem examination ; in no case was an inquest held. As many as 71, or considerably over 13 per cent., of the patients were in bed when we paid our visit. The majority were feeble, aged people, some of whom we were glad to learn were going to sit up later on in the day for a few hours. Among those in bed were also a woman who had a recently united fracture of the humerus, which occurred in a fall during a struggle with the nurses ; a resistive male epileptic, who had sustained a fracture of the humerus by accidentally slipping down when being put back to bed ; and an aged man who, when getting out of bed, accidentally fell and fractured a rib. These injuries comprise the serious casualties that have occurred since the last visit.

There are to-day on the statutory books the names of 596 patients, viz., 307 males and 289 females, of whom 11 are private and 158 out-

county patients, chargeable to Gateshead, South Shields, Sculcoates, Grantham, Rochdale, Wigan, and Keighley. Two patients are out on trial, leaving in residence 594, all of whom we have seen, and to many of whom we have spoken. They were properly dressed, clean in person, quiet in behaviour, and free from complaint. The beds and bedding were throughout in capital order, and the wards were well kept. We thought, however, that there was a scarcity of suitable books and bound illustrated papers and periodicals in not a few of the wards, and that something still remains to be done to make the building attractive by the addition of more bright, simple pictures, or coloured prints, and other objects of interest.

We saw a substantial dinner of roast beef, potatoes, and bread served in the dining hall to about 400 patients, grace being nicely sung to a piano accompaniment played by one of the patients before they sat down. The dinner appeared to give satisfaction.

There are to-day vacancies in the Asylum, according to the returns furnished to us, for 14 males and 18 females.

The maintenance charge per head per week is : for home patients, 9s. 4d. ; for out-county, from 14s. to 16s. ; and for private patients, from 14s. to 21s.

There is no record of any mechanical restraint, but 11 patients have been secluded on 55 occasions for a total of 359 hours.

The attendance at divine service on Sundays is very poor, but 27 per cent. of the patients being usually present, due to some extent, no doubt, to the inadequate accommodation. There is a Roman Catholic service every fortnight, and a weekly service for Nonconformists. The rather poor proportion of 34 per cent. attend the weekly entertainments, but the like percentage usually walk out weekly beyond the Asylum estate, which is good ; and only 7 per cent. of the inmates able to walk are entirely confined to the wards and airing courts.

Fifty-seven per cent., a fair proportion, of the patients are daily engaged throughout the year in some form of employment, but there are not so many in the laundry as we should like to see at work there.

There are 25 attendants and 24 nurses for day and 4 of each sex for night duty, being in the proportion of 1 to every 11·9 patients. The staff, especially on the male side, is numerically rather weak. The record of service of the attendants is fair, but amongst the nurses the changes are more frequent than is desirable.

We find the various medical records creditably kept, and we note with satisfaction that the number of current case books has been largely reduced by carrying forward cases that were scattered through the older volumes.

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### YORKSHIRE (NORTH RIDING) ASYLUM, CLIFTON.

21 April 1911.

WE yesterday made a very careful inspection of this Asylum, including the two new blocks, which, since the last visit by members of our Board, have been suitably furnished, brought into use, and are now fully occupied. The wards in this, the latest addition to the Institution, are light, airy, and comfortable, affording excellent accommodation for the patients and, as well as the rest of the Asylum, were in good order. We can indeed report that we were entirely satisfied with the condition of the establishment throughout, and with the appearance and behaviour



of the patients, who were free from complaint and exhibited a general sense of contentment with their treatment and surroundings, except that, as is usual under such circumstances, not a few expressed a desire for their discharge. A very considerable portion of the long day which we spent in the wards, mixing with and talking to the patients, was occupied by us in making a searching inquiry as to certain allegations contained in a letter addressed to our Board by a late attendant, pending the hearing of a summons issued against him at the Board's instance, and charging him with striking a patient, of which offence he was subsequently convicted and was fined 2*l*. The charges made by him were detailed and specific as against some of the attendants, alleging ill-treatment and cruelty on their part towards some of the patients, the names of the attendants and patients being given, and there were also charges, more vague in character, as to the general treatment and management of the inmates, especially in Male Ward 4 and wing, where the lately-admitted and many of the epileptic patients are located. The letter containing these allegations was submitted by the Board to Dr. Eades, the Medical Superintendent, for his perusal and report. On receiving from him a very full and carefully-considered reply, dealing with all the charges, which clearly showed that, in his opinion, there was no foundation for any of them, it was thought advisable to send both documents to the clerk of the Visiting Committee, with the suggestion that, whilst in no way desiring to cast any doubt upon Dr. Eades' conclusions, the Committee should investigate the matter. In the result the Board was informed that the Committee was satisfied with Dr. Eades' report, but thought it would be satisfactory were the Board to hold an inquiry and investigate the circumstances. Our Board, after due consideration, decided that whilst an inquiry ought to be held, the nature and occasion thereof should be left for our decision, as the Visiting Commissioners who were next due to inspect the Asylum. We thought it would be wiser and more likely to lead to a satisfactory result were we, instead of holding a special inquiry on oath, of which formal and previous notice would of necessity have to be given, to see the implicated attendants and such of the patients concerned as were still in residence when paying our annual visit, as well as any other attendants and patients whom we might consider likely to assist us and throw light on the matters at issue. We have acted in accordance with this decision and, in addition to the attendants and patients particularly concerned, have interviewed the head and deputy head attendants, and many other patients who appeared to us to be the most intelligent and reliable inmates of the wards in question, and who could, if they would, confirm or refute, at any rate, the more general charges and suggestions which had been put forward. The attendants entirely repudiated the charges, and there were not a few circumstances which, apart from their denials, tended undoubtedly, in some instances, to show that the allegations were groundless. The patients—although given every opportunity to complain of the conduct of the attendants specifically accused, or of the methods of treatment generally practised by the staff (the reasons and purport of our questions being fully explained to, and appreciated by, them)—declined to give countenance to the charge that the patients were abused or badly treated, or that the general conduct of the staff was other than kindly and well meant, though there were one or two suggestions that at times there was what amounted to some want of tact and judgment in dealing with the more troublesome and resistive patients. We are entirely satisfied that the charges, as formulated, are unfounded and untrue, and that, in the main, the treatment of the patients has been kind and considerate, but we are not without suspicion



that occasionally there has been, as suggested by some of those we examined, a want of thought and lack of discretion, due, we think, more to inexperience and ignorance of asylum work than anything else. We were struck with the youth and short service of some of the attendants in the wards, and would impress upon the Committee the desirability of doing all they can to induce those who enter their service to continue in it, as frequent changes and consequent inexperience are great drawbacks to the proper management and treatment of the insane. We would suggest, for the Committee's favourable consideration, the possibility of granting a greater liberality in the number of days allotted the attendants for occasional, as apart from annual, leave, when they can entirely throw off for a time the associations of their work, and a further provision of cottages for the married men, as matters which would greatly tend to bring about a more satisfactory state of affairs in the length of service.

Since the last visit by members of our Board, the special ward on the female side, then occupied by 12 women, has been converted into a neat and well-appointed recreation room for nurses, the water storage tank, for use in case of fire, and then in course of construction, though finished, has proved slightly leaky, a matter now receiving attention; airing courts for the new blocks have been well planned and laid out; some additional cooking apparatus has been installed in the kitchen; a covered way from the laundry to the female new block has been constructed; and the requirements of the Factory Inspector have all been satisfactorily carried out, with the exception of the automatic guard to the calender, which is not sufficiently sensitive and needs adjustment. No. 7 Ward on the female side, used as a dormitory until the opening of the women's new block, is at present unoccupied and being done up with a view to making use of it as a ward for private patients. The wholly inadequate accommodation for stores and the subsidiary arrangements which are in consequence adopted have been adverted to in previous reports in unfavourable terms. In view of the late additions, the position has become more accentuated, and we entirely agree with the opinions already expressed, and with the reasons on which such opinions are based.

From the returns furnished to us we see that there are vacancies for 40 males and 89 females, but we noticed yesterday some considerable overcrowding in the female infirmary, which we understand, however, will shortly be relieved, when arrangements are completed for placing Female Dormitory 5 under continuous observation.

Since June 17, 1910, there have been 207 admissions; 52 patients have been discharged or removed, of whom 30 had recovered; and 69 have died. There are now on the statutory books the names of 811 patients, viz., 405 males and 406 females, of whom 49 are private and 91 out-county patients, chargeable to Salford, Driffield, and Tynemouth Unions, and Gateshead Borough. Two patients are out on trial, leaving in residence and seen by us 809.

The maintenance charge per head per week for home patients is 9s. 0½d., for out-county from 14s. to 17s. 6d., and for private patients from 12s. 6d. to 31s. 6d.

We saw a substantial dinner served yesterday in the hall to about 250 patients, consisting of pea soup, with vegetables and bread, and suet pudding, and for the workers there was, in addition, an allowance of beer. The dinner appeared to give general satisfaction, but we thought the pudding decidedly heavy, and that it showed want of care in mixing and making.

One patient has been mechanically restrained on five occasions for a total of 95 hours, and 11 patients have been secluded on 14 occasions



for  $16\frac{2}{3}$  hours in all. The returns relating to the employment of the patients and to those attending the weekly entertainments are distinctly good, and although the recorded attendances at divine service are not as good as we frequently find, we understand the chapel at each service is full.

The patients as a whole seem well nourished and in good bodily health. Sixteen males and 25 females were confined to bed. Among them was a woman who had sustained an intracapsular fracture of the neck of the thigh bone, by falling during a tussle with a nurse, whom she had attacked. This, we are pleased to observe, is the only serious casualty that has occurred since the last visit. During the same interval no inquest has been held, the deaths having all been due to natural and ordinary causes, which were verified by post-mortem examinations in only the low proportion of 58 per cent. of the deaths, 20 per cent. from the result of general paralysis, 27·5 per cent. of phthisis, and 32 per cent. of heart disease, while in two instances death was due to dysentery, of which there have been 3 cases, one of them being still under treatment in the Isolation Hospital.

During the temporary absence of Dr. Eades on a short holiday we were accompanied by, and received every possible assistance from, Dr. Tighe.

The case books and other medical records continue to be very carefully kept, and are well up to date.

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#### YORKSHIRE (WEST RIDING) ASYLUMS.—1. MENSTON.

11 April 1911.

THAT this Asylum is well and satisfactorily administered and that due regard is paid to the comfort and well-being of the patients is, we think, evidenced by their appearance and general contentment, as well as by the condition of the wards, dormitories, and airing courts, all of which were when seen by us properly kept and in very good order. There was a remarkable absence of noise or excitement even in those wards where the troublesome cases are treated, to be accounted for in some manner no doubt by the judicious way in which the patients are controlled and managed by the attendants and nurses and to some extent probably by the fact that the diet is liberal and good, a matter which plays a by no means unimportant factor in asylum administration. We saw a capital dinner of soup, bread, and cheese, followed in the case of the working patients by bread or milk puddings, served in the men's dining hall yesterday. Prior to sitting down grace was sung in a very orderly manner, and expressions of satisfaction as to this meal and the food in general were freely made to us as we walked round the tables. Since the Institution was last visited by members of our Board, the hot-water service and heating system in the female wards have been converted into steam heating, a similar change being now in progress on the male side, some additions and alterations have been made to the machinery in the laundry, where the straps referred to in the last report have since then been protected and some external and internal decoration and painting have been carried out. The beds and bedding were in good order, but some of the blankets in the male side appeared to us to be somewhat thin and to need attention; there are some towel rollers in the lavatories adjoining the w.c.'s which should be protected, as well as a few pipes in the w.c.'s on the female side which stand out so far from the walls as to



render them capable of being dangerous in the case of suicidally-intended patients, there are several billiard and bagatelle tables badly in need of repair, and we think the radiators in M. 12 should be protected with hinged, light wire coverings. It was in a former report suggested that dwarf doors should be placed in the w.c.'s throughout the female side, a matter in which we fully concur, having regard to the comparative privacy which such addition would afford the patients when making use of them.

A second fire exit for use in case of emergency has not as yet been added to the upper dormitory at the farm, an omission which we cannot but view seriously, and which would probably tend to grave consequences should a fire unfortunately occur in this part of the building.

We would again advert to the need of a small isolation hospital and suggest that the erection of a building containing 6 beds would be found of the greatest utility, so as to permit of the immediate isolation of any doubtful cases. Since October 14, 1910, 216 patients have been admitted, 108 have been discharged or removed, of whom 98 have recovered, and 81 have died. We note with regret that no money allowances have during the period under review been made to any of the patients who have been permitted to go out on trial. Even a slight assistance to patients under such conditions would, we think, be well bestowed, freeing them as it would to some extent from financial worries, and giving them a fresh start in life, and would, at any rate in some instances, prevent a recurrence of their attack in the immediate future and possibly for some considerable time. There are now on the books of the Asylum the names of 1,700 patients, viz., 832 males and 868 females, of whom 29 men and 39 women are private and 3 are out-county patients, the later being chargeable to Brentford, Whitby, and Liverpool respectively. Thirteen patients are out on trial, leaving 1,687 in actual residence, all of whom were seen by us and with many of whom we entered into conversation.

According to the returns furnished to us there are vacancies for 34 men and 7 women. The maintenance charge per head per week is for home patients 10s., for out-county 14s., and for private patients from 11s. to 21s. There is no record of any mechanical restraint or seclusion.

The number of patients attending the Sunday morning and afternoon Church of England services is somewhat below the average, being only 27 per cent. and 32 per cent. respectively. For the Nonconformists there is a service every Sunday and on alternate weeks in the wards, and for those of the Roman Catholic faith there is a fortnightly service. Although the well-known views of our Board, views which have often been pressed, in regard to the erection of a chapel for this Asylum have hitherto been received with but little favour or sympathy at the hands of the Committee, we hope we shall not be deemed importunate or unduly persistent in once again bringing this matter before the Committee and in expressing a hope that they have not arrived at an unalterable determination in regard to it.

Quite apart from what appears to us the wholly inappropriate surroundings and associations of the recreation hall for religious services, the accommodation is really insufficient for the number of patients who should or who might quite well be present at them. The fair proportion of 34 per cent. of the inmates are usually present at the weekly entertainments, only 17 per cent. walk out weekly beyond the estate and the same proportion within the estate but outside the airing courts, and the too high proportion of 49 per cent. are confined to the wards and courts. The



good number of 61 per cent. of the patients are on an average daily engaged in some occupation throughout the year.

There is an adequate staff, there being an attendant or nurse to every 9·5 patients, and the record of the formers' service is excellent, while that of the latter is above the average. One attendant was allowed to resign to escape dismissal consequent upon his being found asleep whilst on night duty. No inquest has been held, and the 81 deaths were with one exception the result of natural causes, which in 94 per cent. were verified by post-mortem examination. The exceptional death was that of a man who died from general paralysis, and who at the autopsy was discovered to have sustained, probably some time before death, fracture of two ribs.

General paralysis and organic disease of the brain accounted for 22 per cent. of the deaths. In December 2 patients were attacked with enteric fever, 1 of them fatally, and there have been during the period under review 2 cases of erysipelas and 1 of dysentery, but we are glad to find that there have been no further cases of diphtheria or scarlet fever since the visit of our Colleagues. The health of the Institution is at the present time good, none of the 51 patients whom we saw in bed being under treatment for disease of a zymotic character, and we noticed but few of them were suffering from acute illness. The serious casualties in addition to the one above mentioned have been 3 fractures and 3 dislocations, which in 3 instances were the result of accidental falls or due to a fall in a fit, and in the rest to blows from fellow patients.

The various medical records are, generally speaking, well and satisfactorily kept, but in some instances the entries are not quite up to date, a fact which is possibly accounted for by the circumstance that there are only four Assistant Medical Officers, a number which is, in our opinion, insufficient, having regard to the annual vacation so necessary to give relaxation from work of this trying character and other contingencies which arise from time to time.

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YORKSHIRE (WEST RIDING) ASYLUMS.—2. SCALEBOR PARK,  
BURLEY-IN-WHARFEDALE.

8 April 1911.

WE were very well pleased with the condition in which we found this Asylum and with the general arrangements for the care and treatment of the patients. The wards were throughout in good order and the beds and bedding well kept. Some of the furniture, however, here and there needs upholstering, and we should like to see the bathing rules hung up in the bathrooms exposed to view instead of as at present being enclosed in boxes.

The patients, all of whom in residence were seen by us, were suitably and neatly dressed and appeared to be well contented with their surroundings. We received but one complaint, and that we are satisfied was entirely without foundation.

We can report with satisfaction that the dangerous ledges in the single rooms of two of the wards have now been rendered safe, by the walling up of the shuttered window recesses, and that similar work is to be carried out in the other wards. We are also glad to learn that the slop-sink rooms are to be enclosed and that dwarf doors are to be placed in the w.c. spurs, so as to afford some measure of privacy to the patients when making use of them.

Since October 15, 1910, there have been 48 admissions, 45 patients have been discharged or removed, of whom 23 have recovered, and 5 have died.

No serious casualty has occurred in the Asylum, there has been no case of infection, and of the 5 deaths, the only one requiring special mention is that of a man who died as the result of a wound in the throat self-inflicted before admission. Twenty-nine patients were confined in bed, some were merely resting for mental reasons, others were in a more or less critical state, but apart from these and several cases of general paralysis able to be up, the health of the patients was good. We observed several patients on both sides who show evident signs of mental improvement. There are to-day on the statutory books the names of 213 patients, viz., 89 gentlemen and 124 ladies. Six of each sex are out on trial, leaving 201 in actual residence.

According to the returns furnished to us there are to-day vacancies for 56 gentlemen and 37 ladies.

The number of patients paying 25s. a week is 133, 62 pay between 25s. and 42s. a week, but 6 pay more than 42s., the average maintenance charge per head per week being 30s. 4d.

No patient has been secluded or mechanically restrained. The Sunday afternoon Church of England services are usually attended by 51 per cent. of the patients, and the Nonconformist services held on alternate Sundays are attended by 49·5 per cent. The good proportion of over 51 per cent. of the inmates are as a rule present at the weekly entertainments, the rather small proportion of 16·6 per cent. walk out weekly beyond the estate, but only 8·8 per cent. of those able to walk are confined to the wards and airing courts. As many as 60·9 per cent. are on an average engaged in some daily occupation throughout the year, and amongst them we are glad to see that some work in the laundry and on the farm and gardens. The staff is of adequate strength, giving 1 to every 4·7 patients. The notes in the case books are full and illuminating.

In the course of our inspection we saw a good dinner served, consisting of barley soup, roast beef with three vegetables, and a choice of two puddings, with dinner rolls and butter.

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### YORKSHIRE (WEST RIDING) ASYLUMS.—3. STORTHERS HALL.

7 April 1911.

ALTHOUGH there are several points to which further reference is hereafter made in detail, to which we desire to draw the attention of the Committee and which if carried out would, we think, add considerably to the general efficiency of the Asylum; we can, on the completion of our inspection, report very favourably on the condition of this establishment as a whole. The wards were throughout well kept, the beds and bedding were in excellent order, and the patients, all of whom in actual residence were seen by us, were suitably dressed and were generally quiet and orderly in their demeanour. With many of the inmates we entered into conversation, indeed, with all who showed the least inclination to speak to us. They, apart from an eagerness in some of them for discharge, were with but few exceptions entirely free from complaint, either as to their diet, treatment, or surroundings. One excitable and very troublesome female patient (E.T.) alleged that she had fallen and broken her leg, and that although she had at once drawn the attention



of one of the Medical Officers to the fact, no immediate notice was taken and the fracture had not been attended to for at least two days. We went fully into the matter and satisfied ourselves that her allegation of inattention were wholly unfounded, that the fall and fracture had occurred under circumstances differing totally from those alleged by the patient, that immediate attention had been given to the matter and the fracture at once diagnosed and treated. Another quarrelsome resistive woman (E.H.) made complaint of rough usage at the hands of the nurse in her ward and that she had been bruised. We think, as a result of our inquiry, that she had attacked another patient and that in the result there was a struggle in which she had inadvertently received some slight bruising. The bruising was observed by us consequent upon a personal examination of the patient, although the nurse who had bathed her in the ward bathroom said she had observed no marks on the patient. In reference to and in connection with this matter, we desire to express the hope that in future fuller advantage will be taken than is at present the case for the bathing of the patients in the excellent general bathroom provided for that purpose, as we feel confident, had this patient been bathed there under the supervision of a superior officer, this bruise could not but have been observed and duly reported.

Although as already stated the wards are well kept, we think they would be very much improved in appearance and that it would greatly add to their attractiveness and the well-being of the patients were cheap but bright and interesting pictures, such as the coloured prints which are produced in many of the illustrated papers, framed and freely hung on the walls of the wards and corridors. The few pictures already placed in position in the epileptic ward are not as attractive as they might be. More bound illustrated papers and magazines might also with great advantage be scattered through the wards. We feel sure that both these matters are well worth the attention of the Committee. The heating of the wards we think needs some attention, as the radiators do not in places appear to be properly acting. We may mention that in F. 8, the sick room, and at some distance from the windows, the temperature yesterday was only 46 degrees, which would not have been the case, though the day was extremely cold, were the heating installation working satisfactorily. We would again draw serious attention to the want of doors to the bucket or sink room in the sanitary spurs throughout the Asylum. The desirability, and indeed we might almost say the necessity, for doors in these places was pointed out and dwelt upon by the Commissioners who visited this Asylum in October 1909, and we desire to express entire approval of what was then said and of the reasons then given. Dwarf doors should, we think, also be fixed to the w.c.'s on the female side with a view to giving some measure of privacy to the patients when using them. There are many curved pipes in the sanitary spurs which need protection, and scissors and similar articles should not, as was the case in at least one ward to-day, be kept in the book cupboards, but in locked receptacles specially provided for that purpose. Some little progress has been made in the further laying out of the airing courts, and we think that the large courts in front of the Asylum should be divided into two parts, so that the infirm and feeble patients may be kept apart from those who are more active and turbulent. We were pleased to see that arrangements have now been made for the segregation by day of 11 imbecile boys, and that toys and simple books have been provided for their amusement. The suggestion that higher railings should be placed round portions of the grounds annexed to the acute and epileptic blocks has, we are glad to notice, been adopted. They have actually been erected on the female side, and are now on order for



the male side. The mortuary has been completed, and appears to be most suitable for its purposes. The new male and female acute and epileptic blocks, containing eight wards on each side and affording accommodation for over 600 patients, have been fully furnished and are all ready for opening as occasion may require, although but one male and two female wards are at present in actual use. They should, we think, form a most useful addition to the Asylum, but in view of this considerable extension, the time has, we think, arisen when the Committee should consider the question of appointing at least one additional Assistant Medical Officer.

The general health of the Institution is very good, only 13 patients being at present entirely confined to bed.

Since June 14, 1910, there have been 292 admissions, 87 discharges or removals, amongst whom 79 had recovered, and there have been 93 deaths, the causes of which were verified by autopsy in 61 per cent. We doubt not, now that there is a proper post-mortem room and pathological laboratory, that the number of these examinations, to which we attach importance, will in the future be much larger than has hitherto been possible. Of the deaths, 23 per cent. were due to heart disease and 16 per cent. to senile decay. Four inquests were held. One was on a man who died suddenly from heart disease while being admitted, another was on a woman who died from senile decay accelerated by fracture of the thigh bone, a third was on a patient who died from pneumonia of short duration, and the fourth was on a woman who, whilst away from the Asylum on trial, committed suicide on the railway. Another unusual death was from valvular disease of the heart, complicated by the impaction of a part of the patient's false teeth in the larynx, but in this case the coroner did not consider an inquest necessary. The non-fatal casualties have been six fractures of bones occasioned in three instances by accidental falls, in one by a blow from a fellow patient, while the other two occurred during struggles with attendants, the patients in each instance having exhibited considerable violence. There are now on the statutory books the names of 1,017, viz., 474 males and 543 females, of whom 1 of the former and 3 of the latter are classed as private. There are 112 out-county patients, chargeable to the Lancashire Asylums Board, South Shields, and Nottingham City. Ten patients were out on trial at the time of our visit, leaving in residence 1,007. According to the returns furnished to our Board, there are vacancies for 338 males and 279 women. The maintenance charge per head per week is for home patients 10s., for out-county 14s., and for private patients from 20s. to 21s.

Preceded by grace, during which the patients were ranged at their places round the tables, we saw a dinner of boiled pork with potatoes and bread served in one of the male wards yesterday. The patients appeared well satisfied with their meal, but we think in a ward so large as this, with 69 patients, it would tend to greater expedition in the service were a patient taught to deal out the potatoes, when the attendant who now undertakes that duty could assist in carving and so enable the dinner to be served warm instead of as at present half cold, when the patients sit down to it.

There is no record of any mechanical restraint or seclusion.

We are glad to note that better arrangements have been made in regard to the religious services at this Asylum. There is now a morning service for the Nonconformists and an afternoon service for the members of the Church of England every Sunday in the recreation hall. We hope the Committee may still carry out the undertaking given to our Board at the time the original plans were passed for the erection of this Asylum and that a chapel will be built. Quite apart from the question of how



many of the patients attending the service appreciate in full their purport, we are satisfied that the attendance at religious services which are solemnised in a building specially set apart for the purpose, does act as a moral tonic and discipline, and is in a manner more effective in this respect than when the services are held in a hall which is associated in the minds of many of the patients with dancing and similar forms of entertainment. The number present at the services is rather poor, there being only about 28 per cent. who attend. A Roman Catholic service is held every week, and we think something more might be done to make the surroundings in which these services are held more appropriate and suitable. Only 25 per cent. of the patients are usually present at the weekly entertainments, 19 per cent. walk out every week beyond the estate, and as many as 67 per cent. are not usually taken beyond the wards and airing courts. As many as 63 per cent. of the men are on an average engaged daily throughout the year in some occupation, but only 36 per cent. of the women, which is accounted for in a great measure by the number of chronic demented cases who are under care on the female side.

There is 1 attendant to every 9·6 of the male patients, the female staff is not quite so strong, there being about 1 nurse to every 11·4 patients.

There is apparently frequent changing amongst the male staff, as many as 35 per cent. having less than five years' service. Could the Committee see their way to providing suitable cottages in proximity to the Asylum where married men could settle, we feel sure a great improvement would soon become apparent in the length of service and that a more permanently settled staff would greatly add to the efficiency of the establishment. The case books and other medical records are generally well kept.

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#### YORKSHIRE (WEST RIDING) ASYLUMS.—4. SOUTH YORKSHIRE ASYLUM, WADSLEY.

11 October 1911.

WE spent the whole of yesterday in visiting the patients and inspecting this Asylum, including the shops and offices. The airing courts are well kept, whilst the wards are comfortable and in good order, and the buildings are, with but little exception, properly and efficiently maintained. The exception referred to has relation to the lack of whitewashing so apparent on many of the ceilings and walls, more especially in M. Ward 1, the dormitories of M. Ward 9 and F. Laundry Block, and the lavatory of Male 4, the latter also being badly in need of improved ventilation. We cannot but think that whitewashing and general cleansing of this simple character might be better kept up to date were it carried out by patient labour under the charge and supervision of artisan attendants, a method of doing the work which would undoubtedly prove to be economical, and would also be of advantage to the patients engaged in it. In the new fitters' shop we noticed some straps and machinery which need protection; some of the bath taps should be more distinctly labelled; and in many of the ward knife-boxes a contents list should be pasted. We saw all the patients on the books, except those out on trial and one who was away on short leave, spoke to many of them, and gave a patient hearing to all who showed any desire to enter into conversation. They were all well and tidily clad, quiet, and free from excitement, and except on the question of detention, entirely free from any complaint as to their treatment or surroundings. The beds and

bedding were all that could be desired, and as far as we are in a position to judge, the inmates of this Asylum are tactfully and kindly treated. So long, however, as young boys continue to be warded with adult males, we should much like to see more toys and gramaphones for their amusement and distraction, but would again point out the desirability of removing them as occasion offers to other institutions more especially set apart for their reception. To another matter—the more careful supervision of every patient at the weekly bathing, which was referred to in the previous report by members of our Board—we would again draw attention. Individual supervision is so very important for the detection of injuries, bruises, and diseased conditions, that we do hope this question will receive that attention which it so well deserves.

Since the 7th June 1910, 604 patients have been admitted ; 334 have been discharged or removed, of whom 225 had recovered ; and 283 have died. There are to-day on the statutory books of the Asylum the names of 741 males and 904 females, being a total of 1,645 (one being on short leave), of whom 32 are classed as private, and there are 3 out-county patients chargeable respectively to West Derby, Derby, and Christchurch. There were at the time of our visit 25 out on trial, leaving 1,619 in residence and seen by us. According to the returns furnished to us, there are no vacancies on either side.

The maintenance charge per head per week is for home patients, 10s. ; for out-county patients, 14s. ; and for private patients, from 14s. to 20s.

We yesterday saw an excellent and well-served dinner in one of the female dining halls, consisting of stew, followed by a good milk pudding, which evidently gave satisfaction to the patients.

One patient has been mechanically restrained on 9 occasions for a total of 104 hours, and 43 have been secluded on 121 occasions for a total of  $158\frac{3}{4}$  hours.

The attendance at the Sunday services in the chapel is up to the average, that in the morning being for Nonconformists and the afternoon service for those of the Church of England. The Nonconformist minister also visits twice during each week, and the Roman Catholic priest holds a service once a month on Sunday for those professing that faith, of whom there are 124, which is attended by nearly one half of his adherents. He also pays weekly visits, and celebrates Mass at least three times a year.

Forty-one per cent. of the patients take daily walks outside the airing courts but within the Asylum boundaries ; but as many as 39 per cent. of those able to walk are confined to the wards and airing courts, a number which we should like to see greatly reduced. The moderate proportion of 30 per cent. are usually present at the weekly entertainments, but as many as 61 per cent. are on an average daily engaged in some occupation throughout the year. We are glad to see that 149 are at work on the farm and gardens and 100 in the laundry ; but would again draw attention to the objection raised in the last report as to the employment of men in the kitchen in association with the women, which elsewhere has proved to be unfortunate in the result.

The staff of attendants, viz., 1 to every 8·8 patients, is good ; but on the female side the proportion of nurses, viz., 1 to every 10·7 patients, is not so strong ; and in Female Ward 16, where there are 30 patients, 1 of whom is actively and 19 of whom are potentially suicidal, the number of nurses, 2, appears to us insufficient.

The duration of service, especially on the male side, where 71 per cent. of the attendants have over five years' service, is excellent.



The 283 deaths were, in the creditable proportion of 94 per cent., verified by post-mortem examination, and were, except in three instances in which inquests were held, natural in character. The excepted deaths were from (1) purulent bronchitis, due to the lodgment of a pea in the left bronchus; (2) exhaustion from phthisis and other complaints, accelerated by an accident before admission; and (3) general paralysis, accelerated by injuries received through the patient precipitating himself from a window, also prior to admission. Seventeen per cent. of the deaths were due to general paralysis, but only 8 per cent. to phthisis. During the period under review there have been as many as 109 cases of dysentery, 8 of which were fatal; and 5 of enteric, with 2 fatal. These diseases have attacked both male and female patients, and no definite conclusion has been arrived at as to the cause of the outbreaks. At the present time there is only 1 case of each disease under treatment, and of 58 patients (17 males and 41 females) whom we saw in bed, and who are evidently carefully attended to, the majority were only there on account of general debility and feebleness, the result of old age. The rest of the patients were generally well nourished and looked healthy. There have been 11 more or less serious casualties, all of them fractures of bones. Six of these were the result of accidental falls, or of falls in epileptic fits, 2 which formed the subject of inquiries by the Visiting Committee occurred in apparently unavoidable struggles with nurses, and 2 during fights with fellow patients, while 1 was the result of the patient's own restlessness.

The various medical records are carefully entered up to date, but further particulars relating to treatment would add to the value of the case book notes.

As this is the last report by members of our Board with which Dr. Kay (who after many years of conscientious service has just resigned his position as Medical Superintendent of this Asylum) will be associated, we are pleased that it reflects so creditably upon his administration, and we wish him all happiness in his well-earned retirement. We cannot close this entry without expressing regret at the death of Mr. Horne, who has for so long been connected with this Asylum as Clerk to the Visiting Committee.

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#### YORKSHIRE (WEST RIDING) ASYLUMS.—5. WAKEFIELD.

13 October 1911.

SINCE the last visit by members of our Board to this Asylum, Dr. Bevan-Lewis has retired from the position of Medical Superintendent, a post which he filled with so much credit for many years, not only by reason of his zealous administration, but also by his able and marked researches in connection with the causation and scientific treatment of mental disease. The selection of his successor must have entailed some anxious consideration at the hands of the Committee.

Dr. Bolton, who has succeeded Dr. Bevan-Lewis in this important position, has had a long and varied experience in asylum work, and is, we know, imbued with the same earnest desire as his predecessor to improve and ameliorate the conditions of the insane, and to extend by scientific inquiry and research the knowledge bearing upon this subject. From what we have seen and observed here during our inspection yesterday and to-day, we have every reason to think that the administration of this Institution is not likely to suffer under his charge.

We spent much time both yesterday and to-day not only in inspecting the buildings and seeing the patients as we passed through the wards, but in trying, so far as we could, to induce them to speak to us and make known any wants or grievances. There were, of course, many requests for discharge, but otherwise there were no complaints. Dr. Bolton, however, drew our attention to one man as to whom a report had been made to him but a few hours before, of alleged injury at the hands of one of the attendants. There had, in consequence of our visit, been no opportunity for inquiry on his part, and in the absence of the attendant through illness it was impossible for us to make a thorough investigation. The patient was himself confused and wholly unreliable, but whilst from the evidence of other patients it appeared not improbable that there had been some unnecessary roughness, we desire in no way to prejudice the matter, which we must leave for full inquiry in Dr. Bolton's hands.

The patients were well dressed, tidy in appearance, and quite free from turbulence or excitement. The ward beds and bedding were well kept and in very good order, and having in mind the early period from which some part of this Asylum dates, and the difficulties of adapting such a building so as to bring it into line with the standard of modern requirements, we think the arrangements for the comfort and care of the inmates are under the circumstances well considered. We were, however, as were our Colleagues, impressed with the dark and gloomy appearance of Male Ward 18, and still more so with the very meagre airing-court accommodation attached to the old building on the male side, for the use of about 600 patients. Observing as we did that the large garden adjoining the airing court of Male 18 is now apparently going out of cultivation, it seemed to us that were the Committee in the near future to provide less cramped and more suitable quarters for the Medical Superintendent, by erecting a moderately-sized house on ground not so immediately in association with the patients, his present house could well be adapted for asylum purposes and the garden thrown into the airing court, to its manifest improvement and the great advantage of the patients. The airing court of M. 2 Ward could also be considerably improved and deprived of its somewhat narrow and contracted appearance were the wall separating it from the new epileptic block replaced by a low and lightly constructed fence. We should not put forward these suggestions did we not feel that they would receive full consideration at the hands of the Committee, who are, as we, so well aware of the great importance of providing ample and easily accessible grounds into which the patients can be quietly turned out for air and exercise.

The efficiency of the smoke doors in F. 26 Hospital Ward, which was questioned in the last report, was again considered by us, and we think that were the doors at the bottom of the stairs in this ward, F. 29, and M. 7 and 13 removed and placed in the position pointed out by us to Dr. Bolton, they might prove of some service. At present they appear to be quite useless as a protection against fire. Some of the water taps in the bathrooms need re-labelling, and there are loops in the pipes of the w.c.'s in the acute block which should be filled in.

A considerable number of minor improvements have been carried out during the interval that has elapsed since the last visit, but we would only mention the fitting of additional glazing bars to the windows of F. 2 Ward in the acute block, an alteration which is to be extended to all the wards of the building as a protection against suicidally-inclined patients, and the fitting of electric light to all the single rooms, and of two new windows in the schoolroom at Stanley Hall, so as to improve the ventilation.



The requisitions of the factory inspector have either been adopted or are in process of being done, and the suggestions of the members of our Board at their last visit as to some matters in the laundry have been carried out.

Since June 1910, 691 patients have been admitted, 364 discharged, of whom 153 had recovered ; and 301 have died.

The health of the Institution generally is good, but during the period under review there have been 25 cases of dysentery, 5 of which proved fatal. We were glad to observe that tuberculous and certain other cases are now to a considerable extent nursed in the open air under canvas shelters specially provided for the purpose. Of the 134 patients whom we saw in bed, as many as 55 were being treated in this way. There were in the Isolation Hospital 5 cases of dysentery, some advanced cases of phthisis, and a male patient suffering from a mild attack of enteric fever, with which he was admitted.

The ventilation of the dormitories in this building is not as good as it ought to be ; we have made suggestions to Dr. Bolton whereby this defect might be remedied at small cost.

Inquests have been held in 5 instances. In one instance because the patient committed suicide by hanging himself with his neck-tie to a pipe in the water-closet ; in another because the death from meningeal hæmorrhage was accelerated by the fracture of three ribs through the patient in his restlessness disturbing the mattresses and striking himself on the floor ; in a third instance because the patient died of hæmorrhage from rupture of the spleen, attributable to the exertion of straining to pass water ; and in the fourth and fifth instances because death in both was sudden owing to heart disease.

In fully 80 per cent. of the 301 deaths the cause was verified by post-mortem examination. In as high a proportion as over 24 per cent. general paralysis was the cause of death. There have been 12 more or less serious non-fatal injuries, most of them fractures of bones, occasioned in accidental falls or in falls in epileptic fits, but 1 woman sustained severe cuts in her thighs in attempting to get through a window.

There are now on the books of the Asylum the names of 2,041 patients, of whom 5 are classed as private, and there are 4 out-county patients chargeable to Oldham, Bolton, Hammersmith, and Ashton-under-Lyne. One patient is out on trial, leaving 2,040 in residence and seen by us. According to the returns made to us, there are vacancies on the male side for 25 patients, but on the female side there is overcrowding to the extent of 19 ; 20 women are, however, to be removed to Storthes Hall in the course of a day or two.

The maintenance charge per head per week is for home patients 10s., for out-county patients 14s., and for private patients from 14s. to 20s.

The dinner which we saw served yesterday on the female side consisted of meat and potato pie ; it was well cooked and the portions were ample.

One patient has been mechanically restrained on 7 occasions for 70 hours in all, and 8 patients have been secluded on 14 occasions for a total of 14 hours.

The attendance at the Sunday Church of England services is poor, and we hope it will improve. Weekly services are provided for Non-conformists and those of the Roman Catholic faith. Only 32 per cent. of the patients are usually present at the weekly entertainments, and the number of those able to walk who are confined to the wards and airing courts is large and should, we think, be reduced.

The good proportion of 60 per cent. are on an average daily engaged in some occupation throughout the year, and as many as 266 are employed

on the farm and in the gardens. We suggest that it would be advantageous to the patients, and an economy, were some of them employed under attendant artisans about the whitewashing and more general upkeep of the building.

There is an adequate staff, there being 1 attendant and nurse to every 9·9 patients, whose record of service, especially among the attendants, is very good, 63 per cent. of them showing over five years' service. We are surprised to learn that on the male side of the Asylum none of the day attendants are required to remain in from 7.30 to 10 p.m. as a reserve, reliance being entirely placed on the 18 night attendants to meet all such probable emergencies as escapes, outbreaks of violence by patients, and fire. We think very serious risks are being run by this arrangement, which needs immediate reconsideration, a staff of night attendants, in our judgment, being quite inadequate to deal with such matters as we have mentioned.

Dr. Bolton has the assistance of Dr. Devine and five other Assistant Medical Officers, two of whom are ladies.

We find with satisfaction that under Dr. Bolton's direction highly important medical and pathological research work continues to be carried out, mainly by Dr. Nabarro, who acts as pathologist.

The out-patients' department, which has long been a feature of this Asylum, is also still flourishing.

The case books and other medical records are carefully written up to date.

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#### BIRMINGHAM CITY ASYLUMS.—1. RUBERY HILL AND HOLLYMOOR.

10 May 1911.

SINCE the visit paid ten months ago by our Colleagues 92 patients have been admitted and 55 have died, the result of these changes being that there are now on the books the names of 656 males and 566 females, a total of 1,222. The number at Rubery Hill is 703, and that at Hollymoor 519. Ninety males are received under contract from London County at a weekly charge of 15s., and 2 are of the private class, for whom the payments are 15s. and 21s. a week respectively; the maintenance rate for patients chargeable to home unions is 11s. 1d. a week.

In the course of our visit to-day we saw all the patients whose names are on the books and can give a generally favourable report on the condition in which we found them. They were quiet and orderly, their dress was suitable and varied, but somewhat wanting in bright colours. We gave all the opportunity of talking to us, but heard no complaints as to the treatment except such as appeared to be the outcome of delusions.

The wards and dormitories in both buildings were throughout in excellent order and well kept, and the beds and bedding good and very clean. There was a good supply in the day rooms of objects to interest the patients; and the wards where the children are segregated with some suitable adults are well furnished with toys.

The calenders, to which attention was called in last year's report, have been seen to, and we found the automatic guards working efficiently. There are in some of the w.c.'s window fasteners, door handles, and supply pipes to cisterns which would be dangerous for suicidal patients.

Diinner, preceded by a musical grace, was served in the hall in our presence to patients of both sexes. The table appointments were clean



and bright and the plates well warmed ; but we think arrangements might be made to ensure greater expedition in the helping.

There has been no record of the use of mechanical restraint or seclusion since the last visit.

The returns for 1910 show a fair average attendance during the year at the Sunday religious services in the chapel and at the weekly entertainments. A fair proportion also of the patients were usually taken for weekly walks beyond the estate, and only 11 per cent. were usually confined for exercise to the airing courts. The proportion usefully employed was about up to the average on the male side and was decidedly good (69 per cent.) on the female side.

All the deaths were due to natural causes with the exception of those of a male and a female patient, whose cases were complicated by fractures of bones sustained in accidental falls, and upon whom the only inquests were held. There was no death from general paralysis ; but 15 per cent. were the result of phthisis, and 5 per cent. of senile decay.

Post-mortem examinations followed the deaths in 71 per cent. ; and it is a very creditable fact in relation to the nursing of the sick that in no instance was a bed sore present, and that none of the 16 patients, representing only 1·3 per cent. of the whole, who were in bed during our visit were so suffering.

A good state of general health has been maintained in the Asylum upon the whole, although there have been 28 cases of dysentery, 1 of them fatal, 3 of mumps, and several of influenza since the last visit.

There have also been 9 serious but non-fatal casualties, all of them producing fractures or dislocations of bones, and all the results either of accidental falls or of assaults by other patients.

A staff of attendants and nurses adequate for the classes of patients who are the inmates of this Asylum is maintained, averaging for day duty 1 to every 11 patients. Fifty-six per cent. of the men and 20 per cent. of the women have been in the service of the Committee upwards of five years, while 23 per cent. of both sexes have been engaged within the year. Four male attendants were dismissed or allowed to resign for misconduct ; but their offences consisted of breaches of discipline and not of roughness to patients.

Dr. Suffern, as will be seen from the above report, continues in our opinion to discharge his duties ably and efficiently. He has the assistance of four Medical Colleagues, of whom two reside at Rubery Hill and two at Hollymoor. The case books are carefully kept.

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## BIRMINGHAM CITY ASYLUMS.—2. WINSON GREEN.

9 May 1911.

ON arriving at this Asylum to-day we were much concerned to learn that Mr. Whitcombe had been suffering for some weeks from serious illness and was still confined to bed. We sincerely hope that he will shortly be restored to health, and be able to resume his valuable services to the Institution. In his absence we received every information and assistance from Dr. Roscrow.

Since the visit of our Colleagues in February 1910 the number of patients admitted has been 609 ; 391 have been discharged or removed, of whom 225 had recovered ; and 126 have died. These changes leave on the books the names of 670, 337 of the male and 333 of the female sex ; 39 of the men being housed at the Leveretts and 34 of the women

at Glenthorne. Sixty-six are of the private class, for whom the weekly payments are from 11s. 8d. to 42s. ; and 41 are chargeable to unions outside the city. The weekly rate of maintenance for home pauper patients is 11s. 1d.

The alterations and improvements completed since the last visit comprise useful extensions of the dining hall and of Female Ward 8, and of new gas fittings of an improved type throughout the Asylum. The renovation of the wards has been continued, Male Wards 4, 9, 7, and 8, Female Ward 4, and the nurses' quarters having been completed ; and Female Wards 1 and 2 will no doubt in due course receive like treatment, of which they stand much in need.

We noticed in some of the w.c.'s pipes which were not safe ; and in many of the single rooms, where fall-back windows have recently been fitted to improve the ventilation, the window fasteners give dangerous opportunities to patients with suicidal tendencies.

The Asylum generally is in good order and clean. The bedding was clean, but not well got up or generally very trim.

We saw at the Asylum and its branches all the patients whose names are on the books, with the exception of 2 men who have escaped and not yet been retaken, and found them quiet and orderly in their conduct, and generally contented. We gave to each the opportunity of speech with us, but received no complaints worthy of notice as to the treatment. Their dress was on the whole good, but we thought it would be the better for more variety and brighter colours.

Dinner was served in the dining hall in our presence to a large number of patients of both sexes. The fare was a savoury stew followed by raisin roll ; it was neatly served, and appeared to be satisfactory in quality and quantity. The meal was preceded by a musical grace in which the patients joined well.

No use of mechanical restraint or seclusion has been recorded during the period under review.

The returns for 1910 show that there was during the year a good attendance, averaging 50 per cent. of the patients, at the Sunday services in the chapel. A weekly service is provided for the Roman Catholic patients by a priest who receives payment for conducting them ; and there was last year an average attendance of 40 per cent. at these services. A good proportion of the patients, averaging 66 per cent., were usefully employed.

All the deaths were due to natural causes with the exception of those of a male patient who had improved greatly and was residing at the Leveretts but committed suicide by drowning in the canal, of a second who fell in a fit and died subsequently from septic complications resulting from his injuries, and of a third who, apparently as the result of being forcibly pushed down into his chair by an attendant, was found to have sustained fractures of two ribs which accelerated his death.

In 73 per cent. of the deaths post-mortem examinations were made. In the three cases above referred to the only inquests were held, full inquiry being also made by our Board.

In 19 per cent. of the deaths general paralysis was the cause ; in 8·7 per cent. phthisis ; in 17 per cent. senile decay ; and in 6·3 per cent. dysentery, of which last disease there have been 37 cases. One death resulted from enteric fever, the source of which was not ascertained, and 1 from erysipelas. The general health has, however, been otherwise good ; and to-day, although we found 38 patients, or 5·7 per cent. of the whole, in bed, most of them were there either for the helplessness of old age, or as recent admissions under special observation. No one was the



subject of a bed sore ; and it is creditable to the nursing that in only 2·3 per cent. of all the deaths (omitting 2 in which they were present on admission) were the patients suffering from bed sores.

In two instances the bones of patients were fractured by accident ; but there have been no other non-fatal casualties.

An adequate staff of attendants and nurses is in charge of the patients, averaging for day duty 1 to every  $9\frac{1}{2}$  ; but their record of service leaves much to be desired. As many as 46 per cent. have served less than a year, and only 20 per cent. can count five years' service in this Asylum.

The case books are properly kept.

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#### GLENTHORNE.

9 May 1911.

WE have to-day visited this House, which we found in excellent order throughout.

There are 34 patients in residence ; they were well and neatly dressed, in good health, and contented.

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#### THE LEVERETTS.

9 May 1911.

WE have visited this House to-day and seen the 39 patients in residence, who appeared to be well cared for and contented.

The rooms, beds, and bedding were in good order, clean, and well kept.

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#### BRIGHTON ASYLUM.

11 July 1911.

SINCE this Asylum was inspected by members of our Board in December of last year, the plastering of Male Wards 1, 2, 3, and 4, which had then been commenced, has been completed, a gas plate-heater has been fixed in the scullery of the female dining hall, the hot water supply pipes in the bathrooms throughout the building have been cased in wood, the heating pipes of the single rooms of the female basement and the infirmaries have been protected by galvanized wire guards, many of the stiff gas brackets have been replaced by flexible ones, and Female Ward 6, where the more excitable patients on that side are located, has been much improved by the addition of plants and ornaments. It is, we understand, in the contemplation of the Committee to make many considerable alterations in Female Ward 6, and plans have already been agreed upon by them which will shortly be laid before our Board. It has also been decided to enlarge the airing courts attached to this and other wards, to lay them out with grass and flower beds, to remove the gravel and take down the walls, replacing them by light concealed fences with privet hedges. From the manner in which the Committee have carried out some of the suggestions made by our Board and in view of the further improvements contemplated by them, there is, we think, an evident desire on their part to endeavour to bring this Asylum more

in line with the modern standard of requirements in establishments of this nature. Nothing has, however, actually been done to improve the condition of the airing court attached to Female 6. It is most unsuitable in every way and quite inadequate, and seeing that so long an interval has elapsed since suggestions were made by our Board in reference to this matter, we cannot but express a hope that no further delay will take place but that it will at once be taken in hand. All the airing courts need some immediate attention, such as the removal of the loose gravel and the laying out with grass and flower beds. No. 6 Ward on the male side is very much in need of something to brighten it up and make it more attractive, as with its bare tables and absence of any ornaments it lacks an appearance of any pretence to comfort. The dining hall on the female side, where we saw a good dinner of steamed mackerel with potatoes and bread served to-day, is very dull—it wants more light and its appearance would be greatly improved were one or two plants placed on the tables at meal times. We feel assured the Committee will have no cause for regret, but the contrary, in doing what they can to make the wards and general surroundings of the patients as bright and cheerful as possible, as environment undoubtedly reacts in a marked degree on those who are so unfortunate as to be mentally afflicted, and of necessity under confinement. We hope the remaining fixed gas brackets will soon be removed, and as an improvement in the kitchen we would suggest the fixing of a fish-frying apparatus which has in other like institutions been found to be so useful and serviceable, fried fish being always a dish which is much appreciated by the patients.

The wards and dormitories were in good order, and the beds and bedding all that could be desired, whilst we were glad to see that simple toilet requisites are now supplied in the sanitary spurs for the use of the inmates. We saw all the patients and spoke to many of them. We received no complaints as to treatment, and except as to the question of detention they seemed satisfied and contented. As to this latter matter we had an unusual number of appeals, although we satisfied ourselves that the Committee visit the wards regularly and give the patients opportunities for venting any grievance they may have. The patients were generally properly dressed and on the whole free from excitement.

Since December 19, 1910, 181 patients have been admitted, 149 have been discharged or removed, of whom 24 had recovered, and 35 have died.

We have nothing special to report as to the cause of death in the 35 who died, and in 60 per cent. of which cases post-mortem examinations were held. All the deaths were from natural causes, 14 per cent. being from general paralysis, 5·7 per cent. from phthisis, and 2·8 per cent. from the decay of old age. In one instance death resulted from dysentery, of which there were altogether 7 cases, and which, with one case of measles, comprised all the infectious disease which has occurred in the Asylum. There has been no inquest. No bedsores existed upon the bodies of those who died, nor was any patient so suffering among the 41, or 4·7 per cent. of the whole, who were in bed during our visit. This fact speaks well for the care which in that particular is bestowed upon the nursing of the sick. But in this connection we desire to express our dissatisfaction with the inadequacy and unsuitability of the infirmaries, especially that on the female side. Thirty of the patients were in bed in the female dormitory and single rooms opening into it. Some were seriously ill and in need of quiet surroundings, but in few of the wards was there more noise, for several acutely excitable patients were shouting and making such quiet comfort as a hospital should afford quite impossible for the others.



Nothing has apparently yet been done to provide verandahs, which would at least give separation and more space, besides affording means of treating acutely excited as well as tuberculous patients under the calmative influence of the open air.

There have been only 2 serious non-fatal casualties since the last visit, both of them involving fractures of bones and the result of accidental falls.

There are to-day on the statutory books the names of 872 patients, viz., 366 males and 506 females, of whom 8 of the former and 17 of the latter are classed as private. There are 157 out-county patients chargeable to Whitechapel, Cuckfield, Cardiff, Birkenhead, West Ham, Brentford, Hackney, Eastbourne, and Birmingham. There are 7 men and 3 women boarded out at East Sussex County Asylum. No patients were out on trial at the time of our visit. According to the returns furnished to us there is to-day overcrowding on the male side to the number of 5 and on the female 3.

The maintenance charge per head per week is for home patients 9s. 9d., for out-county from 14s. to 17s. 6d., and for private patients from 16s. to 42s.

There is no record of any seclusion or mechanical restraint.

Thirty per cent. of the patients, a fair proportion, usually attend the Sunday Church of England services, and 32 per cent. the weekly entertainments, whilst 17 per cent. walk out beyond the Asylum estate, and but 11 per cent. of those able to walk are confined to the wards and airing courts.

The number of those generally employed in some way daily throughout the year is about the average, viz., 61 per cent.

An adequate staff of attendants and nurses is now maintained, there being 1 to every 10·6 patients, and the very good proportion of 65 per cent. of the former can show over five years' service. One nurse has been dismissed and another allowed to resign for striking a patient.

In Dr. Planck's absence for a holiday we received full information and assistance from Dr. Harper-Smith.

The case books are properly kept.

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## BRISTOL ASYLUM.

16 June 1911.

THE changes amongst the patients in this Asylum since the visit of our Colleagues in January 1910 have been as follows: 302 have been admitted, 102 have been discharged or removed, 82 of them on recovery, and 145 have died. There are to-day on the books the names of 970 patients, 460 of the male and 510 of the female sex. Twenty-four are classed as private, for whom a charge of 20s. a week is made; of the pauper patients, 24 men are received under contract from Lancashire and 39 women under contract from Essex. The accommodation being estimated as sufficient for 495 men and 550 women, the above figures show vacancies for 35 on the male and 40 on the female side.

With the exception of 1 man who was discharged this morning on transfer to another Asylum we saw all the patients whose names are on the books. We found them as a rule neatly and suitably clad and tidy in their persons. They were generally contented and made but few complaints except with regard to detention.

One of the Lancashire patients, however, did complain of being removed to such a distance from a Lancashire Asylum, in the neighbourhood

of which he said he had relatives who wished to visit him. We think this is a grievance which should be inquired into, and if it be substantiated the patient should be returned.

The heating of the female wards by new calorifiers and extra radiators has been completed and was found to work very satisfactorily last winter. A like treatment is to be applied to the male wards. The recommendations of the Factory Inspector have been carried out. Wooden tops have been fixed to the baths in the general bathroom on the female side as a precaution against accidents through slipping on the smooth edge. We found the wards in good order, well kept, and supplied with objects to interest the patients, birds, flowers, games, and books in open book-shelves. The beds were clean and generally well attended to.

Dinner consisting of boiled mutton with potatoes and rice was served in the dining halls in our presence. The fare seemed to be satisfactory in quantity and quality, but we thought more attention should have been given to the warming of the plates on the female side, and that on the men's side some provision should be made for the disposal of potato skins, which the patients threw on the table cloth, soiling it and giving it an untidy appearance.

No use of mechanical restraint or seclusion has been recorded since the last visit.

The returns for 1910 show again a rather low proportion of patients usually attending the Sunday services in the chapel and a fairly good attendance at the weekly entertainments.

There was still a high proportion of patients who, though able to walk, were wholly confined to the wards and airing courts, but the very inclement summer was doubtless unfavourable to improvement in this respect. The numbers usefully employed, 62 per cent. of the men and 70 per cent. of the women, were satisfactory, but we should like to see more of the former employed on the land and of the latter in the laundry.

Only 9 of the patients are to-day confined to bed suffering from various chronic disorders or debility; two out of the three male cases were general paralytics. It will be seen therefore that the health of the Asylum is good. None of those in bed were suffering from a bedsore, and only 1 of the patients who have died since the last visit had this complication, a record reflecting credit on the nursing care.

The causes of death have included general paralysis 16·5 per cent., phthisis 11 per cent., pneumonia and bronchitis 9·7 per cent., and senile decay 9 per cent. Post-mortem examinations were made in 83·4 per cent. of all who died. There were 5 deaths from colitis, all of females, which appear to have been the only instances of zymotic disease that have occurred during this period.

There have been 4 inquests. In 1 case death occurred from heart failure following epilepsy, in 2 (males) from broncho-pneumonia supervening on injuries sustained in accidental falls, and in 1, that of a female patient, from shock due to choking in circumstances which were reported to our Board at the time.

Apart from the above 2 fatal cases the only serious injury sustained by a patient was in the case of a male epileptic who, when admitted, was found to have some broken ribs.

The staff employed on day duty averaged at the end of last year 1 to 10·5 patients on the male and 1 to 12 on the female side. One nurse has since the last visit been dismissed on suspicion of having used unnecessary force to patients.

Although the notes in the case books and the medical journal appear to be written up to date, we would call attention to the fact that the



entries in the medical registers have not been fully completed as they should be within three months of the admission of each case.

In the absence of Dr. Blachford on his holiday we were accompanied round the wards by Dr. Bazalgette, who gave us all necessary information and assistance.

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### CANTERBURY CITY ASYLUM.

2 February 1911.

THE patients under treatment in this Asylum, all of whom were seen by us to-day, with the exception of 1 man who is away on leave, and with many of whom we entered into conversation, appear to be well cared for and to be contented. They were tidily dressed, quiet and orderly in their behaviour, and from no one did we receive any complaints. The wards are properly kept, and the beds and bedding throughout in capital order, but there are not as many pictures on the walls as we should like to see, nor, there being no library, is there quite so large or varied a supply of books for the patients' use as there well might be, the Asylum in this matter being dependent on gifts from charitably-disposed persons who take an interest in the patients and their amusements.

Although the buildings are on the whole well maintained, a good deal of internal decoration is needed in the rooms and passages, and more especially is the necessity for this apparent in the kitchen, which requires to be thoroughly whitened and generally done up. In the water-closet passages there are several handles on the doors which we should like to see removed, so as to reduce as far as possible all temptations to suicidally-inclined patients.

Since the Asylum was last visited by our Colleagues a reservoir capable of holding 40,000 gallons of water, and which was referred to by them as about to be erected, has been completed, and in connection therewith, and as a greater protection against fire, new fire mains, electric pumps, and fire alarms have also been constructed. The electric fire-alarm was put in action during our visit, and automatically the pumps and buzzer were started. There was a quick response by the staff, who are trained every week in fire drill, and there was soon a good force of water going over the engine house and high enough to reach well over the most elevated part of the Asylum.

The new arrangements in this respect appear to have received much attention, and the fire hose has been examined throughout and replaced with new material where found defective.

Since April 11, 1910, there have been 25 admissions, and 14 have been discharged or removed, of whom 8 had recovered, and there have been 6 deaths. There are to-day on the statutory books the names of 169 patients, of whom 78 are males and 91 females, inclusive of 53 private patients, in the proportions of 15 men and 38 women; one patient is to-day away on leave, so that there were in residence and seen by us 168 patients. As according to the returns furnished to us the total sleeping accommodation of the Asylum is only for 162 patients, there is at present overcrowding to the number of 7 patients. Within the last few days plans have been submitted to our Board and are now under consideration for a contemplated extension of the Asylum by the erection of two blocks capable of accommodating 100 of each sex. We are glad to see that in the proposed plans provision has been made for more

suitable mess rooms for the attendants and nurses and for new quarters for the Assistant Medical Officer and the Matron, all much needed for the better equipment of the Asylum.

We should have been pleased to have seen that a chapel for the religious services had also found a place in the contemplated alterations. The present method of using the patients' recreation hall for these services is anything but satisfactory, and is a source, and not unnaturally, of a considerable amount of remark and objection on the part of many of the more intelligent inmates.

The deaths, only 6 in number, were all the result of natural causes, which were verified in 5 of them, or 83 per cent., by post-mortem examination. No bedsores were present, nor was any patient in bed during our visit suffering from one, a fact which is to the credit of the nursing of the sick. No inquest has been held; there has been no case of zymotic disease in the Asylum, nor is there any record of serious casualty. There has been no resort to either mechanical restraint or seclusion, but we are glad to learn that a padded room on each side is included in the plans of the new buildings already referred to. Thirteen per cent. of the patients were confined to bed during our visit, but none of them for acute illness. A strong staff of attendants and nurses is maintained, numbering 1 to every 7 patients, with a fair duration of service, but 32 per cent. of the patients are of the private class, and most of them reside at Stone House, which needs an undue proportion of nurses for their proper supervision. Two attendants have been discharged for misconduct, one for being drunk and the other for neglect of duty.

As many as 56 per cent. of the patients attend the Sunday Church of England services and 59 per cent. the weekly entertainments. Twenty-eight per cent. walk out weekly beyond the Asylum estate, and 46 per cent. are usually taken daily for walks outside the airing courts but not beyond the estate, and 15 per cent. only of those able to walk are confined to the wards and airing courts. The daily employment of patients throughout the year averages 65 per cent.

The dietary appears to be adequate on the whole, but we think that 8 ozs. of bread should be substituted for 6 ozs. as the male patients' breakfast allowance.

The maintenance charge per head per week is 14s., and for private patients 21s. to 84s.

Mr. Sall is evidently zealous in the discharge of his duties. The case books are properly kept, and instruction in first aid and mental sick nursing is regularly given to the attendants and nurses.

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#### CARDIFF ASYLUM.

14 December 1911.

THE admissions to this Asylum since the last visit of members of our Board, paid in January 1910, have numbered 424; 266 patients have been discharged, of whom 179 had recovered; and 130 have died. The result of these changes is that there are on the books to-day the names of 354 male and 345 female patients, in all 699. We may here mention that in 1910 the recovery rate, as reckoned on the total admissions for the year, was no less than 46·7 per cent., an increase of 11·3 on the rate of the preceding year. This figure is much above the general average in



Asylums ; and it is further noticeable that 81·5 per cent. of those who recovered were discharged within 10 months of their admission.

Twenty-six of the patients are of the private class, who are received at rates of 21s. and 31s. 6d. a week ; 57 are paupers from outside districts, of whom 35 women are received under contract from the county of Montgomery at 13s. 5d. a week. The weekly maintenance charge for home paupers is 12s. 3d.

The accommodation, while amply sufficient on the female side—where there are 70 vacancies, or a surplus, if all but home cases were removed, of 126 beds—is already short of the requirements on the male side, where there are 15 beds in excess of the estimated complement. The Committee will, therefore, have to consider the provision of some further accommodation for the men. The need for this will be increased if the boundary of Cardiff should be extended in the near future.

In the course of our visit we saw all the patients, with the exception of 10 who are absent on trial, and gave to each full opportunity of laying before us any grievance of which he might desire to complain. Many, as is usual, pleaded for their discharge ; but few complained of their treatment, and such complaints as were made on this matter appeared to be mostly the outcome of delusions. We were satisfied with their condition as regards dress and personal cleanliness ; and their conduct generally was quiet and orderly.

The Asylum is throughout in excellent order, the wards and dormitories clean and well kept, and provided with a good supply of objects to interest and attract the attention of the inmates. A good deal of work has been done since the last visit in the way of improvements, but mostly of a minor character, and other work of a similar kind is in progress. We think that when the question of extension of the male side is taken up the Committee might with advantage make provision for the separate warding of the boys who are at present mixed up with the adults.

We saw dinner, consisting of a savoury soup followed by a pudding, served in the wards to the male patients. It appeared to be of good quality and to be on the whole not unpopular.

Mechanical restraint has since the last visit been used for 6 patients on 19 occasions for  $248\frac{3}{4}$  hours in all ; and 12 patients have been secluded on 40 occasions for a total of  $297\frac{1}{2}$  hours.

From the statistical returns for 1910 we learn that there were at the end of the year only 4 patients (or 0·6 of the total) under constant supervision as actively suicidal, and at our visit to-day there were but 3 of each sex so treated. We are glad to find that Dr. Goodall finds himself able to keep the number so low, and thus ensure the probability that the supervision, where it is required, will be really efficient. There was during the year in question a good average attendance at the Sunday Church of England services in the chapel ; the percentage, 54 per cent., usually present being the more satisfactory, in that as many as 132 of the patients are Roman Catholics. Services are held on alternate Sundays in the chapel for Roman Catholics and Nonconformists, the officiating priest and minister receiving payment for the performance of their duties. As many as 57 per cent. were usually present at the weekly entertainments. Forty-six per cent. were usually taken for walks twice a week on the estate, but only 18 per cent. for weekly walks outside. The good proportion of 74 per cent. of the men and 67 per cent. of the women were usefully employed.

Of the 51 patients to-day confined to bed a considerable number on the male side are the subjects of general paralysis. Full advantage is taken of the commodious verandahs for treatment in the open air ; and we

found several patients occupying beds therein, besides 3 others who were placed in open tents. Thirty-eight patients of each sex are the subjects of epilepsy, or 11 per cent. of the total in residence.

The causes of death were verified by post-mortem examination in the high proportion of 93 per cent. of all those who died. One half of the deaths were due to general paralysis and phthisis in the proportions of 26·1 and 23·8 per cent. respectively. Bedsores were present at death in 5·4 per cent.; but none of those whom we have seen in bed was suffering from this complication.

Four inquests have been held, the deaths being due in 3 of the cases to natural causes, and in the other to suicide by strangulation under circumstances which were reported at the time to our Board.

There have been 90 cases of dysentery during the period, the disease having been twice as prevalent on the male as on the female side. A male attendant also suffered from the disorder. As regards other zymotics, there have been 2 cases of scarlet fever, 1 of typhoid, and 1 of chicken-pox, the last only having occurred in the present year. An attendant suffered from diphtheria in 1910. At the present time a few of the male patients are suffering from influenza, which has also attacked some members of the staff.

Three female patients have sustained fractures of bones from accidental falls; and a male patient dislocated his shoulder by a fall in the dormitory whilst he was undressing.

We note with satisfaction the steps which have been taken at the instance of Dr. Goodall to utilise the resources of this Institution to as full an extent as possible in the scientific investigation of insanity as well as in its treatment by modern methods. The well-equipped laboratories afford the opportunity for extended pathological and chemical research, and the recent appointment of Dr. R. V. Stanford, M.Sc. as Research Chemist to the Institution may, it is anticipated, lead to valuable information being gained in respect to toxæmic insanities and other questions which bear on the ætiology and prevention of mental disease. The Institution is also well supplied with means for the treatment of certain forms of insanity by electrical and hydro-therapeutic methods.

The staff of attendants and nurses is of good strength; the proportion of those employed on day duty was at the beginning of the year 1 to 8·7 patients. Since the last visit 3 of each sex have been dismissed for breaches of discipline or insubordination; and 2 male attendants have been required to resign for other offences not directly affecting the patients.

We had the advantage of being accompanied during a great part of our inspection by Alderman Morgan Thomas, the chairman of the Visiting Committee, who takes evidently keen interest in the Asylum.

The clinical notes are recorded in a satisfactory manner on the loose-leaf system; and the medical registers and journals are properly kept.

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#### CROYDON ASYLUM.

21 April 1911.

WHEN we visited this Asylum to-day we were sorry to be without the services of Dr. Passmore, who is unfortunately confined to his bed with a severe attack of influenza. In his absence, however, we received every assistance and information we required from Dr. Ogilvie and Dr. Berncastle.



We found the Asylum in very good order, and the patients very comfortable and well cared for, and though we had some appeals for discharge we received no complaints that were not obviously the outcome of delusions.

Since the last visit the new Blocks D., E., and F. on the female side have been completed. Blocks E. and F. are already occupied by patients, while Block D. is ready for occupation and would have been by now brought into use but for Dr. Passmore's illness. Various minor improvements have been effected, amongst which we may mention the extension of the nurses' dining-room and the refurnishing of their recreation room, the erection of a new engine-house and underfeed stokers at the boiler house, the provision of new X-ray apparatus, and the granolithic paving of the airing courts on the female side. With regard to the airing courts, we think it would be a great improvement if hedges of privet or some other suitable shrub were planted around them so as to conceal the iron fences.

The wards are very bright and attractive looking, particularly, we were glad to notice those where the more troublesome class of patients are detained. They are also extremely well supplied with books, papers, games, and other objects to interest and amuse their occupants. The dormitories and the beds and bedding generally left nothing to be desired. The patients themselves were very quiet and orderly in their behaviour; they were very neat and tidy in appearance and their dress was quite satisfactory, especially on the female side, where it was very varied and becoming.

We think that it would be advisable to remove all the door handles in the sanitary spurs, which are quite unnecessary and could be made use of by any patient with suicidal propensities. A few more looking-glasses in the dressing-room of the women's general bathroom would also be appreciated.

The dinner to-day consisted of boiled fish, potatoes, and bread, and appeared to be popular—we think that to this dinner the small addition might be made of bread and cheese.

Many of the patients spoke to us in appreciative terms of the kindness they receive from the medical and nursing staff, with whom most of them are evidently on very good terms.

The additions to the Asylum now completed will entirely remove the overcrowding on the female side which has been so noticeable for some time past, and even to-day we thought that the beds in Female A. 2 Dormitory were most inconveniently near to each other.

Since January 15th, 1910, the following changes have taken place among the patients :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admissions - - - - -	71	178	249
Discharges or removals - - - - -	26	39	65
Recoveries - - - - -	21	25	46
Deaths - - - - -	30	19	49

We found on the statutory books the names of 644 patients, in the proportion of 215 men to 429 women. There are 96 patients of the private class and 69 belonging to out-county unions, 30 women being received under contract from West Ham and 25 from Essex Asylum, while the remainder are chargeable to various metropolitan unions.

Two women were away on trial, but the remainder of the patients were in residence and seen by us in the course of our visit.

The male side of the Asylum is overcrowded by 21 patients, while on the female side there are vacancies for 29 women.

The maintenance charges are 13s. 5d. for home patients, 14s. to 14s. 7d. for out-county patients, while for the private patients payments are made varying from 17s. 6d. to 73s. 6d. per head per week.

There has been no recorded use of seclusion, but one man has had to be mechanically restrained on four occasions for a total of  $62\frac{1}{3}$  hours.

From the annual returns made to our Board we are glad to notice that the attendance of patients at the Church of England services in the chapel on Sundays is now well up to the average; while that at the weekly entertainments, 53 per cent., is far above it; only 14 per cent. of the patients walk out weekly beyond the Asylum estate, and we desire to repeat the recommendations made by the Commissioners on this subject at their visit last year; the percentage of patients able to walk but confined to the wards and airing courts has been reduced from 25 to 19 per cent. The numbers of patients usefully employed continue low, the percentage being only 43, as compared with an average of 60 in asylums generally. We hope that every effort will be made to employ as many women as are able in the laundry and as many men as possible on the farm and gardens.

There is nothing special to report with reference to the deaths, all of them being due to natural causes.

No inquest was held in any case, and it is satisfactory to state that in no instance was a bed sore present.

Post-mortem examinations were made in only 42 per cent. of all the deaths; in 22 per cent. of them the cause was general paralysis, in only 2 per cent. senile decay, and in 18 per cent. phthisis. We regretted the presence in the open dormitories of cases of this last disease, and would urge that a freer use be made of the open-air verandahs, of which a good new one has recently been erected on the female side.

There have been no cases of infectious disease and one accident only has occurred, a female patient having fallen and fractured her femur.

The general health has been good, and to-day we saw only 27 patients, or 4 per cent. of the whole, in bed, one of them suffering from a bed sore.

A very strong staff of attendants and nurses is maintained, averaging 1 to every 8.7 patients for day duty. Their duration of service, however, is not very satisfactory, only 3 nurses, or 7 per cent. of the whole, having been in the Asylum service for more than five years. No one, however, has been dismissed or allowed to resign to escape dismissal for misconduct.

The case books are fully and carefully kept. It would, however, be well if their number could be reduced by carrying forward the old and scattered cases into books of recent date.

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#### DERBY BOROUGH ASYLUM.

4 April 1911.

THE new blocks for the accommodation of 80 women and 46 men, which were in course of construction in June last, when this Asylum was visited by members of our Board, have now been completed. The former is now in occupation, and we saw there to-day several patients who have lately gone into residence.



The male block is only occupied at night, the day room not as yet being brought into use. These additions will, we feel sure, prove useful in affording good accommodation for the care and treatment of the patients. We think that there are some pipes in the sanitary annexes of these blocks which should be further protected, as pointed out by us to Dr. Macphail during the course of our inspection. Improved heating apparatus has been fitted in Female Wards 1 and 3, and in the laundry a new washing machine has been placed, but nothing has yet been done as suggested by our Colleagues at their last visit in the way of renovation and white-washing in this department. It is at present in a very dirty state and should, we think, be cleaned and put in proper order, without delaying the matter further, on the grounds put forward then and to-day, viz., the consideration as to what new machinery will be required consequent upon the addition of the new blocks. The only improvement now in progress is the addition of a new heater to the laundry drying closet.

The wards are throughout attractive and in good order, and the beds and bedding are well and properly kept. The patients, all of whom were seen by us either in the wards or dining hall, were neatly dressed and were for the most part free from excitement and complaint. One patient did, however, complain she had not been properly treated by the second nurse of her ward. We inquired fully into this matter, and came to the conclusion that the patient, a troublesome epileptic, who was destructive and difficult to deal with, had not been judiciously handled by the nurse in question. The general health of the establishment is good, a large proportion of the 20 whom we saw in bed being feeble, aged persons.

We think that all sharp knives in the wards should, as soon as they are out of actual use at meals, be placed in the knife-boxes provided for their reception, and that lists of the number should be fastened on the inside of the lid of the box, so as to prevent as far as possible any being missed or mislaid. We also would like to see the more potent poisons in the dispensary kept in a cupboard provided with a special lock and key.

The diet appears to be good. The dinner served in hall to-day, consisting of vegetable soup with bread, followed by rice pudding, was ample in quantity and was much liked and approved by the patients, who before sitting down to their meal sang grace in an orderly manner.

Since June 2nd, 1910, 90 patients have been admitted; 25 have been discharged or removed, of whom 20 had recovered; and 15 have died. There are now on the statutory books the names of 398 patients, all of whom we saw, and to many of whom we spoke. Of these, 25 are classed as private, and there are 26 out-county patients, chargeable as to 25 to Derby County Asylum, and 1 to Bolton Union. Three patients are boarded out at Berrywood. According to the returns which have been made to us there are to-day vacancies for 39 of each sex. The maintenance charge per head per week is for home patients 10s. 6d., for out-county patients 14s., and for private patients from 17s. 6d. to 21s.

There is no record of mechanical restraint, but from certain entries in the medical journal, and from what Dr. Macphail has told us, it appears that certain patients have been locked in single rooms by day for bodily reasons. As this treatment constitutes seclusion, as defined by our Board, it should be definitely regarded as such, and we must request that in future the entries in the journal be made in an explicit manner, so as to show the number of occasions and the number of hours on each occasion that each patient has been so dealt with.

An inquest was held on 1 patient whose death from senile exhaustion and softening of the brain was accelerated by fracture of the thigh, caused by an accidental fall. The rest of the 15 deaths were the result of natural causes, which in every instance were verified by post-mortem examination.



One death was from dysentery, with which complaint 2 patients were attacked since the last visit. The only serious injury besides the one above mentioned occurred in the case of a man, some of whose fingers were severely crushed by a heavy fire-guard accidentally falling upon them.

The excellent proportion of 59 per cent. of the patients are present at the Sunday morning Church of England service. There is no afternoon service, but hymns are frequently sung in the hall on Sunday evenings. For the Roman Catholics there is a monthly service. As many as 65 per cent. of the inmates are usually present at the weekly entertainments, 15 per cent. are taken every week for exercise beyond the Asylum estate, and only 11 per cent. are confined to the wards and airing courts. Sixty-two per cent. of the patients are on an average engaged daily throughout the year in some employment, but we should like to see the number of women employed in the laundry increased.

There is an adequate staff, there being 1 attendant or nurse to every 9.9 of the patients. Whilst but 25 per cent. and 24 per cent. respectively of the attendants and nurses have under one year's service and 45 per cent. of the former can show over five years in the Asylum employment, only 8 per cent. of the latter have a similar length of service, a fact which is, we are informed, affected by the number who leave the service in order to get married.

The case books and the pathological journal are kept efficiently.

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#### EXETER ASYLUM.

14 June 1911.

SINCE this Asylum was visited eight months ago by two of our Colleagues the following changes have occurred among the patients : 57 have been admitted ; 22 have been discharged or removed, of whom 10 had recovered ; and 32 have died. The result is that there are now on the books the names of 365, 170 on the male and 195 on the female side. Fifty-three are of the private class, for whom the payments are 21s. and 25s. a week ; of the pauper patients, 41 are from Tiverton, 37 from Barnstaple, 27 from Devonport, and 1 from Southampton ; the charge for these being 14s. a week, while that for home patients is 12s. The accommodation is estimated to be sufficient for 8 additional males and 5 females.

All the patients are to-day in residence, and have been seen by us in the course of our inspection. They were neatly dressed, and their personal condition was satisfactory. No complaints were made to us of the treatment received, except such as were obviously the outcome of delusions, and general contentment prevailed.

The wards and dormitories were in very good order, except for some ordinary repair, which in parts is now receiving attention, and elsewhere will be taken in hand in due course. The rooms, beds, and bedding were clean and properly kept. The recommendations made by our Colleagues last year as to the ventilation of single rooms have not as yet been carried out ; but this matter will, we understand, be attended to when the rooms are next done up.

A dinner of meat pie was served in the wards during our visit, which appeared to be of good quality and sufficient in quantity, and to be satisfactory to those who partook of it.

No use of mechanical restraint has been recorded since the last visit ; 2 patients have been, during the period, secluded on 116 occasions for an aggregate of 617 hours.



The returns for 1910 show that during the year a somewhat lower proportion of the patients than in 1909 usually attended the Sunday morning services in the chapel ; but there was an improvement in the attendance at the weekly entertainments.

There was a considerable falling off in the numbers taken for walks beyond and on the estate, and a very large increase in the number usually confined to the wards and airing courts, which amounted to 50 per cent. The unseasonable weather which prevailed during the summer months no doubt furnishes the explanation. The proportion of those usefully employed was only 46 per cent. on each side, a falling off as compared with the figures, themselves somewhat low, of the year preceding.

At our visit to-day we found 11 men and 13 women confined to bed ; and fully one-half of these were aged persons, 1 of whom was gravely ill ; no patient was suffering from a bed sore. The epileptics amount to 12 per cent. of the total in residence, and those regarded as actively suicidal to 1·1 per cent.

There have been 3 deaths from general paralysis, and 3 from epilepsy, *i.e.*, in each instance 9·4 per cent. of the deaths from all causes ; and there have been 2 deaths from phthisis, or 6·2 per cent. One of the patients who died had a bed sore.

No inquest has been held.

There have been no cases of influenza, and the only instance of zymotic disease was in a female patient who was attacked with dysentery in February last, a satisfactory decline in the incidence of the disease from the high rate which prevailed here two years ago.

The fracture of the radius sustained by a female patient, who was pushed down by a fellow patient, is the only serious casualty that has occurred since the last visit.

The attendants and nurses employed on day duty at the beginning of the year were in the proportion of 1 to every 10·8 patients. The record of service of the men was very good, only 11 per cent. having served less than a year, while as many as 78 per cent. could count upwards of five years in the Asylum ; that of the nurses left something to be desired.

By the adoption of the loose-leaf system the number of case books in current use has been reduced to two. These books and the other medical records are properly kept.

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### HULL CITY ASYLUM.

26 April 1911.

WE were extremely well pleased with all we saw when inspecting this Asylum to-day. The wards were bright and cheerful, and there was a distinct air of comfort about them, and of contentment amongst the inmates, who were all well dressed, appeared healthy and well nourished, and were, with the exception of one or two turbulent patients in the female acute ward, quiet and free from excitement.

The beds and bedding were in capital order, and the wards and dormitories throughout bore evidence of careful supervision ; but we thought that in some of the day rooms there might with advantage be a larger supply of books, and especially of bound illustrated papers and magazines.

In one of the female dressing rooms there were no looking-glasses, and we noticed that the mixture in use for polishing the floors was not, as it should be, on account of its very inflammable nature, kept in



properly secured tins ; the only other suggestion we would make is that a properly equipped padded room should be constructed on each side.

Since October 8th, 1910, there have been 93 admissions ; 46 patients have been discharged or removed, of whom 28 had recovered ; and 42 have died. There are on the Asylum books the names of 619 patients, viz., 294 males and 325 females, of whom 18 are classed as private, and there are 2 out-county patients chargeable to Ashton-under-Lyne and the Isle of Wight respectively. None are out on trial, and we saw all, and to as many as showed the least inclination we spoke. Reverting to the returns, there are to-day vacancies for 59 men and 28 women, one ward on the male side being at present unoccupied.

The maintenance charge per head per week is : for home patients, 11s. 10d. ; for out-county, 14s. ; and for private patients, from 12s. 6d. to 21s.

We saw dinner served in the hall to about 260 patients, grace being sung before they sat down. The dinner consisted of steamed fish with sauce and bread, but we hope some means will be found for ensuring that the plates are properly warmed, as they were to-day quite cold. We also saw some of the men at dinner in two of the wards, and although we received no complaints of the meal or the quantity, we know from our experience that boiled or steamed fish does not generally find as much favour with patients as when it is fried, and think it would be well were the Committee, as they can at no great expense, to have an apparatus fitted in the kitchen for frying the fish. We feel sure it would give satisfaction, and would prove less wasteful, and enable the patients to be more equally served.

There is no record of any mechanical restraint, but 2 patients have been secluded on three occasions for  $9\frac{1}{2}$  hours in all.

The 42 deaths which have occurred were all natural in character ; but in one instance, that of a woman who was suffering from puerperal mania, an inquest was held because death was sudden and unexpected. In 31 cases the cause of death was verified by post-mortem examination. General paralysis accounted for as high a proportion as 29 per cent. of the deaths. No one has been attacked with a disease of an infectious or zymotic character, and the only serious casualty was the fracture of a clavicle in a man who was assaulted and thrown on his shoulder by a fellow patient. Amongst those to-day in bed, 33 in number, was a woman recently admitted with severely burnt hands ; she was receiving proper attention, as were all the others.

Forty-four per cent. of the patients, a good proportion, usually attend divine service in the chapel on Sunday, and there is a weekly service for Roman Catholics and Nonconformists.

Forty-two per cent. of the inmates are usually present at the weekly entertainment, and 46 per cent. walk out every week beyond the Asylum estate, good numbers in each case ; and but 7 per cent. of those able to walk are confined entirely to the wards and airing courts. As many as 62 per cent. of the patients are daily engaged in some employment throughout the year, but we note that but 14 women are engaged in the laundry, and should like to see this number considerably increased.

There is an adequate staff of attendants and nurses, there being 1 to every 9.3 patients. The record of service on the part of the former, 62 per cent. of whom have served over five years, is very good ; but that of the latter is hardly up to the average.

Attempting to give an alarm of fire in the laundry, we found the electric fire alarm would not work. A message was then sent to the porter, who, under an apparent misapprehension as to his duties, failed for five minutes to sound the alarm ; on the alarm being sounded the fire



brigade responded promptly, but the pressure was not as good as it ought to be.

The foregoing report shows that Dr. Merson's interest and zeal after his lengthened period of service has in no manner abated; he continues to be assisted in his work by Mrs. Merson and his Assistant Medical Officers, one of whom is a lady practitioner.

We observe that the notice under section 1 (2) and section 16 of the Asylum Officers' Superannuation Act, 1909, as to the division of the established officers into classes, and the annual money value of their emoluments, which according to the Act should be affixed in a conspicuous place in the Asylum, are now hung in the clerk's office, which is, in our opinion, not such a place as is contemplated by the Act. We would suggest that these notices be printed, framed, and hung up in the attendants' and nurses' mess-rooms and elsewhere, and that they should also be worded in such a way that anyone taking service with the Committee can readily understand his or her position.

The case books, which we note with satisfaction are somewhat reduced in number, are properly kept.

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#### IPSWICH ASYLUM.

14 January 1911.

WE have to-day visited this Asylum, which we found in good order. The wards and dormitories were bright and airy on both sides, the various wards well supplied with books, papers, birds, and games to interest and amuse the patients. On the male side the Christmas decorations were still up and showed from their tasteful and attractive appearance that much care had been bestowed upon their erection by the staff. The beds and bedding were in proper condition, and we noticed none of the small holes in the sheets which were referred to by our Colleagues at their last visit.

We much regret to find that nothing has been done to carry out the recommendations made by Commissioners on former visits for the improvement of the sanitary spur of Female Ward 1, and the provision of adequate bathing accommodation for the large number of female patients warded there. We were informed that the bathing of the 69 patients in this ward takes as long as four hours, which must impose an undue strain upon the nurses engaged. We would again urge the Committee to deal with this ward in the same way as they did some years ago with the corresponding ward on the male side.

In pointing out to Dr. Rowe the need of altering a shutter so as to improve the ventilation of one of the single rooms, we were surprised to learn that the Committee had recently abolished the post of permanent carpenter at the Asylum and substituted an arrangement by which the carpenter's work is to be carried on by the engineer, outside help being obtained when required. This decision we cannot but regret, as we do not think that the repairs of this large building can be properly dealt with under such an arrangement; and further, we consider it important in the interests of the patients that casual workers from outside should be employed as little as possible in the wards and especially in those on the female side.

The laundry is badly in need of whitewashing.

The improvements in connection with Male 1 Airing Court have now been finished, and similar work was to-day in progress in the airing court

of Male 2 Ward; in this airing court a verandah is also being built which with some little alteration could be well adapted for the nursing in the open air of phthisical and other suitable cases, a system which has been found so efficacious in other asylums.

Since our Colleagues' visit on July 22nd, 1910, the following changes have occurred in the Asylum population :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admissions - - - - -	15	16	31
Discharges or removals - - - - -	6	9	15
Recoveries - - - - -	5	8	13
Deaths - - - - -	4	4	8

There are to-day on the statutory books the names of 305 patients, in the proportion of 124 men to 181 women. Three patients were out on trial, but with these exceptions all the patients were in residence and had the opportunity of conversing with us as we went through the wards. They were very quiet and orderly in their behaviour, tidy in their dress and personal appearance and, apart from detention, free from complaint.

There are 36 patients of the private class and 82 chargeable to other unions, 56 of these being received under contract from Bury St. Edmunds, and 25 from Essex Asylum, and one man is chargeable to Lambeth.

There are to-day vacancies for 22 men, but the female side has 5 patients beyond its complement.

The maintenance charges per head per week are 12s. 9d. for home and from 14s. to 21s. for private patients. The patients received under contract are charged for at rates varying from 14s. to 16s. per head per week.

The general health is very good, no males and only 5 females being confined to bed at the time of our visit.

The 8 deaths were followed in every instance but one by post-mortem examination, and were all from natural causes.

There has been no inquest or case of contagious or infectious disease; no one has been secluded or mechanically restrained, and the only injuries that have occurred in the Asylum have been the fracture of a leg and of a fore-arm, both accidentally sustained.

The returns made annually to our Board show that the attendances of patients at divine service on Sunday and at the weekly entertainments (72 per cent. and 65 per cent. respectively) are most satisfactory; 54 per cent. walk out weekly beyond the Asylum estate and only 4 per cent. are entirely confined to the wards and airing courts; the excellent proportion of 78 per cent. are usefully employed, but we think that more than 15 women might be engaged upon work in the laundry.

The staff of attendants is adequate on the male side, the average being 1 to every  $8\frac{3}{4}$  patients, but somewhat weak numerically as regards the nurses, their average being only 1 to  $10\frac{3}{4}$  patients. The record of service is most satisfactory upon both sides—50 per cent. of the attendants and 53 per cent. of the nurses being able to show more than five years' service.

The case books and other medical records are kept in a careful manner.



## LEICESTER BOROUGH ASYLUM.

24 May 1911.

THE changes which have occurred among the patients in this Asylum during the fifteen months which have elapsed since it was last visited by members of our Board have been as follows : 270 have been admitted ; 75 have been discharged or removed, 64 of them on recovery ; and 89 have died. As the result there are now on the books of the Institution the names of 820, namely, 330 males and 490 females. One hundred of the women are out-county patients received under contract, 20 from Notts Asylum, 50 from Middlesex, and 30 from West Ham. Ten men and 17 women are of the private class, who are charged 14s. a week ; the weekly maintenance rate for those chargeable to home unions is 10s. 6d.

There is at the present time vacant accommodation for 18 patients on each side.

Since the last visit a verandah for open-air treatment has been erected in connection with the female infirmary, the windows of which have also been reconstructed and a bay window thrown out ; some painting and decoration has been carried out on the female side ; and the inner courts of the male division have been concreted.

We had the advantage of meeting Dr. Clifton, the chairman of the Visiting Committee, and of discussing with him some proposals for further improvements, which are under consideration. These include the erection of a nurses' block and a general bathroom, and a scheme for the improvement of the w.c. accommodation for the older parts of the building. This last is a matter to be carefully considered ; the accommodation should be cut off by proper necks with cross ventilation ; the closets themselves should be provided with doors to ensure privacy, and one closet in each ward should be locked off for the use of the staff.

We can report very favourably on the condition in which the wards are maintained. They, as well as the beds, were everywhere clean and well kept, and there is a good supply of objects of various kinds to interest the patients. We would, however, suggest that a piano should be provided in Ward 6. We think that the arrangement for the heating of irons in the laundry is objectionable, as it involves the patients working in an atmosphere vitiated with gas.

We saw all the patients, except 2 who were absent on trial, and found them well and neatly dressed and tidy in their persons. We spoke to each of them, inviting them wherever possible to enter into conversation and to make complaints if so disposed. But beyond appeals for discharge we received no complaints calling for mention, while many spoke with gratitude of the kindness with which they had been treated.

A dinner of cold pressed mutton with potatoes, peas, and pickled cabbage, and with tea to drink with it, was served in the wards during our visit. It seemed good and sufficient, and to give general satisfaction.

No use of mechanical restraint has been recorded during the period under review ; 3 patients have been secluded on 10 occasions for a total of 28 hours.

The returns furnished to our office for 1910 show that there was but a poor attendance during the year at the Church of England services held in the chapel on Sunday mornings. It should, however, be stated that there are also services provided for the Nonconformist patients, of whom there are a large number, by a minister who receives a salary. No regular service is provided for the Roman Catholics, but they are visited by a priest of their religion, who is also paid for the performance of this duty. The attendance at the weekly entertainments in 1910 was also

low. Only 1 per cent. of the patients usually went for weekly walks beyond the Asylum estate, but as many as 48 per cent. walked out daily on the estate beyond the courts, and not more than 3 per cent. (exclusive of those unable to walk) were usually altogether confined to the wards and courts.

In the very satisfactory proportion of 92 per cent. of the deaths the causes were verified by post-mortem examination; 18 per cent. being due to general paralysis, 9 per cent. to phthisis, and 6 per cent. to senile decay. All the deaths were from natural causes, except 2, the one in which an accidental fracture of the femur led to congestion of the lungs, and the other in which the impaction of food in the larynx led to the same result. In these 2 cases alone inquests were held.

It is satisfactory to report, as tending to show the efficiency of the nursing of the sick, that in only 1·1 per cent. of the deaths was a bedsore present, and that no person was suffering from this complication among those who were in bed during our visit to the wards. These numbered 66, or the large proportion of 8 per cent. of all the patients; but their number affords no true test of the sanitary state of the Asylum, which appeared to us to be good, for most of the patients in bed were there either for the infirmities of old age or chronic disease, or as new cases under observation.

The only cases of zymotic disease since the last visit have been 2 each of scarlet fever and of erysipelas.

Casualties of a serious but non-fatal character have befallen 7 patients, all of whom suffered from fractures of bones accidentally sustained. One of them had the two bones of his lower leg fractured by another patient falling on him in an epileptic fit while out walking.

We noticed with approval patients having the benefit of open-air treatment in the new verandah on the female side, and are glad to report that plans are now under consideration for a similar provision in the men's division.

An adequate staff of attendants and nurses is maintained, averaging for day duty 1 to every 9·8 patients; but the changes are far too frequent, especially among the women. As already stated, the question of making suitable provision for them in an adapted nurses' block is now under the consideration of the Committee, who are clearly alive to the importance in the interests of the patients of, as far as may be, preventing these constant changes. A man and a woman have been summarily discharged for misconduct, that of the latter consisting of suspected roughness to patients.

The case books are properly and carefully kept by the two Medical Colleagues assisting Dr. Finch, who continues to discharge his duties with zeal and activity, and has an accurate knowledge of his patients.

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#### CITY OF LONDON ASYLUM.

10 June 1911.

VISITING this Institution to-day we carefully inspected all parts of the establishment, saw the patients in residence, and spoke to as many as were in the least inclined for conversation. They were suitably dressed, free from complaint, and appeared to be generally well satisfied with their surroundings, which were in all respects well ordered, and showed a due regard for the care and comfort of the patients. The wards and dormitories were in capital order and the beds and bedding clean and well kept. The diet seems to give satisfaction, and we saw a good dinner



served in the dining hall to over 200 patients, consisting of roast beef, with potatoes, cabbage, and bread, followed by rice pudding. There was a conspicuous absence of noise and excitement in the wards, including those where the more acute cases are located.

Since the last visit by members of our Board the nurses' recreation room has been converted into a mess-room, and what was formerly a nurses' mess-room has been fitted up as a mess-room for the kitchen and domestic staff, the general stores have been enlarged, and the heating arrangements for the chapel have been remodelled. Two cottages for the use of the staff are now in course of construction, a hot-water plate is being fitted in the kitchen and a skirt ironer in the laundry, whilst the whole of the outside of the building is being repainted.

We noticed that the mixture for polishing the floors in the wards is at present kept in open tins in the ward store-room cupboards, and suggest that properly covered tins be provided in view of its very inflammable nature.

We can report that, generally speaking, we were very well pleased with the condition of the Asylum and the means adopted for the care and treatment of the inmates.

Since 3rd November 1910 there have been 98 admissions ; 60 patients have been discharged, of whom 17 have recovered ; and 21 have died.

There are to-day on the statutory books the names of 624 patients, viz., 291 males and 333 females, of these, 125 men and 190 women are private patients, and 2 are classed as criminal. There are 3 out-county patients chargeable to Fulham, the Strand, and Dover Unions. Nine patients were out on trial, leaving in actual residence and seen by us 615, to 3 of whom, whose names are set out in the patients' book, we gave private interviews. According to the returns made to us there are vacancies for 8 women, but on the male side there is overcrowding to the extent of 35.

The maintenance charge per head per week is for home patients 12s. 3d., for out-county and criminal patients 14s., and for private patients from 21s. to 31s. 6d.

One patient has been mechanically restrained on one occasion for two hours, and 4 patients have been secluded on six occasions for a total of seven hours.

There is a good attendance at the Sunday Church of England services, both morning and afternoon, and a very good attendance at the weekly Roman Catholic service. For those of the Jewish faith a monthly service is held.

A fair number of patients are usually present at the weekly entertainments, as many as 32 per cent. walk out weekly beyond the Asylum estate, and only 4 per cent. of those able to walk are confined to the wards and airing courts ; whilst the good proportion of 63 per cent. are on an average daily engaged in some form of employment throughout the year. There is an adequate staff of attendants and nurses, in the proportion of 1 to every 9·8 patients for day duty, and there are 4 of each sex for night duty. Forty-eight per cent. of the attendants but only 13 per cent. of the nurses have been in the Asylum service over five years.

The deaths were all from natural causes with the exception of that of a woman, upon whom the only inquest was held, who died from congestion of the lungs, accelerated by a fracture of the femur, accidentally sustained in a fall out of bed.

In 19 per cent. the deaths were due to general paralysis and in 9·5 per cent. to phthisis. No deaths were attributed to senile decay. Post-mortem examinations were made in 61 per cent. of all the deaths and in no one who died was a bed sore present. To-day we found in bed 47

patients, or 7·6 per cent. of the whole, but most of these were there either as recently admitted cases under observation or for old age or passing ailments ; 1 patient only was suffering from a bedsore.

We were satisfied with what we saw of the nursing of the sick, which appeared to us to be careful and efficient, and we were very glad to see full use being made of the verandahs, which are daily occupied by patients in bed at all times of the year and in all states of the weather. With the exception of a few cases of influenza and dysentery, none of which proved fatal, no zymotic disease has appeared in the Asylum. In two instances patients fell and fractured bones ; there has been no other non-fatal casualty.

Dr. Steen continues to devote his best energies to the successful administration of the Asylum, and is assisted by two Medical Colleagues, by whom the case books are carefully kept.

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### MIDDLESBROUGH ASYLUM.

27 April 1911.

WE were well pleased with the condition of affairs at this Asylum and thoroughly satisfied with the state of the wards, beds and bedding, and clothing, personal appearance, and demeanour of the patients.

The rooms are well ventilated, and we are glad to see a good supply of books and bound illustrated volumes scattered about, which were of easy access and apparently much used by the patients. The airing courts were also in capital order and well kept. The suggestions as to the protection of the towel rollers and the removal of the stiff gas brackets made by our Colleagues at their last visit are receiving attention, and will soon be carried out, and the question of affording means for open-air treatment was discussed by us with Dr. Geddes to-day. We hope the matter may be taken in hand by the Committee and on the lines suggested by us to Dr. Geddes.

We regret that the Committee have done nothing in reference to making provision for a reserve supply of water to be used in case of fire. The responsibility in this matter rests with the Committee, and the risk is their's, but we venture to say that the risk is of such a nature and the want of a reserve of water might under certain circumstances prove so serious, and possibly fatal, that we hope the matter will be again considered by the Committee, and that they will see the advisability of adopting some plan which will ensure as far as possible the safety of the Asylum and its inmates. Since October 11, 1910, there have been 46 admissions ; 17 patients have been discharged or removed, of which 11 had recovered ; and 30 have died. No inquests have been held, and the deaths were all due to natural causes, verified in 90 per cent. by post-mortem examination. The general health of the Asylum is very good, but few even of the 22 patients whom we found in bed being seriously ill. There have been no instances of zymotic disease, and a fracture of a humerus sustained by a patient through accidentally slipping on the floor has been the only serious casualty.

There are now on the statutory books the names of 416 patients, viz., 204 males and 212 females, 13 of whom are classed as private, and there are 151 out-county patients chargeable to Chester, Prestwich, South Shields, Liverpool, Manchester, and Essex County Asylum. There are 6 patients out on trial, leaving in actual residence and seen by us 410, to a large proportion of whom we spoke, indeed to all whom we could persuade or induce to enter into conversation, and from none of



whom did we receive the least complaint. There are vacancies in the Asylum for 10 of each sex ; the maintenance charge per head per week is for home patients 11s. 1d., for out-county 13s. 5d. to 17s. 6d., and for private patients from 13s. 5d. to 21s.

There is no record of any seclusion or mechanical restraint.

The dinner served to-day in the wards on well-heated plates, and in ample portions, was a good and evidently a favourite one. It consisted of meat and potato pie with cauliflower, and lemonade as a drink.

The very fair proportion of 38 per cent. of the patients are usually present at the Sunday Church of England service, which is also attended by the Nonconformists, and 63 out of the 79 Roman Catholics attend the weekly Sunday service which is held for those of that faith. Thirty-eight per cent. are present at the weekly entertainments, many of them attend the cricket and football matches in the recreation field, 49 per cent. walk in the grounds of the Asylum estate, and but 3 per cent. of those able to walk are entirely confined to the wards and airing courts. Although as many as 70 per cent. of the patients are on an average engaged in some occupation daily throughout the year, the number at work in the laundry is small, and we should like to see an attempt made to greatly increase it. There is an adequate staff of attendants and nurses, there being 1 to every 9·9 patients, but the proportion who have over five years' service is below the average, and especially is this so on the male side.

The various medical records are carefully written up to date, and we are glad to know that steps are being taken to reduce the number of case books, which has been excessive.

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#### NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE ASYLUM.

20 October 1911.

WE, as our Colleagues on the occasion of their visit last year, have been very favourably impressed with the general condition of this Asylum and the evident care and attention bestowed on the patients.

The wards, beds, and bedding were in excellent order, and the patients were properly dressed, quiet and orderly, and free from any complaints worthy of notice. So far indeed as we could judge from our own observation and from our conversation with many of the more intelligent amongst them, they are, apart from detention, well satisfied and pleased with their surroundings.

A few of the pipes in the w.c.'s are in need of being rendered safe against suicidally-inclined patients, the numbers of bound illustrated papers and magazines should, we think, be increased and distributed in all of the wards—to-day in Female 5 we noticed none—and lists of the knives in use in the wards should be pasted inside the locked boxes.

Good progress has already been made in the erection of 23 cottages for attendants, the contract for which and a new entrance lodge was only authorised by the Home Secretary in August last. The ironing stove in the laundry, which the factory inspector commented on in his last report, has been removed and gas irons are now in use.

Although according to the returns made to us there would appear to be vacancies for 8 men and 4 women, this calculation includes the isolation hospital, where 22 men are warded. The Asylum is in fact almost inconveniently full, and is, so far as we can judge, within measurable distance of requiring extension. Additional accommodation might,

we consider, well be provided by handing over for the use of female patients the two wards originally intended to form part of the female side, but now used for men, and building three detached blocks for the accommodation of male patients. We noticed, too, that a good many single rooms originally intended for patients have to be used as nurses' rooms, and we strongly recommend the addition of a detached block for the nurses, which would allow of these rooms being made use of as sleeping rooms for patients, and would, moreover, prove very beneficial to the nurses.

Since June 25, 1910, 294 patients have been admitted; 139 discharged or removed, of whom 93 had recovered; and 112 have died. No inquest has been held, and the 112 deaths, in which in 80 per cent. autopsies were made, were all the result of natural causes. In nearly 26 per cent. the cause of death was general paralysis. Among the 78 patients confined to bed were a large number of general paralytics and aged, feeble people, who appeared to be receiving every attention; apart from these the patients generally were in good bodily health. The casualties have been limited to 6 fractures which, in every instance but 1, where a patient sustained a compound fracture of the leg by falling in an epileptic fit, were due to accidental falls.

There are now on the books of the Asylum the names of 913 patients, viz., 496 males and 417 females, of whom 21 are classed as private, and there are 88 out-county patients chargeable to Tynemouth Union, Gateshead Borough, and Tynemouth Union (Walker Parish), in the proportion of 1 to the first named and 48 and 39 to each of the others respectively. Two patients are out on trial, leaving 911 in residence and seen by us.

The maintenance charge per head per week is for home patients 11s. 1d., for out-county patients from 14s. to 17s. 6d., and for private patients from 16s. to 20s.

There is no record of any seclusion or mechanical restraint.

The Church of England service held on Sunday mornings is attended by the very good proportion of 53 per cent. of the patients, a Non-conformist service is held on Sunday afternoons and a Roman Catholic service once a month, at which nearly two-thirds of those professing that faith are present. As large a number as 61 per cent. are usually present at the weekly entertainments, whilst the excellent proportion of 76 per cent. are on the average engaged in some daily occupation throughout the year. Might not more than 33 of the patients, however, be employed with advantage in the laundry?

The staff is adequate, there being an attendant or nurse to every 9·9 patients, but though the duration of service in the case of the former is up to the average, that of the women is not nearly so good, the number who have under one year's service being high and those who can show over five years' service (only 11·3) much below the average. As we understand that the evening leave of the nurses is in process of modification, we would strongly impress the necessity of seeing that a sufficient number is always in the building, to give any necessary assistance to the night staff in case of fire and other emergencies, and we are strongly of opinion that for other reasons, too great care cannot be exercised in regard to granting the younger nurses too much night liberty.

The case books and other medical records are carefully and fully written up to date, the former being illustrated by excellent photographs of the patients.

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## NEWPORT BOROUGH ASYLUM, CAERLEON, MON.

18 November 1911.

THE changes among the patients in this Asylum since it was visited by Commissioners in July of last year have been as follows : 89 have been admitted ; 42 have been discharged, 26 of them recovered ; and 40 have died. There are now on the books 170 males and 194 females, a total of 364. Six are of the private class, for whom the weekly charges are from 14s. to 30s. ; 30 men and 50 women are received under contract from Essex at 17s., and there is 1 man from Cardiff Union. The charge for home paupers is 11s. 1d. a week. As the Asylum is calculated to provide accommodation for but 186 on each side, it would appear that there are at the present time vacancies for 16 males, while the female side is overcrowded to the extent of 18 beyond its estimated complement. The removal of the Essex patients above mentioned would, however, leave a margin on both sides.

We saw all the patients whose names are on the books, and were well satisfied with their condition as regards dress and personal cleanliness. We gave to each full opportunity of speaking to us and ventilating any grievance which he might have ; but beyond appeals for discharge we heard very little in the way of complaint, and the patients generally seemed contented with their treatment.

The wards are in excellent order, bright and cheerful, and well supplied with objects to interest the patients, and were to-day well warmed and comfortable. The beds and bedding were clean and sufficient.

The alterations and improvements since the last visit have been the laying out of a recreation ground, which has been completed, and the construction of a cold storage room, which is in progress.

No use of mechanical restraint or seclusion has been recorded since the last visit.

The statistics for 1910 show that 22 per cent. of the patients were taken for weekly walks outside the estate, but none for walks on the estate, no walks having yet been laid out for this purpose. We are glad to learn that roads are about to be constructed round the boundary so that the patients may have the advantage of this exercise. The number taken for walks outside has this year been much increased.

The staff of attendants is of good strength. During the period under review 5 male attendants have been dismissed or allowed to resign on account of misconduct, 2 of them for neglect of duty resulting in the escape of patients, 2 for breaches of discipline, and 1 for being found asleep while on duty.

As regards the deaths, in 63 per cent. of which post-mortem examinations were made, all were the result of natural and ordinary causes, and no inquest was held.

General paralysis caused 17·5 per cent. of the deaths, and phthisis 12·5 per cent., but no death was attributed to senile decay.

It is a fact creditable to the nursing of the sick that not only was there no bed sore in the case of anyone who died, but that a similar freedom existed among the 18 patients, or 4·9 per cent. of the whole, who were confined to bed during our visit to the wards. There have been no cases of zymotic disease, and only 4 serious casualties, all of them resulting in fractures or dislocations of bones and being due to accidental causes.

Dr. Nelis is evidently devoting himself with energy to the difficult task of the continued organisation of this new Asylum, and we are sure that he will receive the full support of the Committee. The case books are carefully kept.

## NORWICH CITY ASYLUM.

11 January 1911.

THE following changes have taken place among the patients since this Asylum was visited by our Colleagues on July 18th, 1910 :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admissions - - - - -	20	23	43
Discharges or removals - - - - -	5	14	19
Recoveries - - - - -	4	7	11
Deaths - - - - -	10	7	17

There were to-day on the books the names of 493 patients, 229 of whom are men and 264 women. One man was absent on trial, but with this exception and with that of 1 man boarded out in the Norfolk Asylum, all the patients were in residence and seen by us in the course of our visit. Three patients are of the private, and 1 is of the criminal class, while there are 84 out-county patients, 48 of whom are received under contract from King's Lynn and 30 from Essex. The total sleeping accommodation in the Asylum is estimated at being sufficient for only 477 patients, and the Asylum is now more than full, so that it will be necessary for the Committee to decide in the immediate future whether they are prepared to extend their available accommodation or to limit the number of out-county patients that they can receive.

The Asylum is maintained in good order, and the patients appeared to be comfortable and well looked after and were generally free from complaint. We thought that many of the wards seemed unduly cold, a fact that is probably due to the ineffective action of the radiators and hot-air pipes. It is intended to increase the w.c. accommodation of Female Ward 2 ; plans have been approved and a contract for this purpose has been placed. We hope that the work will be pressed on as at present w.c. accommodation for this large ward is very insufficient. The pads of some of the padded rooms are so hard as to be dangerous to patients, and in no case are there proper floor pads. The paths of some of the airing courts, especially on the female side, require regravelling. The dinner to-day consisted of boiled fish with sauce, potatoes and bread, and seemed to be generally liked ; some of the portions served out seemed to us to be meagre ; the potatoes, as is not to be wondered at in so unfavourable a year, seem to be deteriorating, and unless better supplies can be obtained will have to be reinforced by substitutes, such as rice or haricot beans.

The maintenance charges are 11s. 8d. per week for home patients, from 14s. to 15s. for private patients, while out-county patients are received at rates from 15s. to 16s.

No mechanical restraint has been recorded since the last visit, but 1 man has been secluded on one occasion for a total of 1 hour and 40 minutes.

There have been, as already stated, only 17 deaths during the period under review. They were all the result of natural causes, but in one instance, in which the patient had, prior to admission, sustained some injuries, an inquest was held. The causes of death were in over 82 per cent. verified by post-mortem examination.

We found 9 males and 17 females confined to bed ; among them was 1 woman convalescing from enteric fever, the origin of which has not been definitely ascertained, but the case is the only one which has



occurred during the last three years ; another woman was suffering from dysentery, from which disease 12 patients and 2 members of the staff have suffered, 1 of the former fatally.

Serious casualties have been limited to 3 fractures of bones, 2 sustained accidentally, the third being the result of a blow from a fellow patient.

The number of patients attending the services held in the hall on Sunday continue to be very good, averaging 68 per cent. in the morning and 69 per cent. in the afternoon ; only 38·3 per cent. usually go to the associated entertainments ; we notice, with regret, a considerable falling off in the numbers who walk out weekly beyond the Asylum estate ; the satisfactory percentage of 64 are usefully employed.

The proportion of day staff to patients is somewhat weak numerically on the male side, averaging only 1 to every 11·45 patients ; that on the female side, 1 to every 9·45 patients, is adequate.

The duration of service has improved and is now on the whole not unsatisfactory.

The case books are carefully written up to date.

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### NOTTINGHAM CITY ASYLUM.

7 June 1911.

WE were very well satisfied with the condition in which we found all parts of this Asylum when we visited it to-day.

Since our Colleagues' visit last year the new villa block for males has been completed and occupied, while the additions to the Female Infirmary Block have also been completed, but, although only the ground floor has at present been brought into use, the floor above it is ready for occupation and will be utilised for the accommodation of patients in the course of the next few days.

Both these valuable additions seemed to us to be very well adapted for their purpose.

Twenty women are boarded out under contract in the Storthes Hall Asylum, and even so, while the male side of the Asylum is practically full, the female side has 8 patients beyond its complement.

We hope that the Visiting Committee, in view of these facts, will at once seriously consider the question of providing further asylum accommodation to meet the yearly increasing demands of the city of Nottingham.

We found the wards to-day very bright and attractive looking, and the dormitories airy and well kept, while the beds and bedding were everywhere in proper condition.

The patients were quiet and orderly in their behaviour, tidy in their dress and personal appearance, and seemed to be on very good terms with the medical and nursing staff. While many expressed their strong desire to be discharged, we received from them nothing in the nature of any serious complaint.

The airing courts are kept in excellent order, and the paths throughout have been or are in process of being re-asphalted.

Some of the wire guards protecting the machinery in the laundry are much the worse for wear and require renovation ; it would, we think, be well to provide stronger frames with lighter wire.

Seven boys under 16 years of age are warded with the adults in Male Ward 2. No very special attention can be given to them in their

present surroundings, and we wish that other arrangements could be made for housing them, preferentially in some institution where there is separate accommodation for juvenile patients of the unimprovable class.

The dinner to-day, which seemed to be thoroughly appreciated by the patients, consisted of stewed mutton and potatoes with bread, and, in many cases, milk as a beverage. While many of the patients dine in their wards, about 200 women and 240 men had their meal in the large dining halls on each side.

The maintenance charges per head per week are 10s. for home, 14s. for out-county, and from 15s. to 17s. 6d. for private patients.

At the present time there are no out-county patients, but there are 16 men and 26 women who are classed as private.

The changes among the patients since July 12th, 1910, are the following :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admissions - - - - -	84	101	185
Discharges or removals - - - - -	24	42	66
Recoveries - - - - -	19	33	52
Deaths - - - - -	43	32	75

There are now on the statutory books the names of 867 patients, in the proportion of 395 men to 472 women. Seven patients were out on trial, while 3 were away on short leave, and 1 was with the bailiff at the market ; with these exceptions we saw all the patients.

From the annual returns made to our Board we are glad to see that the practice largely prevails in this Asylum of granting money allowances to patients while on trial.

The percentages of patients attending the morning and afternoon services in the chapel on Sundays and the weekly entertainments (28 per cent., 25 per cent., and 31 per cent. respectively) remain below the average. On the other hand, 61 per cent. of the men and 56 per cent. of the women are usefully employed. These figures are very fair, but we think that the numbers employed in the gardens and laundry might with advantage be increased.

The health of the Institution is now very good, but in the early spring there was a further outbreak of dysentery on the male side, 23 patients in all being attacked. Only 2 female patients have suffered from this disease during the period under review.

We found the 13 men and 34 women who were confined to bed well attended to ; not many among them were in a very critical state. We hope that provision, similar to that on the female side, will shortly be made for nursing in the open air such of the sick male patients as are likely to benefit from this method of treatment.

No inquest has been held, the deaths having all been due to natural and ordinary causes, which in the high proportion of 93 per cent. were verified by post-mortem examination. General paralysis was the principal cause of death, 21 per cent. of the total deaths having been occasioned by this disease.

There have only been 2 serious casualties ; one was a fractured humerus due to the violence of a fellow patient, and the other a fractured leg caused during some rough play.

An adequate staff of attendants and nurses is maintained, averaging 1 to every 10 patients. Their record of service is quite satisfactory, 64 per cent. of the men and 19 per cent. of the women being able to



show more than five years' service in the Asylum. No one has been dismissed or allowed to resign to escape dismissal for misconduct.

The medical records are generally well kept, but fuller particulars should be given in the case books of the cause and treatment of casualties.

As will be seen from the above report, Dr. Powell, who has the assistance of two Medical Colleagues, continues to administer this Asylum with energy and ability.

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### PLYMOUTH BOROUGH ASYLUM.

10 June 1911.

THE changes which have occurred among the patients in this Asylum during the eight months which have elapsed since the last visit paid to it by members of our Board have been as follows: 79 have been admitted; 39 have been discharged, 28 of them on recovery; and 22 have died. The names to-day on the books number 443, 187 being of male inmates and 256 of females. Twenty-two are of the private class, who are received at charges varying from 17*s.* 6*d.* to 30*s.* a week, and 35 (5 men and 30 women) are Devonport pauper cases received under contract from that borough at a weekly charge of 15*s.* a head. The total sleeping accommodation is estimated to be sufficient for 218 men and 259 women, showing vacancies at the present time for 31 men and 3 women, or if Devonport patients be omitted from the calculation, for 36 men and 33 women.

We saw all the patients except 5 women who are absent on trial, and found them neat and tidy in dress and person, and generally well cared for and contented. We gave to all full opportunity of speaking to us, of which many availed themselves to claim their discharge, but hardly any to complain of their treatment, while many spoke gratefully of kindness received from doctors and attendants.

It struck us that some parts of the building had become rather shabby, and that the time had come for them to be done up. We would suggest this matter for the consideration of the Committee. The whitewashing of the laundry is in hand. The wards and dormitories were clean and well kept, and the ventilation was well attended to. The beds and bedding were clean and sufficient.

We saw a dinner of meat and potato pie with cabbage served in the dining hall to patients of both sexes. The fare was plentiful and appetising, and evidently gave satisfaction to the diners.

No use of mechanical restraint has been recorded since the last visit; 4 patients have been secluded, each on a single occasion, for an aggregate of 2 hours 35 minutes.

The returns for 1910 show that the general paralytics at the end of the year were in the high proportion of 4·5 per cent. of the total number of patients. There was at the same date but 1 patient recorded as actively suicidal, and at our visit to-day there was none.

Services are provided in the chapel for the Church of England patients on Sunday afternoons, and for Nonconformists on Sunday mornings. The usual attendance at these during the year was poor. We are glad to learn that the Nonconformist minister receives payment, as does also the Roman Catholic priest, who says Mass in the Asylum once a fortnight.

A good proportion of the patients were taken weekly for walks beyond the estate, and but 8 per cent. of those unable to walk were usually confined to the wards and airing courts.

The exceptional number of cases of general paralysis admitted into the Asylum accounts for the very high proportion of deaths from this cause, viz., 50 per cent., contrasting with that of 9 per cent. from phthisis. Post-mortem examinations were made in nearly 60 per cent. of the deaths, and the 2 cases in which bedsores were present were both general paralytics.

An inquest was held in the case of a female patient who was found dead in bed, death having been caused by cardiac degeneration.

As regards zymotic disease, there was in March last an outbreak of dysentery, 5 male and 6 female patients being attacked; all recovered. In February one of the nurses suffered from diphtheria contracted outside the Asylum.

Dislocation of a finger in 1 patient, and of a thumb in another, the latter occurring in an epileptic fit, are the only serious injuries recorded.

The staff of attendants and nurses is of good strength. Those employed on day duty numbered at the end of last year: on the male side 1 to every 8.6 patients, and on the female side 1 to every 9.1 patients.

The case books and other medical records are very well kept, and the entries therein are up to date.

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#### PORTSMOUTH ASYLUM.

15 February 1911.

THE patients in this Asylum, all of whom in actual residence were seen and spoken to by us to-day during our visit of inspection, appear to be contented, well cared for, and kindly treated. Although we encouraged all to enter into conversation and tell us of any grievances they might have, we received but one complaint, and that from a man in one of the villas, who said that he had been struck by an attendant about a fortnight ago. The matter had already been inquired into, and after fully considering it, we came to the same conclusion as that which had previously been arrived at, viz., that there was no foundation for the charge. The patients were well dressed, and, taken as a whole, were free from excitement, but, though many of the wards are bright and cheerful, we think that a good deal might be done with others, especially M. 4, to render them more attractive. The better supplied the wards are with objects to attract and amuse the patients, even the more excitable ones, such as are located in M. 4, the better will they behave, and the less will be the noise and discomfort in the wards. The beds and bedding were in good order, and the dormitories are well kept, but the overcrowding in some of them is very marked, more noticeably in F. 1, in which ward it amounts certainly to a condition of discomfort, and we may almost say that it is unsanitary. Day room F. 3 is also very much overcrowded. The general bathroom on the female side is most inadequately equipped with dressing-room accommodation, and the supply of brushes and combs on this side is not at all what it should be. We are glad to see that toilet paper is now supplied to some of the w.c.'s on the male side, but it is not universal, and on the female side it is wholly wanting. More care should be taken to see that the wax and turpentine mixture used for dressing the floors, and which is so very inflammable, is properly



protected. It should be kept in tins with properly fitting covers, and not, as at present, in ward store-rooms, cupboards, or staircases in open receptacles.

We see that some idiot boys are warded with adults on the male side, and hope that some endeavour will be made, and with success, to remove them to more suitable and congenial surroundings.

Glass partitions have now been fitted in Female Wards 2 and 4 and Male Wards 2 and 4, the verandahs to F. and M. 2 have been rebuilt and widened, the roller towels on both sides have been properly protected, and M. 5 day room, dormitory, and single rooms have been plastered.

We to-day visited the sanatorium, which is used for the warding of ordinary female patients, and we understand that the Committee have in view the erection of a small hospital capable of accommodating 12 patients, their purpose being to use it for the reception of patients sent to the Asylum who it is suspected are suffering from some infectious disease. This would, in fact, be to use it as an admission ward, for which it would, in our opinion, be manifestly too small, whilst it is too large for an isolation hospital in the ordinary sense, the limit which is placed upon such a building by our Board being only for the accommodation of 3 of each sex.

Since April 18, 1910, 180 patients have been admitted ; 78 discharged or removed, of whom 63 had recovered ; and 70 have died. There are now upon the statutory books the names of 948 patients, viz., 473 men and 475 women, of whom 72 are private, and the accommodation for whom in the detached villas we considered to be excellent. There are 328 out-county patients chargeable to Southampton, Horsham, St. Marylebone, Fareham, Whitechapel, Paddington, and St. Mary's, Islington. One patient is now out on trial, leaving in residence and seen by us 947.

The maintenance charge per head per week is for home patients 11s. 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ d., for out-county from 14s. to 16s., and for private patients 14s. to 3l. 3s.

We saw a good dinner of roast meat, mutton, with potatoes, cabbage, and bread served in the wards, but the plates, which are enamelled and much chipped, were cold, and we think this should be remedied.

There has been no seclusion or mechanical restraint.

The Sunday Church of England services in the morning and afternoon are attended respectively by 36 per cent. and 30 per cent. of the inmates. Weekly services are held for the Roman Catholics. The weekly entertainments are attended by 35 per cent. of the patients, 197 walk out usually beyond the Asylum estate, and 48 per cent. take daily walks within the boundaries, and only 9 per cent. of those able to walk are confined to the wards and airing courts, whilst 40 per cent. are engaged daily upon some employment throughout the year. An adequate staff of attendants and nurses is kept, there being 1 to every 8.8 patients, and their record of service is good, especially amongst the former.

There is nothing special to report with respect to any of the 70 deaths, in 71 per cent. of which post-mortem examinations were made. The causes of all of them were both natural and ordinary ; in two instances inquests were held, but only because the one death followed close upon admission, and the other occurred suddenly in the night. Twenty-four per cent. of the deaths were attributable to general paralysis and 21 per cent. to phthisis ; in view of this last large item, it is, we think, very desirable that the wide and excellent verandahs, which are such a good feature of this Asylum, should be made adequate and full use of in the open-air treatment of the many cases which are found to be benefited by it.

It is highly creditable to the nursing of the sick that neither upon the bodies of those who died nor upon the persons of those whom we saw in bed to-day was any bed sore present. We saw in bed 56 patients, or close upon 6 per cent. of the whole, but most of them were merely feeble or helpless from old age.

The sanitary state of the Asylum has been good since the last visit, but there have been 2 cases of scarlet fever, one of them in a nurse, 1 of erysipelas, and 6 of dysentery. The casualties, of at all a serious nature, have been limited to 3 patients, who sustained fractures of bones from accidental falls.

Dr. Mumby, who is well acquainted with all his cases, is assisted by two Medical Colleagues, who do some pathological work and instruct the attendants and nurses in first aid and nursing. On referring to the case books we find that while the recent cases have been fully entered up, many of the older cases are apparently either much in arrear or otherwise incomplete.

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### SUNDERLAND ASYLUM.

21 October 1911.

PAYING our annual visit of inspection to this Asylum to-day we have gone through all the wards and dormitories, seen the patients and spoken to many of them—to all, indeed, who showed the least inclination to enter into conversation.

We thought the wards were excellently kept, the beds and bedding were throughout in capital order, and the patients were properly clad, quiet, orderly, and free from any reasonable complaint, although, as is usual, there were numerous applications for discharge. So far as we could judge, the patients were well content with their surroundings and the care and attention bestowed on them.

In the wards where knives are in use it would be well to have self-locking boxes with lists pasted in the inside of the box.

We thought there was a want of illustrated bound picture papers and magazines in some of the wards, but on inquiry this was accounted for by the fact that many of these had lately been removed for the purpose of renovation and re-binding. We caused a fire alarm to be given in the male villa, which was responded to with promptitude, there being a good force of water thrown on to the roof within five minutes of the call.

Some alterations in the heating apparatus are being carried out, by which it is hoped it will be improved and caused to work more satisfactorily than in the past.

The dormitories of Wards 1 and 2 on both sides have been better adapted for observation by the removal of doors and taking down parts of the partition walls.

Since June 24th, 1910, there have been 142 admissions; 99 have been discharged or removed, of whom 67 have recovered; and 50 have died. There are now on the statutory books the names of 392 patients, viz., 222 males and 170 females, including 9 out-county patients chargeable to South Shields; 1 patient is out on trial, leaving 391 in residence and seen by us.

According to the returns made to us there are only vacancies for 6 on the male and 24 on the female side, but we are glad to hear that the Committee are very wisely considering the advisability of providing further accommodation.



The maintenance charge per head per week is for home patients 11s. 1d., for out-county patients 14s., and for private patients, of whom there are 17, 20s.

We saw a good dinner of vegetable soup with bread, followed by rice and milk with syrup, and a lemon drink as a beverage, served in the dining hall. It was ample in quantity, and the patients were apparently well pleased with it.

One patient has been restrained on two occasions for 13 hours in all, and 2 have been secluded on three occasions for a total of  $10\frac{3}{4}$  hours.

The very good proportion of 65 per cent. of the patients attend the Sunday Church of England service; there is a Roman Catholic service twice a month, which is very well attended; there is a monthly Non-conformist service. The attendance at entertainments is also very good, and as many as 75 per cent. of the inmates are on an average daily engaged in some occupation throughout the year, but we think that the number engaged in the laundry, which is only 14, might well be increased.

There is an adequate staff, there being an attendant or nurse to every 8 patients, but though the duration of service amongst the nurses is up to the average, that of the attendants is considerably below it.

Two inquests have been held. One was on a man who died from the effects of choking himself with a piece of meat, the other one on a man whose death from broncho-pneumonia was accelerated by fracture of some ribs, for which injury the coroner's jury did not consider the attendants in any way blameable. The rest of the deaths were due to natural and ordinary causes. Post-mortem examinations were made in 38 instances, or in 75.5 per cent. of the total deaths. The Asylum has been free from disease of an infectious character, and the only other serious casualties which have occurred besides those above mentioned were the fracture of the humerus of a woman in the same place on two occasions, viz., in December and in June. Both these fractures were sustained during severe but unavoidable struggles with the nurses, the woman being very vicious and violent.

The patients generally looked healthy and well nourished. Eighteen men and 17 women were confined to bed at the time of our visit.

The case books and other medical records continue to be kept very efficiently.

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#### WEST HAM ASYLUM.

2 February 1911.

THE changes among the patients in this Asylum since it was visited by Commissioners in April of last year have been as follows: 211 have been admitted; 129 discharged or removed, of whom 47 had recovered; and 60 have died. There are now on the books the names of 889, 408 being of the male and 481 of the female sex; 3 of the latter were to-day absent on trial. In addition to these there are 60 females and 90 females boarded out in other asylums.

The total sleeping accommodation is estimated to be sufficient for 350 men and 450 women; and it would therefore appear that there is overcrowding to the extent of 58 males and 31 females. The borough are negotiating for the reception of 30 females in the Croydon Asylum. Relief will be afforded for the male side by the opening of Heath House, which is expected to take place at the end of this month. The alterations are now complete, and contracts have been made for the necessary furniture. We inspected the House to-day and consider that it will



afford good accommodation of a homely character for the 70 male patients, mostly farm workers, for whom it is intended to be used. Some rearrangement of the existing accommodation in the Asylum will, however, be necessary in order to provide for the more troublesome patients and those needing supervision. It will be seen that with the contract with Croydon in operation and Heath House occupied there will still be only 12 vacancies for males, and 1 patient in excess of the complement for females; and we are therefore glad to observe that preliminary plans have been submitted to our Board for additional buildings to accommodate 160 males and 240 females. We would endorse our Colleagues' views expressed in their report last year as to the advisability of providing in connection with this scheme for the infirmaries verandahs for open-air treatment; and we would also point out that additional accommodation will be required for friends of patients who visit them, and for at least another Assistant Medical Officer. On both these matters we have made suggestions to Dr. Hunter.

The Factory Inspector's recommendation that an automatic guard should be supplied for the calender in the laundry is receiving attention.

The wards were in excellent order and bright with objects of interest to attract the patients' attention, birds, pictures, and ornaments of various kinds, and in particular we would mention artificial flowers and plants very well designed and executed, of which there was a plentiful supply, the remains of Christmas decorations. The rooms, however, although there were good fires, were exceedingly cold, the temperature in hardly any being above 47° Fahrenheit, a breakdown having, unfortunately in this severe weather, occurred in the steam main supplying the radiators, which were, in consequence, temporarily thrown out of use.

Some of the smaller bathrooms were without copies of the bathing regulations. We should like to see all supplied with copies similar to that in the male general bathroom.

The patients, who almost without exception spoke well of the kindness of their treatment, looked for the most part very well nourished and healthy; the 26 men and 27 women who were confined to bed being chiefly aged and feeble cases. Both sexes were neatly and well clad, and, though the proportion of epileptics among them is high, they are very quiet and orderly.

A dinner of baked fish and potatoes, with draught lemonade, was served during our visit, which seemed to be generally found satisfactory by the patients.

There has been no use of mechanical restraint recorded since the last visit; 2 patients have been secluded on five occasions for a total of 48 hours.

From the statistics furnished to us in 1910 it appears that only 6 patients, or 0·7 per cent., were under constant supervision as actively suicidal at the end of the year, and we found the same number at our visit to-day; it is satisfactory to note that it has been possible to keep the number down to so low a figure. There was a good attendance during the year at the Sunday services in the chapel, and that at the weekly entertainments was up to the average; the percentage usefully employed was also satisfactory.

The deaths were all the result of natural causes, which, in the satisfactory proportion of 90 per cent., were verified by post-mortem examination. An inquest was held in one instance because, before admission into the Asylum, that patient had sustained an accident which, however, was not related to the cause of death. As high a proportion as 31 per cent. of the deaths were due to general paralysis, while 28 per cent. were due to senile decay.



Cases of dysentery still continue to occur at intervals. During the period under review 17 patients in all have been attacked, 2 of them fatally. At the present time no one is suffering from the disease.

Serious injuries have been limited to a fracture of a humerus in a woman aged 83 with brittle bones, which is thought to have been caused in lifting her from a bath, and one impacted fracture of the tibia sustained by a woman who was pushed down in the airing court by a fellow patient.

The staff of attendants and nurses is of adequate strength, and their record of service is satisfactory.

The case books and other medical records are kept in a neat and generally satisfactory manner, the former being in many instances illustrated by good photographs of the patients.

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### YORK CITY ASYLUM.

21 April 1911.

SINCE this Asylum was visited by members of our Board in June of last year, three of the wards on the male side have been decorated with suitable bright colours, the recreation field has been completed, the floor of day room D.1 Ward on the male side has been taken up and relaid with blocks, work which was rendered necessary in consequence of dry-rot appearing as the result, apparently, of the method adopted in laying the flooring, and we are sorry to hear that this is not the only place where this trouble has shown itself, many of the floors throughout the building being affected. The observation apertures of the padded rooms have been altered as suggested by our Colleagues, one of the wards on the male side is in process of being done up, and the airing courts and grounds are being gradually planted and tastefully laid out.

We have to-day been through the wards and dormitories and have seen all the patients in residence, speaking to as many of them as were in the least inclined for conversation. We were well satisfied with all we saw, the patients were nicely dressed and free from excitement, and the wards, beds, and bedding were all in capital order.

Since June 18, 1910, 62 patients have been admitted; 30 have been discharged, of whom 24 had recovered; and 25 have died. There are to-day on the statutory books the names of 361 patients, viz., 156 males and 205 females, of whom 5 are private patients and 136 are out-county, chargeable to West Hartlepool, South Shields, Bolton, Darlington, Manchester City, and Manchester Parish. Two patients are out on trial, leaving 359 in residence. There are, according to the figures furnished to us, vacancies at present for 4 men and 14 women. The maintenance charge per head per week is: for home patients 12s. 10d., for out-county patients 13s. 5d. to 17s. 6d., and for private patients from 14s. to 30s. There is no record of any mechanical restraint or seclusion.

The percentage of patients attending the Sunday morning Church of England service in the chapel is good, and we are glad to find that, in addition to the appointment of a salaried Roman Catholic priest for the benefit of the patients who profess that faith, a room has been specially set apart and appropriately fitted and decorated for the services which are in future to be held every week. As many as 48 per cent. of the patients are usually present at the weekly entertainments, but only 14 per cent. are taken out for weekly walks beyond the Asylum estate, and the rather high proportion of 28 per cent. are confined to the wards and

airing courts. The very fair number of 59 per cent. of the inmates are on an average employed daily in some occupation throughout the year, but we should be glad if more women could be employed in the laundry.

An inquest was held on 1 patient who died from lobar-pneumonia, because, three weeks prior to his death, he had been struck severely on the head by another patient with a piece of board which he had wrenched from an airing court seat. The other deaths call for no comment. In 22 instances, or 84 per cent., an autopsy was made. A compound fracture of the great toe and a single fracture of the shaft of an ulnar, the cause of which in neither instance was quite definitely ascertained, have been the only other injuries besides the one above mentioned.

Nine males and 25 females were confined to bed at the time of our visit, but we were told some of them would be up for a few hours in the afternoon. The majority of the women in bed were aged people. We think that the radiators in those wards where the feeble, epileptic, and excited patients are located should be protected by light removable wire coverings.

One woman was isolated on account of enteric fever, which declared itself a month after admission. Besides this case, there has been no other instance of disease of a zymotic character, and the health of the Institution is satisfactory.

We were present in the wards when a dinner of suet and treacle pudding was served. It was ample in quantity and appeared to satisfy the patients, from whom we gathered that the diet is good and well cooked, and that this is the only day in the week when meat is not provided at this meal.

An adequate staff is maintained, in the proportion of an attendant or nurse to every 8 patients. There have been very few changes amongst the nurses, but amongst the men they have been somewhat more frequent.

The case books and other medical records continue to be kept in a thoroughly satisfactory manner.

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# Appendix D.

ALTERATIONS in and ADDITIONS and IMPROVEMENTS to COUNTY and BOROUGH ASYLUMS approved by the SECRETARY OF STATE during 1911, the Cost of which was estimated not to exceed 1,500*l*.

Asylum.	Nature of Work.	Estimate.		
		£	s.	d.
Beds, Herts and Hunts	Additional gasholder - - - - -	1,162	0	0
" " " "	Verandah to Female Infirmary - - - - -	157	18	0
Denbigh - - - - -	Improvement of sanitary accommodation in Ward M. 4 - - - - -	145	0	0
Devon - - - - -	Alterations to Senior Assistant Medical Officer's quarters - - - - -	23	0	0
Dorset - - - - -	Additional bedrooms at "Herrison" - - - - -	250	0	0
" " " "	Bacteriological rooms - - - - -	30	0	0
Durham - - - - -	Purchase of 13 acres of land - - - - -	1,000	0	0
Glamorgan (Angelton) -	Fire escape staircase at Ward F. 6 - - - - -	55	0	0
" (Parc Gwyllt)	Fire escape staircase at Ward F. 5 - - - - -	30	0	0
Hants - - - - -	Water-closets in Female Airing Court - - - - -	28	0	0
Kent (Barming Heath)	Solarium to Ward F. 5, and alterations to M. and F. Wards Nos. 3 and 4 - - - - -	500	0	0
Lancashire (Rainhill) -	Enlargement of Nurses' Home at main building - - - - -	1,100	0	0
" (Whalley) -	Purchase of about 10 acres of land - - - - -	1,022	16	3
" (Winwick) -	Three bicycle sheds for use of Staff - - - - -	163	7	0
Lincoln (Bracebridge) -	Stone wall between chapel and workshops - - - - -	37	5	0
London (Banstead) -	Scullery for needleroom - - - - -	23	0	0
" (Bexley) -	Smoke screen in North Villa - - - - -	8	0	0
" " - - - - -	Additional doorways - - - - -	23	0	0
" " - - - - -	Alterations to Billiard Room - - - - -	32	0	0
" " - - - - -	Additional doorway - - - - -	7	0	0
" " - - - - -	Alterations at Farm Buildings - - - - -	10	10	0
" " - - - - -	Sanitary conveniences in recreation field - - - - -	55	0	0
" (Cane Hill) -	Alteration at steward's house - - - - -	5	10	0
" (Claybury) -	Additional baths in male bath-house - - - - -	103	0	0
" " - - - - -	Shelter and paths at Private Patients' Block - - - - -	200	0	0
" (Colney Hatch)	New sanitary annexe for needleroom - - - - -	90	0	0
" " " "	Improvements to Ward M. 11 - - - - -	640	0	0
" " " "	New sanitary annexe for Ward F. 36 - - - - -	160	0	0
" " " "	Verandahs at M. and F. Infirmaries - - - - -	240	0	0
" " " "	Additions to Farm Buildings - - - - -	460	0	0
" (Epileptic Colony).	Sheds for bicycles and tools - - - - -	83	0	0
" (Hanwell) -	Basement staircase in general storeroom - - - - -	32	0	0
" " - - - - -	Alterations and additions to Farm Buildings - - - - -	600	0	0
" " - - - - -	Verandah to Ward M. 7 - - - - -	102	0	0
" " - - - - -	Alterations in main kitchen - - - - -	190	0	0
" (Horton) -	Conversion of disused office into motor garage - - - - -	28	0	0
" " - - - - -	Alterations to farm bailiff's house - - - - -	23	0	0
" " - - - - -	Alterations to laundry and nurses' infirmary - - - - -	147	0	0
" (Long Grove) -	House for Senior Assistant Medical Officer - - - - -	1,000	0	0
" " " "	Alterations to admission hospitals and epileptic wards - - - - -	610	0	0
" " " "	Alterations at Medical Superintendent's house - - - - -	20	0	0
" " " "	Additions to South Farm Buildings - - - - -	60	0	0
" (Manor) -	Motor shed - - - - -	28	0	0
" " - - - - -	Glass screen in dayroom of F. Ward "H" - - - - -	77	0	0
" " - - - - -	Alterations in general stores - - - - -	16	0	0
" " - - - - -	Alteration to Window in "G" Ward - - - - -	20	10	0
" " - - - - -	Glass screen in dayroom of F. Ward "J" - - - - -	77	0	0
Norfolk - - - - -	House for Steward - - - - -	500	0	0
Northumberland - -	Additions and alterations to General Stores - - - - -	600	0	0
Stafford (Burntwood) -	Sun room and verandah to Female Infirmary - - - - -	775	0	0

Asylum.	Nature of Work.				Estimate.		
					£	s.	d.
Sussex (East)	-	-	Cricket pavilion	- - - - -	100	0	0
Wight (Isle of)	-	-	Verandah to Male Infirmary, and staircase to Assistant Medical Officer's quarters	- -	120	0	0
Wilts	-	-	Messroom for nurses	- - - - -	237	0	0
Yorks (Wakefield)	-	-	New Mortuary	- - - - -	960	0	0
Cardiff	-	-	Shelter at Mortuary	- - - - -	30	0	0
"	-	-	Animal house	- - - - -	160	0	0
Croydon	-	-	Solarium to Male Infirmary	- - - - -	174	17	6
Ipswich	-	-	Water closets and general bathroom—Female division	- - - - -	408	0	0
Leicester	-	-	Alterations and additions to infirmary wards		1,170	0	0
Middlesbrough	-	-	Alterations to Assistant Medical Officer's quarters	- - - - -	80	0	0
"	-	-	Verandahs for M. and F. Infirmaries	- -	370	0	0

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## Appendix E.

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### ENTRIES BY COMMISSIONERS AT HOSPITALS, &c.

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#### ST. ANDREW'S HOSPITAL, NORTHAMPTON.

6 May 1911.

THE changes among the patients in this Hospital since it was visited by two of our Colleagues in December have been as follows :—27 have been admitted ; 19 have been discharged or removed, 7 of them on recovery ; and 9 have died, all from natural causes. There are now on the books the names of 427 patients, 204 being of the male, and 223 of the female sex. In addition there are 2 ladies residing as voluntary boarders, whom we have seen and can report to be proper cases to remain on that footing.

Thirty-one patients were at Moulton Park, 38 absent in Wales, and 4 out on trial, leaving in residence in the Hospital buildings 354. In the course of our visit yesterday and to-day we have seen all the patients in the Hospital and Moulton Park, whom we found to be well cared for and contented with their treatment. Their dress and personal condition were good, and their health satisfactory, only 7 being confined to bed. We gave private interviews at their request to 5 gentlemen and 3 ladies ; they are properly detained. In the patients' book we mention the names of several whom we found to be mentally improved.

The additions to Moulton Park House and the farm have been completed and afford excellent accommodation. The ventilation of the padded room on the female side at the Hospital, which was reported as defective at the last visit, has been improved by a ventilator placed over the door.

All the buildings were in first-rate order, and the grounds beautifully kept. Both sitting and day rooms were very bright, cheerful and comfortable.

In many parts we thought a much more liberal supply of books should be provided. Every sitting-room throughout the Hospital ought to have an open bookcase filled with suitable books.

Since the last visit 56 patients have been secluded on 746 occasions for a total of 4,466 hours ; and two have been mechanically restrained on 40 occasions for 391½ hours.

The Sunday services are usually attended by 128 patients, and the associated entertainments by 130 ; 170 are usefully employed. Six walk out alone, and 22 attended, beyond the grounds ; carriage exercise is provided three or four times a month for 95.

The staff consists of 132 attendants and nurses for day, and 11 for night duty, of whom 34 have been in the Hospital service less than a year, and 47 over five years.

The average weekly rate of maintenance per head last year was 2*l.* 12*s.* 5¾*d.* Of the patients 70 per cent. were received gratuitously ; 6·59 per cent. at rates not exceeding 10*s.* a week ; 7·53 at rates exceeding 10*s.* but not exceeding 21*s.* ; 57·18 at rates over 21*s.* but not exceeding 42*s.* ; and 28 per cent. over 42*s.*

We have learnt with much satisfaction that the old practice, upon which we have several times commented unfavourably, of dividing the

patients into first and second-class according to their payments, has been discontinued, and that they are now classified and placed entirely according to their mental condition, this arrangement not, of course, applying to those patients who pay for private rooms and special attendants.

The case books and other medical records are carefully kept ; but the former are unnecessarily numerous. We would suggest the concentration of the scattered cases in a few recent books.

### BRYN-Y-NEUADD, LLANFAIRFECHAN, NORTH WALES.

14 July 1911.

WE have to-day visited this Branch Establishment of St. Andrew's Hospital, which continues to be maintained at a high standard of comfort.

Since the last visit, about 80 acres of land on the other side of the main road have been purchased by the Hospital, thereby considerably extending the area available for the patients' walks. The purchase will prevent the land being built on and will ensure the continued privacy of the property.

All the suggestions made by our Colleague at his visit last year have received attention.

The house with its dependencies and grounds was in very good order and was looking very attractive in the bright summer weather.

We thought that some of the carpets on the stairs and in the bedrooms at Grove Cottage and Hafod-Fadog are in need of renewal, but otherwise the whole Establishment was in a most satisfactory condition.

We found only 10 gentlemen and 19 ladies in residence. A large party of ladies had returned to the Hospital this morning and most of the others are leaving to-morrow ; their places will be taken next week by fresh gentlemen patients from Northampton.

We saw to-day all the ladies in residence and all the gentlemen, with the exception of 2 who were out for the day and 2 who were out walking ; it was evident that many of them have appreciated and derived benefit from the change.

A case book for recording notes on the patients residing here has been obtained, and Dr. Archdall undertook that a medical journal should also be obtained to show the total number in residence every week, and also any medical facts relating to any of them.

### BARNWOOD HOUSE, GLOUCESTER.

17 June 1911.

THE changes among the patients in this Hospital during the period of nearly eleven months which has elapsed since it was last visited by members of our Board, have consisted of 34 admissions, 26 discharges, 10 of them on recovery, and 7 deaths. There are to-day on the books the names of 153 patients, of whom 59 are males and 94 females. There is also 1 gentleman residing as a voluntary boarder, who may properly remain on that footing. Nine of each sex are absent on leave at "The Wilderness" and one lady is out on trial elsewhere.



The dress and personal condition of the patients in residence, all of whom we saw, were thoroughly satisfactory, and they were evidently receiving all proper care and treatment. The general health of the Institution is good and only 3 were confined to bed. We paid special attention to those who have been admitted since the last visit and satisfied ourselves as to the propriety of their detention. To one lady we gave, at her request, a private interview; she is insane and properly detained. We mention in the Patients' Book the names of 3 ladies who showed marked mental improvement.

One death, with regard to which an inquest was held, was the result of shock due to injuries received before admission; the other deaths were all from natural causes.

No use of mechanical restraint has been recorded during the period under review; 2 patients have been secluded, on 3 occasions, for 7 hours altogether.

The Hospital continues to be maintained in excellent order. Much has been done lately in the way of renovation and redecoration. The enlargement of the Senior Assistant Medical Officer's house, which was in progress when the last visit was paid, has been completed; and an extension of the main building is now in hand, comprising a nurses' dining room, additional lavatory accommodation, and bedrooms to supply the place of two or three bedrooms which are to be thrown into No. 3 Ladies' Corridor in order to brighten it.

Sixty-nine of the patients usually attend divine service on Sundays, and 80 the associated entertainments; 125 are usefully employed. Five are allowed their parole, and 119 are taken out for walks beyond the grounds. Carriage exercise is provided daily, and all who are fit for it are taken out in their turn.

The staff consists of 23 male attendants and 31 nurses for day, and 4 and 6 respectively for night duty.

The average weekly cost of maintenance for 1910 was 2*l.* 13*s.* 4½*d.* per head. The proportion of patients received gratuitously was 2·6 per cent.; of those paying up to 10*s.* a week, 3·9 per cent.; and 74·5 per cent. paid over 2*l.* 2*s.* a week.

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#### THE WILDERNESS, MITCHELDEAN.

19 June 1911.

I HAVE to-day visited this House, and found it in excellent order throughout. There are at present in residence 9 gentlemen and 9 ladies, all of whom I saw and conversed with. They are all in good bodily health, well cared for, and contented.

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#### BETHEL HOSPITAL, NORWICH.

13 January 1911.

WE have visited this Hospital to-day, which is maintained throughout in excellent order. All the work in connection with the removal of the wooden partitions dividing the single rooms on the gentlemen's corridors has now been completed, with the result that the risk of fire has been as far as possible minimised in this quarter. We hope that the partitions

forming the dispensary and the store cupboards in the passage on the female side will be similarly dealt with when that part of the Hospital is next taken in hand for renovation.

Since our Colleagues' visit in July last, the following changes have taken place among the patients :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admissions - - - - -	5	13	18
Discharges or removals - - - - -	2	7	9
Recoveries - - - - -	—	3	3
Deaths - - - - -	1	1	2

There are to-day on the books the names of 35 gentlemen and 59 ladies, making a total of 94 patients. There are also 8 voluntary boarders. With the exception of one lady who is away on trial, and one gentleman voluntary boarder who is out for the day, everyone was in residence and seen by us in the course of our visit. It was evident to us that the patients receive much kindness and consideration at the hands of the management and staff.

The two deaths were both from natural causes.

The general health of the Hospital is very good, only one lady being confined to bed. No one, however, was showing marked signs of mental improvement.

There is no recorded mechanical restraint, but 2 patients have been secluded on four occasions for a total of three hours.

Forty-four patients usually attend divine service on Sundays, and 65 the associated entertainments; 40 are usefully employed, 7 walk out alone, and 22 attended outside the Hospital grounds; 20 enjoy carriage exercise with considerable frequency.

A good staff of attendants and nurses is maintained, and their duration of service is most satisfactory.

While no patient pays more than 2 guineas a week, 8 per cent. of them are received gratuitously, and 10 per cent. pay up to and including 10s. a week, so that it is evident that the Hospital continues to perform a very creditable amount of charitable work.

The medical records are carefully entered up to date.

## BETHLEM ROYAL HOSPITAL, LONDON, S.E.

23 January 1911.

WE have seen all the patients in residence, and have found them to be in all respects comfortable and properly cared for. We spoke to all, and gave to each of them an opportunity of laying before us any complaints as to their treatment or surroundings, but from none did we receive anything other than expression of gratitude for the interest which is taken in them, and for the manner in which they have been treated since they have been inmates of this Institution.

To those who have been admitted since the last visit by members of our Board we gave special attention, and satisfied ourselves as to the propriety of their detention. The Hospital is well maintained and in good order throughout, and the improvements in progress at the last visit are now nearing completion.



We noted many who show distinct signs of improvement, and have given their names in the Patients' Book, and although we found 39 in bed, chiefly for mental reasons, the general health is decidedly good. Five patients have been secluded on 89 occasions for a total of 136 hours, but not any have been mechanically restrained.

Since the 6th of December 1910 there have been 22 admissions, and 30 have been discharged, of whom 19 had recovered, and 4 have died from natural causes, post-mortem examinations having taken place in three instances.

There are to-day on the books of the Hospital the names of 222 patients, viz., 88 of the male and 134 of the female sex, of whom 2 of the former and 6 of the latter are on leave or trial; so that there are in actual residence, and seen by us, 214. We also saw 24 voluntary boarders, all of whom may properly remain in that position with the exception of one lady, who we think should be certified or discharged.

Sixty-five patients usually attend divine service on Sundays, 159 are generally present at the associated entertainments, and 80 are usefully employed; whilst 10 are allowed to walk out beyond the grounds on parole, and 44 go out under the care of attendants or nurses.

There is a good staff of attendants and nurses, there being 32 of the former and 36 of the latter for day, and 6 of each sex for night duty. Twenty-two attendants and 20 of the nurses have been in the Hospital service over 5 years.

Seventy-seven per cent. of the patients are received gratuitously, and 23 per cent. pay 2 guineas a week.

Consequent upon the retirement of Dr. Hyslop, the office of Medical Superintendent has been filled by the appointment of Dr. W. H. B. Stoddart, who has just entered upon his duties.

Dr. J. H. P. Phillips succeeds Dr. Stoddart as Senior Assistant Medical Officer, leaving a vacancy for the post of Second Assistant Medical Officer.

The case books and medical records are kept up to date.

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#### BETHLEM CONVALESCENT HOME, WITLEY.

26 May 1911.

THERE are at Witley 10 ladies and 10 gentlemen patients and 1 voluntary boarder in residence.

I have only seen two ladies, as all the other residents were out walking at the time of my visit. The House throughout is in capital order.

There has been no change in the staff.

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#### BOOTHAM PARK, YORK.

24 April 1911.

THIS Hospital is in very good order, especially on the ladies' side, and the patients, all of whom we have seen, with the exception of one lady who is on leave, were properly dressed and in receipt of all necessary care and attention. Since the last visit by one of our Colleagues, all the single bedrooms have been fitted with electric light, a border of varnish has been placed round the floor of the associated dining room, and the question of covering the boards with rugs is now under consideration. The recommendations of the Factory Inspector in reference to the protection of

the calender have been carried out, but we think the small hydro-extractor requires repair and re-adjustment. We found that one of the attendants had broken the rule against leaving his razors in an unlocked drawer in his bedroom; care should be exercised to prevent a breach of this very salutary regulation.

Since October 12th, 1910, 16 patients have been admitted, 12 discharged or removed, of whom 7 had recovered, and 2 have died.

One of the deaths was that of a male patient who appeared to be much improved and was given parole in the grounds, where he drowned himself in a water butt; the other death was from natural causes. The general health is good, there being 6 ladies and 1 gentleman confined to bed, most of whom were suffering from some chronic form of disease, but one or two were there for mental reasons. We gave private interviews to 3 ladies and 1 gentleman, and are satisfied that they, as well as all the patients who have been lately admitted, are properly under detention.

There are to-day on the Hospital books the names of 106 patients, viz., 51 gentlemen and 55 ladies; 1 of these, as already mentioned, is on leave, so that there are 105 in residence.

We also saw one gentleman residing here as a voluntary boarder, who may remain in that position.

Two patients have been secluded on six occasions for a total of 213 hours, but there is no record of any mechanical restraint.

The dinner, which we saw served in the associated dining hall, consisting of pea soup, roast beef with two vegetables, and a choice of two puddings and rhubarb, was substantial and ample, but the soup was rather poor and thin, and the peas were not properly cooked.

Fifty-eight patients usually attend divine service on Sundays. Sixty are as a rule present at the entertainments, and 67 are engaged in some sort of useful occupation.

Three patients are allowed parole beyond the grounds, 35 walk out under care, and 66 enjoy the privilege of carriage exercise four times a month.

There is an adequate staff of 14 attendants and 13 nurses for day and 2 of each sex for night duty. One attendant has been dismissed for striking a patient.

The average weekly cost of maintenance per head per week is 1*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.*; 2·8 per cent. of the patients are received gratuitously, 8·5 per cent. pay up to 10*s.* a week, 25·5 per cent. pay between 10*s.* and 21*s.*, 51·9 per cent. between 21*s.* and 2*l.* 2*s.*, and 11·3 per cent. pay over 2*l.* 2*s.*

The medical records are properly kept.

#### MANCHESTER ROYAL HOSPITAL, CHEADLE.

8 March 1911.

WE have visited this Hospital yesterday and to-day, which continues to be maintained in excellent order throughout; it is evident that no efforts are spared to make the patients comfortable, and as far as possible happy and contented.

Various parts of the establishment have been redecorated, some work of this nature being in progress at the time of our visit, the ventilation of some of the single rooms, to which our Colleague referred at the last visit, has been improved in the manner suggested by him, and the floors of the rooms occupied by some of the patients of dirty habits have now been covered with linoleum. A new motor house has been built and two



cottages have been commenced, one of which will be occupied by the farm bailiff.

Mr. Scowcroft informed us that it is intended to give up Heald Green, and of the patients now residing there the ladies will be transferred to Beech House, and the gentlemen to Brookside and North House.

It is thought that building operations in connection with the new branch establishment at Colwyn Bay will be completed next month.

The changes that have occurred among the patients since September 16th, 1910, when the Hospital was last visited, are the following :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admissions - - - - -	30	28	58
Discharges or removals - - - - -	18	26	44
Recoveries - - - - -	6	14	20

Twelve gentlemen and 7 ladies have all died from natural causes.

There are to-day on the books the names of 148 gentlemen and 219 ladies, making a total of 367. Of these, 24 are away on leave or trial, 13 being at one or other of the Welsh branches and the rest elsewhere, leaving a total of 343 in residence. There are also 15 voluntary boarders, 10 of whom were in residence and seen by us in the course of our visit and are fit cases to remain upon that footing.

We found the patients neat and tidy in their dress and personal appearance and quiet and orderly in their behaviour. We had private interviews with 5 patients, but neither from them nor from any other patient did we receive complaints as to treatment.

The general health of the Hospital was very good, only a few of the 6 gentlemen and 5 ladies, who were confined to bed, being seriously ill.

We would suggest for the consideration of the Committee the advisability of erection in suitable parts of the establishment of verandahs for the open-air treatment of patients, such as are now being so largely adopted in other institutions with beneficial results.

Twenty patients have required to be secluded on 226 occasions for a total of 1,703 hours; 1 lady has been restrained by the jacket on 15 occasions, for a total of 236 hours, to prevent the removal of surgical dressings.

The Sunday services are usually attended by 140 and the associated entertainments by 160 patients; 36 are usefully employed.

Eight patients are allowed their parole and 91 walk out attended beyond the grounds; 120 have carriage exercise, on an average about three times a month.

A strong staff of attendants and nurses is maintained, there being 102 for day and 19 for night duty; 49 have been in the Hospital service for more than 5 years; 1 attendant only has had to be discharged for misconduct directly affecting a patient.

The average weekly maintenance cost is 2*l.* 15*s.* per head. We are glad to notice from the figures laid before us that the Hospital continues to perform a fair amount of charitable work.

GLAN-Y-DON.

14 July 1911.

SINCE the last visit, this Convalescent Home of Cheadle Royal Hospital has been very considerably enlarged by the erection of an

entirely new building called The Hall, Glan-y-Don, distant about 100 yards from Glan-y-Don proper, and capable of affording most excellent accommodation for about 40 patients, in an equal proportion of gentlemen and ladies.

We have to-day been over the whole of this new building, the plans for which had been carefully considered by our Board, and can report that, in our opinion, it constitutes a most valuable addition to the general utility of the Hospital. It appears to be very well and substantially built, is furnished throughout in very good taste, and we are confident that it will admirably fulfil its purpose. All the branch establishments in North Wales are now consolidated here, which will largely increase the facility of administration. A new laundry, farm and stable buildings are now in process of construction.

The house of Glan-y-Don itself has been repainted and thoroughly restored, while the electric light has been installed throughout.

There were to-day in residence at the Hall 6 gentlemen, 2 of whom were voluntary boarders, and 7 ladies, and at Glan-y-Don 7 ladies, one being a voluntary boarder. All the patients were in good health, and seemed to be well satisfied with the arrangements made for their comfort. We paid special attention to the case of a gentleman recently admitted, whose detention is proper, but in whose case we think a property enquiry should be made. The Staff at the Hall consists of a resident doctor, a matron, and 5 attendants and 4 nurses, while at Glan-y-Don there are a matron, 3 nurses and a lady companion.

THE COPPICE, NOTTINGHAM.

9 June 1911.

We have to-day visited this Hospital, which we found in good order throughout.

Since our Colleagues' visit in July of last year, the following changes have occurred among the patients :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admissions - - - - -	6	11	17
Discharges or removals - - - - -	6	11	17
Recoveries - - - - -	3	6	9
Deaths - - - - -	2	1	3

There were to-day on the books the names of 87 patients, 39 of whom are gentlemen, and 48 ladies. One lady was absent on leave.

We saw all the patients in residence at our visit to-day. They presented a well cared for appearance, and seemed to be generally contented and comfortable. Their general health was good, only one lady being confined to bed. Two patients showed marked improvement and will shortly be discharged.

The day rooms are very bright and well kept, the bedrooms airy and neat, while the beds and bedding were in proper condition. The gardens and trees were looking at their best.

About 8 of the patients attend the Church Services held in the Hospital, and 39 the associated entertainments ; 71 are usefully employed ; 22 walk out attended beyond the grounds, while 31 enjoy carriage exercise on the average twice a week.



There is no recorded use of either mechanical restraint or seclusion.

The Staff consists of 9 attendants and 13 nurses for day, and of 2 attendants and 3 nurses for night duty. Their duration of service is very satisfactory. No one has been dismissed for misconduct affecting the treatment of the patients.

The average weekly cost of maintenance is 2*l.* 0*s.* 4*d.* While no patients are received gratuitously, 4·6 per cent. of them pay up to and including 10*s.* a week, 10·3 from 10*s.* to 21*s.*, 74·8 from 21*s.* to 42*s.*, and 10·3 more than 42*s.*

The three deaths were due to natural causes.

In the Patients' Book we give the name of a gentleman with whom we had a private interview, and of a lady as to whose property we think some enquiry should be made.

The medical records are carefully entered up-to-date.

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### COTON HILL HOSPITAL, STAFFORD.

17 May 1911.

SINCE this Hospital was visited last July by our Colleagues, 17 patients have been admitted; 19 have been discharged, of whom 7 had recovered; and five have died. In one instance, death from other causes was accelerated by a fracture of the thigh due to an accidental fall; an inquest was held in this case. The other deaths were all from natural causes.

The names on the books to-day number 120, 47 being of male and 73 of female patients. There are also two ladies on the footing of voluntary boarders, both of whom, however, are temporarily absent.

We saw all the patients, except one of each sex absent on trial, and found them well cared for and contented. Many expressed gratitude for the kindness shown to them and for the benefit they had received from the treatment. Three patients were in bed; the health of the others appeared to be good.

We give in the Patients' Book the names of some whom we found to be mentally improved. To the newly admitted cases we paid special attention, and satisfied ourselves that they were properly detained. We gave to one lady, at her request, a private interview; she is insane and unfit to be discharged.

Much redecoration has been lately carried out with very pleasing effect in brightening the rooms and giving them a more cheerful appearance. Some of this work has been done since the last visit, and we hope that it will be extended to those parts which have not been as yet taken in hand. We should like to see a larger supply of books provided for the patients' use; and we would suggest the fitting of the padded rooms with removable floor pads.

The rooms were everywhere in good order, clean and well kept.

Since the last visit 3 patients have been secluded, each on a single occasion, for a total of  $9\frac{1}{4}$  hours; and one lady has been mechanically restrained on two occasions for  $20\frac{3}{4}$  hours in all.

Thirty-one of the patients usually attend divine service on Sundays, and 37 the associated entertainments; 34 are usefully employed. Forty-three walk out beyond the grounds attended, and one of each sex is allowed out on parole; carriage exercise is provided for 49.

The staff consists of 17 male attendants and 21 nurses for day duty, and five of each sex for night duty. Thirteen have served less than a year, and 14 over five years in the Hospital.

The average weekly cost of maintenance is 1*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.* per head. The weekly payments made by the patients in 1·7 per cent. of the cases do not exceed 10*s.*, in 30 per cent. are above 10*s.* but not more than 21*s.*, in 56·6 per cent. above 21*s.* but not more than 42*s.*, and in 11·7 per cent. exceed 42*s.*

HOLLOWAY SANATORIUM, VIRGINIA WATER.

31 January 1911.

THIS Hospital, which we have visited yesterday and to-day, is maintained at a high state of efficiency, and we noticed in all parts of the establishment abundant evidence of the kindness and consideration with which the patients are treated. The day-rooms, with the one exception mentioned below, are bright, comfortable, and amply supplied with every sort of object to interest and amuse their occupants, while the dormitories and single rooms are clean and airy, and the beds and bedding in excellent condition. We thought, however, that Corridor 5 on the ladies' side is greatly in need of much additional light, which could be supplied by the enlargement of the existing and the provision of new skylights.

Since 9th July 1910 the following changes have occurred among the patients :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admissions - - - - -	33	46	79
Discharges or removals - - - - -	25	41	66
Recoveries - - - - -	11	21	32
Deaths - - - - -	6	4	10

There are to-day on the books of the Hospital the names of 154 gentlemen and 212 ladies as patients, and there are, in addition, 15 gentlemen and 14 ladies residing here as voluntary boarders ; of these, 7 gentlemen and 17 ladies are on leave at Hove Villa, Brighton, and 4 ladies on trial elsewhere, while of the voluntary boarders, 2 ladies are also at Hove Villa, and 2 ladies are away on visits to friends. We saw every patient in residence to-day, paying special attention to the newly admitted cases and satisfying ourselves as to the propriety of their detention. As to the voluntary boarders in residence, we think they are all fit cases to remain upon that footing.

The patients were extremely quiet and orderly in their behaviour, neat in their dress and personal appearance, and singularly free from complaints. We had, of course, many appeals for discharge, but even those patients who were most desirous of leaving seemed to realise the many kindnesses they receive at the hands of the medical and nursing staff.

The general health of the Hospital is very good, only 5 gentlemen and 4 ladies being confined to bed, and none of them were suffering from serious illness.

With the exception of 2, all the 10 deaths were due to natural causes ; in the two excepted cases inquests were held, one being the case of a gentleman who committed suicide while on leave, and the other that of a gentleman, not considered to be suicidal, who plunged a red-hot



poker into his abdomen. In neither of the cases did there appear to be any want of care on the part of the staff.

While there is no recorded use of mechanical restraint, 8 ladies have had to be secluded on 114 occasions for a total of 764 hours.

We gave private interviews to 8 patients, whose names are given in the Patients' Book.

The Sunday services in the chapel are attended by 207 of the patients, and about the same number are present at the weekly entertainments; 190 are usefully employed; 33 walk out alone, and 210 attended beyond the Hospital grounds; 215 enjoy carriage or motor exercise on an average five times each month.

An excellent staff of attendants and nurses is maintained, there being 159 for day and 27 for night duty. Their duration of service is quite satisfactory, 59 of the men and 32 of the women having been in the Hospital service for more than five years. No one has been dismissed or allowed to resign to escape dismissal for misconduct.

The average weekly cost of maintenance per head was last year 2*l.* 19*s.* 9*d.* Looking to the fact that 4·81 of the patients are received gratuitously, 2·53 pay 10*s.* or less per week, 3·04 from 10*s.* to 21*s.*, and 26·58 from 21*s.* to 42*s.*, it is evident that the Hospital continues to carry on a substantial amount of charitable work.

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#### HOVE VILLA, BRIGHTON.

9 March 1911.

HAVING visited this house to-day and seen all parts of it, I am able to report that it continues to afford comfortable accommodation for the patients who are in charge of Miss MacMaster and her staff of 6 nurses and 2 attendants.

In so far as the domestic arrangements to secure cleanliness and order are concerned, nothing is left to be desired, but the approaching relinquishment of the house as a branch of the Holloway Sanatorium has not unnaturally led to less care than usual being devoted to the reparation of paint, paper, and whitewash, which in many places are in urgent need of renewal. It will, therefore, be requisite, before it is brought into use by Camberwell House, to subject it to a thorough renovation both inside and out.

I saw and spoke to all the patients whose names are on the books and were present during my visit. They were 24 in number, and comprised 17 ladies and 7 gentlemen. One of the ladies was out at the theatre. There were also 2 voluntary boarders, both of whom were out, one of them at the theatre.

All the patients were neatly and suitably dressed; they were in good health, and none of them complained in any way of their treatment. They drive and walk out daily, frequently attend entertainments, and are well supplied indoors with means of occupation and amusement.

I suggest that upon each of the doors which is to be kept shut at night to prevent the access of hot air and smoke in case of fire, should be printed in clear characters words to that effect.

It is evident that Miss MacMaster is discharging her duties here with energy and efficiency.

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## THE LAWN, LINCOLN.

9 June 1911.

SINCE our Colleagues' visit in July 1910 the following changes have occurred among the patients :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admissions - - - - -	12	13	25
Discharges or removals - - - - -	8	10	18
Recoveries - - - - -	3	3	6
Deaths (all from natural causes) - - - - -	2	4	6

There are now on the books the names of 83 patients, 28 of whom are gentlemen and 55 ladies. All of them were in residence and seen by us in the course of our visit to-day. We found them in good general health, only 4 ladies and 2 gentlemen being confined to bed. One of the ladies in bed was suffering from an intra capsular fracture of the neck of the thigh bone, accidentally sustained in slipping off her chair.

The patients were quiet and orderly in their behaviour, tidy in dress and personal appearance, and quite free from complaints. We were very well satisfied with the condition in which we found them, and are sure that they are treated with much kindness and consideration.

There has been no recorded use of seclusion or of mechanical restraint.

We paid special attention to the newly admitted cases, of which there were a considerable number, and satisfied ourselves as to the propriety of their detention. We give in the Patients' Books the names of four patients who, we thought, showed signs of mental improvement, and of one patient in whose case we are of opinion that a property inquiry should be made.

Since the last visit a large portion of the female side of the Hospital has been redecorated and re-papered, and a good deal of the same sort of work has been carried out also on the male side. New carpets of an attractive character have been provided over the whole establishment. These improvements have had a very brightening effect, and have imparted to the Hospital an added appearance of comfort. They have, of course, entailed a considerable outlay, but were, in our opinion, requisite to maintain the Hospital at a proper standard.

Sixty-six of the patients attend divine service on Sundays, 64 the associated entertainments, and 54 are usefully employed; 56 walk out attended beyond the grounds, and 48 enjoy carriage exercise on an average about twice a week. One lady is allowed her parole.

Owing to the recent increase of patients it has been found necessary to augment the staff, which now consists of 9 attendants and 17 nurses for day, and 2 attendants and 3 nurses for night duty. One attendant has been dismissed for throwing bread at a patient.

The average weekly cost of maintenance per head per week was last year 1*l.* 18*s.* 7*d.* 1 patient is received gratuitously, 8·53 per cent. of the patients pay from 10*s.* to 21*s.* a week, 79·26 from 21*s.* to 42*s.*, and 12·19 more than 42*s.* The Hospital, therefore, we are glad to see, continues to do a fair amount of charitable work.



## ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL, OLD STREET, E.C.

3 February 1911.

SINCE this Hospital was last visited by a Commissioner, 61 patients have been admitted; 50 have been discharged, 25 of them on recovery; and 3 have died from natural causes. As the result of these changes there are on the books to-day the names of 190, of whom 57 are on the male and 123 on the female side. Nineteen are absent on leave or on trial, of whom 10 ladies are at Nether Court, 2 gentlemen and 3 ladies at Welders, and 1 gentleman and 3 ladies elsewhere. There are also 3 of each sex received as voluntary boarders, the females being at present at Nether Court. One of the male boarders should, we think, be carefully watched with a view to his being certified if his mental condition should require it.

We saw all the patients in residence, except one lady who died during our visit, and found them well cared for and, to all appearance, kindly treated. No complaints were made to us except such as were founded on delusions.

The general health is good; the number who were confined to bed was 13. We mention in the Patients' Book the names of 6 who show mental improvement. We paid special attention to the newly admitted patients, satisfying ourselves in each case of the propriety of their detention. To one gentleman and two ladies we granted private interviews at their request; they are properly detained.

A good dinner of soup and roast beef and vegetables was served to the patients while we were in the wards.

The Hospital continues to be maintained in very fair order, but the wards have a gloomy appearance, especially on a dull day like the present. Something could be done to brighten them by the use of white paint and light-coloured wall papers when redecoration is taken in hand. In one of the w.c.s of Female Ward D. the wall tiles are out of repair and need immediate attention.

No use of mechanical restraint has been recorded during the period under review; 25 patients have been secluded, on 61 occasions, for a total of  $283\frac{3}{4}$  hours.

The attendance at divine service on Sundays and at the associated entertainments is but moderate; 72 per cent. of the patients are engaged in some sort of useful occupation. Four patients are allowed out on parole, and 60 go out for walks attended; carriage exercise is provided for 64.

The staff of attendants and nurses is of adequate strength, and their record of service is satisfactory.

The average weekly cost of maintenance per head last year was 17. 8s. Of the patients 10.2 per cent. are received gratuitously; 6.6 per cent. pay sums not exceeding 10s. per week; 58.7 above 10s. but not more than 21s.; 23 per cent. above 21s. but not more than 42s.; and 1.5 per cent. pay over 42s.

The case books are very well kept.

## NETHER COURT, RAMSGATE.

14 July 1911.

I HAVE visited all parts of this House to-day, and seen all the ladies residing in it on leave from St. Luke's Hospital. They are 12 in number, 3 of them being so-called voluntary boarders. One of the ladies

strongly expressed her desire to leave, and cannot therefore be detained unless she is certified ; and another needs watching with a view to her certification, if necessary.

They were all sitting under the trees in the garden, and several expressed their pleasure at the change from St. Luke's and their general contentment.

Their dress was neat and suitable, and their appearance and manner indicated the care and attention which are evidently bestowed upon them.

The House throughout was in the best possible order, and there has been a large amount of redecoration in good taste since the last visit.

The grounds, too, continue to be well kept.

Miss Linnette is the lady in charge. She evidently conducts the place in a kindly and efficient manner, and is on good terms with her patients.

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### WELDERS, GERRARD'S CROSS.

6 March 1911.

I HAVE to-day made a complete inspection of this House, which has been acquired, fitted and furnished for the accommodation of 17 patients from St. Luke's Hospital, of which it is a branch.

It stands on an estate of 135 acres, amid beautiful scenery, and is about three miles from Gerrard's Cross Station, and well arranged and very substantially built. The gardens, also, are extensive and very well laid out and kept.

There are two lodges and a small laundry, which has been provided by the conversion of already existing loose boxes.

Electric light is generated by an oil engine in a detached shed, and lights the whole establishment.

The various rooms in the House are very bright, cheerful, and comfortable, and furnished in excellent taste.

An external iron staircase has been erected to secure escape in case of fire from the first and second floors. This, however, will not be efficacious until the erection of glazed screens at the head of the stairs on the front and back staircases, which, I understand, are to be delivered and fixed next week.

Upon the doors in them, and upon all other doors which require to be kept shut at night to prevent the access of hot air and smoke, a notice should be painted that they are to be kept shut at night.

I noticed one or two looped pipes in w.c.s, which should be made safe by being cased in.

As recommended by Dr. Marriott Cooke, the windows should be made secure, so as not to open too widely for safety.

At present resident are 3 ladies, and in one of the lodges 2 gentlemen, all being in charge of 2 nurses and an attendant. With the exception of one of the gentlemen, who was out, I saw and spoke to all the patients, and received from them many expressions of contentment and of gratitude for Miss Dick's kindness and consideration.

I heartily congratulate the Committee of St. Luke's Hospital on their acquisition of such a valuable addition to its resources.

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WARNEFORD HOSPITAL, OXFORD.

27 January 1911.

WE have to-day visited this Hospital which is maintained in very good order, affording very suitable accommodation for the ladies and gentlemen residing there as patients.

While all parts of the Institution were bright and comfortable, there is no fresh work that calls for special notice except the completion of the Lodge.

We found the patients in good general health, and for the most part happy and contented. Whatever complaints we received referred almost exclusively to the subject of detention; we have no doubt that they receive every kindness and consideration at the hands of Dr. Neil and his staff.

We think that some of the belting in the laundry requires further protection, and a wire top should be supplied to the wringer.

The dinner to-day on the female side consisted of boiled fish followed by currant pudding—the fish dinner which is only given once a week would be more appreciated if the fish was fried instead of boiled.

Since our Colleagues' visit on 11th July last the following changes have taken place among the patients :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admissions - - - - -	7	7	14
Discharges or removals - - - - -	6	6	12
Recoveries - - - - -	2	2	4

There have been 2 deaths, both from natural causes.

There are to-day on the books of the Hospital the names of 98 patients, in an equal proportion of gentlemen and ladies. There is also 1 lady voluntary boarder. One lady was absent on trial, but the remainder were in residence and seen by us in the course of our visit.

There have been only 2 serious casualties, both resulting in fractures of bones, one being sustained in an accidental fall, and the other in a fall occasioned by a push from another patient.

There is no recorded use of mechanical restraint, but 3 patients have had to be secluded on 15 occasions for a total of 95 hours.

About 46 per cent. of the patients attend divine service on Sundays and 56 per cent. the associated entertainments; 50 per cent. are usefully employed, 35 per cent. walk out attended beyond the grounds, and 50 per cent. enjoy carriage exercise several times each month. Four of each sex are allowed their parole.

A good staff of attendants and nurses is maintained, there being 26 for day and 4 for night duty; the duration of service is on the whole satisfactory, as though one-third of them have been in the Hospital employment for less than 1 year, one-third are able to show more than 5 years' service.

The average weekly cost of maintenance per head per week last year was 1*l.* 13*s.* 8½*d.* Nine per cent. of the patients pay up to and including 10*s.* a week, 22 per cent. from 10*s.* up to 21*s.*, 53 per cent. from 21*s.* up to 42*s.*, and only 16 per cent. more than 42*s.*

From the above statement it is clear that the Hospital continues to perform a very considerable amount of charitable work.

The case books and other medical records are carefully written up to date.

## WONFORD HOUSE, EXETER.

5 December 1911.

SINCE the visit was paid to this Hospital by one of us on 12th May 27 patients have been admitted ; 18 have been discharged, of whom 10 had recovered, and 2 have died, both from natural causes. As the result of these changes there are now on the books the names of 144 patients, 62 gentlemen and 82 ladies. There are also 2 of each sex residing as voluntary boarders, who are all proper cases to remain on that footing.

Five gentlemen and 7 ladies were in bed, one of the latter suffering from fracture of the femur, accidentally caused, which constitutes the only serious casualty since the last visit.

The general health of the Institution is good.

Nine of the gentlemen and 8 of the ladies are away at Dawlish, and 1 of the former and 4 of the latter sex are on leave or trial elsewhere. We saw all those who are in residence and were satisfied that they were receiving due care and attention. General contentment prevailed, and no complaints were made to us of the treatment. To 3 patients we gave at their request private interviews ; they are insane and unfit for discharge. We paid special attention to those who have been admitted since the last visit and still remain here. Four of them have recovered and are about to be discharged ; the rest are properly detained.

No use of seclusion has been recorded since the last visit ; mechanical restraint has been employed for 1 lady, on 4 occasions, for a total of 29½ hours.

Thirty-two patients usually attend divine service on Sundays, and 47 the associated entertainments ; 58 are usefully employed, 17 walk out alone, and 47 attended, beyond the grounds ; and carriage exercise is provided for 46, besides motor drives which 9 enjoy at their own expense.

Since the last visit the nurses' home has been finished, providing excellent accommodation. The conversion of the old nurses' quarters into an additional gallery for patients is in hand, as is also the building of a new recreation hall and supper room. The wards and buildings generally are in very good order, and the new extensions above mentioned will be a valuable addition to the accommodation.

The staff consists of 17 male attendants and 18 nurses for day, and 2 and 3 respectively for night duty ; 17 can reckon upwards of five years' service.

Three per cent. of the patients are received gratuitously, 1 per cent. pay not more than 10s. per week, 7 per cent. over 10s. but not exceeding 21s., 23 per cent. over 21s. but not exceeding 42s., and 67 per cent. over 42s.

## PLANTATION HOUSE, DAWLISH.

12 May 1911.

THE patients in residence here to-day are 15 in number, 4 gentlemen and 11 ladies.

I have seen them all with the exception of one gentleman, who is out playing golf. I find them all enjoying good health, and well cared for.

The House is kept in excellent order, and the garden is looking bright and attractive. Sundry minor but necessary improvements have been recently made in regard to the stores for coal, &c., and a new room is being provided in the basement.

The establishment is under the management of Miss Grice, assisted by Miss McDowall and four nurses.



## THE RETREAT, YORK.

22 April 1911.

THIS Hospital is generally speaking well maintained and in good order, but some portions of the building, especially No. 3 Male corridor, present a rather dingy appearance and would be all the better for some redecoration. We hope that when taken in hand, at no distant date, care will be shown to select bright papers and cheerful colours. We observed some fire buckets filled with water in one of the w.c.'s on the ladies' side and do not think this at all a safe place for keeping them.

The patients were all neat in personal appearance, properly dressed, and appeared to be in receipt of all due care and attention. We gave private interviews to two patients.

Since 7 October 1910 there have been 22 admissions, 18 patients have been discharged or removed, of whom 10 had recovered, and 7 have died, all from natural causes. There are now on the books of the Hospital the names of 61 gentlemen and 116 ladies, a total of 177. Eight of the former and 12 of the latter are away on leave, including 5 gentlemen and 3 ladies in residence at Throxenby Hall, leaving 157 residing in the Hospital, all of whom were seen by us to-day. We spoke to many of them and satisfied ourselves as to the propriety of the detention of those who have been lately admitted. There are also on the books the names of 4 voluntary boarders, viz., 3 gentlemen and 1 lady. The latter was seen by us and may remain in that position, the others are at Throxenby Hall. The general health is good, except for a slight outbreak of influenza amongst the ladies and nurses, but there are among the 24 whom we found in bed a considerable number of very aged, feeble ladies. During the period under review 14 patients have been secluded on 76 occasions for a total of 183 hours, but there is no record of any mechanical restraint.

We saw a nicely cooked and well served dinner in one of the ladies' dining-rooms during the course of our inspection.

Fifty-one patients are as a rule present at divine service on Sundays, 47 attend the associated entertainments, and 37 are generally engaged in some form of useful employment.

Six gentlemen are allowed out beyond the grounds on parole, 46 patients go out walking under supervision, and 22 gentlemen and 52 ladies have carriage exercise about four times a month.

There are 24 attendants and 49 nurses for day and 6 of the former and 8 of the latter for night duty, an adequate staff, and as many as 19 of the attendants have over five years' service.

We only noticed one lady amongst the inmates who promises early recovery.

The average weekly cost of maintenance per head per week is 2*l.* 9*s.* The percentage of those paying between 10*s.* and 21*s.* is 24·9 per cent., 18·2 per cent. pay between 21*s.* and 2*l.* 2*s.*, and 56·9 per cent. pay over 2*l.* 2*s.*, and there is no one who pays less than 10*s.*

The medical records continue to be kept in a thoroughly satisfactory manner.

In the temporary absence of Dr. Bedford Pierce the Hospital was in charge of Dr. Mackenzie, who accompanied us throughout our visit, and with Dr. Kemp gave us all the assistance we desired.

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THROXENBY HALL, SCARBOROUGH.

17 April 1911.

THERE are to-day in residence here, on leave from the York Retreat, 5 gentlemen and 3 lady patients. Two of the former and one of the latter are out walking, the rest I have seen and have found them in good bodily health, comfortable and thoroughly contented with their surroundings ; none give promise of early mental recovery.

I have also seen two gentlemen, voluntary boarders, who are in the house. They both appear to fully understand their position and wish to remain, but one of them has delusions, is said to be restless at night and is somewhat uncertain in his behaviour. If he does not very speedily improve he will have to be certified, and, in the meantime, I think, provided he is quite willing to go, that it would be better for him to be removed to the Retreat so that he may be under closer observation.

The house is in excellent order throughout, and I can report with satisfaction that the garden has been somewhat enlarged and considerably improved.

Miss Elkins has succeeded Miss Lippiatt as matron. She has had extensive experience at Morningside Asylum. The staff under her control comprises two male attendants, three female nurses, four female domestic servants, and a gardener.

ROYAL ALBERT INSTITUTION, LANCASTER.

27 March 1911.

WE have to-day visited all parts of this Institution, and can report that it is maintained in good order. We were glad to observe that most of the matters referred to by our Colleagues at their visit last year have received the attention of the Committee. Thus, the floor of the senior boys' playroom has been repaired at a cost of about 100*l.* ; the scenery then in the play-room under the Winmarleigh Hall, and constituting a danger in case of fire, has been removed and stored in a safer place, while the staircases and passages at Brunton House have been considerably brightened. The most important point of all, however, namely, the inadequate bathing arrangements on both sides in large tanks, where considerable numbers of patients are bathed without proper arrangements for emptying and refilling them during the process, has not yet been remedied. We were glad, however, to hear from Dr. Douglas that the matter has been receiving the earnest attention of the Committee, and that there is little doubt that steps will be taken in the immediate future to bring the bathing arrangements up to the standard of modern requirements.

The changes among the patients since May 21st, 1910, have been the following :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admissions	58	37	95
Discharges	57	21	78
Deaths	16	6	22



There are now on the books of the Institution the names of 678 patients, in the proportion of 438 of the male to 240 of the female sex. With the exception of one patient of each sex who were away on leave, all the patients were in residence and seen by us in the course of our visit. We could not fail to be struck by their happy and contented appearance, and there can be no doubt that they are very kindly and wisely treated. Occupation in accordance with their abilities is found for the elder patients, while instruction in various trades, as well as general education, is carried on with much thoroughness and energy. We were particularly struck with the personal appearance and general tidiness of the most degraded and unimprovable patients.

The general health of the Institution is good; the numbers in bed in the Infirmary to-day amounted to 30 boys and 10 girls, none of whom were very seriously ill.

All the deaths were due to natural causes, with the exception of one, on which an inquest was held, that of a farm lad who was accidentally wounded in the foot by the prong of a manure fork. Tetanus supervened and proved fatal. A verdict of accidental death was returned.

The only other casualty (which was not fatal) recorded is that of a boy who sustained a fracture of the forearm from accidentally falling in the yard.

We note that there has been a limited outbreak of scarlet fever since our Colleagues' visit. Nine boys and one girl were attacked by the disease; and the former were isolated in the ward on the upper floor of the infirmary, where we saw to-day 17 boys under treatment for a mild but contagious form of eczema. We cannot regard the plan of thus segregating infectious cases in a ward of a general infirmary as at all satisfactory, and would urge the advisability of providing a small detached isolation hospital for this purpose.

The Church services on Sundays and the weekly entertainments are well attended; while 200 of the men and 86 of the women are usefully employed. Thirty patients walk out alone, and 24 attended beyond the grounds.

The staff consists of 70 attendants and nurses for day, and 10 for night duty; we were glad to hear from Dr. Douglas that the length of service shows some signs at present of improving, but the number of attendants and nurses who can show more than five years' service continues low.

The average weekly cost of maintenance last year was 14s. 1½d., a small reduction on that of the previous year.

The life interest cases average 1·9 per cent. of the total patients; 18·44 are received gratuitously, and 34·66 pay up to 10s. a week, so we are pleased to see that the Institution continues to carry on a considerable amount of charitable work. We also notice with satisfaction that the income of the Institution from all sources during the last year shows an advance of over £1,000 compared with the figure for the previous year.

In connection with the permanent care of the feeble-minded we learn that the Committee have decided upon the immediate formation of a farm colony upon the estate for forty inmates, and hope in the future to be able largely to extend this system. To inaugurate their scheme on an adequate scale they have recently issued a special appeal to the public.

Dr. Douglas, who has the assistance of two medical colleagues, continues zealously to promote the interests of the Institution and the welfare of its inmates.

## EARLSWOOD ASYLUM, REDHILL.

16 June 1911.

ON arriving at Earlswood to-day, it was with much regret we heard of the severe illness of Dr. Caldecott, to whose capable management the success of this establishment is in no small measure due, but we are glad to learn that he hopes soon to be able to resume his duties.

The re-modelling of and additions to the N.E. wing, which were in progress at the last visit by members of our Board, have now been completed, and this part of the building is again in full occupation.

The rooms are bright, well suited for their purpose, and many improvements have been carried out during the course of the work, especially in the sanitary arrangements, which will be found useful and serviceable.

There are many parts of the building which are urgently in need of repair, and especially would we draw attention to the laundry, which is badly in want of restoration and re-flooring; the mangles here should be protected by wooden bars to prevent persons getting behind and near the straps, and we also think that a simple rail should be placed round the ironing stove.

We are sorry to learn that through lack of funds all work of restoration has been brought to a standstill. We may, we think, without in any way going beyond our province, express a hope that the Committee will receive such financial support as will enable them to proceed with this much-needed work, and place them in a position to carry on the establishment under more easy circumstances than at present.

Since November 1910 there have been 42 admissions; 16 have been discharged or removed, and 8 have died from natural causes. The general health is good, there being but 6 confined to bed at the time of our visit, and none of these from any serious ailment.

There are now on the books the names of 486, viz., 345 males and 141 females; 20 of the former and 3 of the latter are away on leave, the remainder are in residence and have been seen by us. There has been no instance of seclusion or mechanical restraint.

We saw a good dinner of meat pie with potatoes, followed by rice pudding, served in the dining hall, which evidently gave satisfaction.

The rooms, beds, and bedding were all in capital order, and the patients, who appeared a happy, contented lot, were neat in appearance and seemed to be in receipt of all due kindness and attention.

About 50 per cent. of the patients are usually present at divine service on Sundays; 60 per cent. are generally present at the associated entertainments, and 39 per cent. are usefully employed.

There is a strong staff of attendants and nurses, there being 1 to every 7 patients, and 31 of the former and 9 of the latter can show over five years' service.

In Dr. Caldecott's absence we received every assistance and information from Dr. Nelson, the Senior Assistant Medical Officer.

## EARLSWOOD SEASIDE HOME, WALTON-ON-THE-NAZE.

26 May 1911.

I HAVE visited this Home to-day and am able to report that all parts of it continue to be maintained in excellent order.

It is at present occupied by 16 patients of the male sex, all of whom I saw and conversed with; it was evident that they are happy and well-



cared for, and I heard several of them express regret that the time is approaching when they will have to return to Earlswood, so that some of the female patients may have the benefit of a change.

I am glad to be able to say that Dr. Needham's suggestions as to further protection against fire risks have been adopted, and the new screens are closed at night, though instructions to that effect have not been painted on the screens themselves.

The patients were clean and tidy in their dress and personal appearance. Those who are able, do various kinds of light work about the house and garden; many of them go out for walks, or spend part of the day on the beach.

There are 3 attendants here in charge of the patients.

The house was looking very clean and bright, and is very well attended to by Mrs. Scrivens and her staff.

It is evidently a most valuable addition to the amenities of Earlswood Asylum.

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### THE ROYAL EASTERN COUNTIES' INSTITUTION FOR IDIOTS AND IMBECILES.

2 June 1911.

WE have to-day paid our annual visit of inspection to this Institution, which continues to be maintained in very good order and is doing admirable work, not merely in the education and teaching of imbeciles of the higher grades, but also in the improvement, training, and care of the most defective. Several important improvements have been carried out since our Colleagues' visit in March 1910. A new wing has been added to the Annexe at a cost of 1,060*l.*, inclusive of furnishing. This provides 18 additional beds for patients and a larger bedroom for the staff, besides extra wardrobes and a foul-linen room with wash-tub; the old bedroom for the staff is now available for the isolation of patients exhibiting any symptoms of infectious disease. A new summer-house has also been erected at the Annexe, and the playground is being enlarged with a row of seats covered with a glass roof and an outside w.c. Electric lighting has now been installed throughout the Annexe. A scheme is on foot to extend the accommodation of the Institution for 60 additional patients at a cost of 6,000*l.*, and in the new building to make provision for the special treatment of tubercular cases. We are glad to hear that the greater part of the money has already been subscribed, and earnestly hope that the balance will soon be forthcoming.

The patients presented a very well-cared-for appearance; we saw many at school and also in the workshops, where some of them show great proficiency in woodcarving and brush, basket, and mat making, winning prizes at the various local exhibitions. No pains are spared in the education of the educable, and we were much interested in hearing some music rendered by the Institution brass band, about 20 in number, all of whom, except 3 attendants, were patients. We have no doubt that the patients of both sexes are most kindly and judiciously treated by Mr. Turner and the staff.

Since the last visit 36 patients have been admitted, 3 discharged or removed, while there have been 19 deaths. There are now on the books the names of 358 patients, in the proportion of 239 males to 119 females. With the exception of 29 of each sex on leave at the Crossley House at Clacton-on-Sea, and 2 males on leave elsewhere, we saw all of the patients on the books in the course of our visit.

We saw a good dinner of cold beef, potatoes, and bread, followed by sago pudding served to-day in two of the dining-rooms, which was evidently appreciated by the patients.

The average cost of maintenance per head per week last year was 11s. 9½d.

Of the patients, 37 per cent. are received gratuitously, 25 per cent. pay up to and including 6s. a week, 37 per cent. pay from 10s. to 21s. a week, 1 per cent. from 21s. to 42s., and only 1 patient pays more than 42s. There is thus abundant evidence of the large amount of charitable work done by the Institution.

The returns show that the Sunday services are attended by 214 of the patients, the weekly entertainments by 242, while 231 are usefully employed. Five patients have their parole, while 184 walk out attended beyond the grounds.

The patients, as a whole, looked healthy and well-nourished. Only 4 of each sex were confined to bed, and the only cases of an infectious or contagious nature at present in the Institution are 6 cases of chicken pox which are convalescing, 3 of ringworm, and 1 mild case of dysentery. Since our Colleagues' visit last year, however, 22 of the inmates and 3 of the female staff have been attacked with scarlet fever, two of them fatally, and there have been 3 cases of erysipelas, 7 of whooping cough, and several other cases of dysentery. The occurrence of so many infectious cases points strongly, in our judgment, to the advisability of not adding further to the present buildings, but of erecting the proposed new block on the farm site across the road.

Inquests were held on 2 male patients, one of whom died suddenly from heart failure, and the other, who was, as well as an attendant, instantly killed on a neighbouring railway level crossing. The particulars of this unfortunate accident, in which another patient was also seriously injured, were fully reported to our Board at the time; the facts showed that the Asylum attendants were in no way to blame.

An adequate staff, numerically, is maintained; but we notice that the changes among the junior staff have been rather frequent. One attendant has been dismissed for roughness to a patient.

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#### CROSSLEY HOUSE, CLACTON-ON-SEA.

26 May 1911.

I HAVE to-day visited this seaside branch of the Eastern Counties Idiot Institution, which is maintained in very good order and constitutes a most valuable addition to the Institution's possibilities. I was glad to hear that nearly all the patients were sent down in their turn, quite irrespective of their powers of self control, so that the benefits of the home may be as widely distributed as possible. A great deal of general renovation has been taken in hand since my Colleague's visit in May of last year; the outside has been repainted, all the dormitories have been whitewashed and some of them papered, and the boys' playroom has been thoroughly done up. Both playgrounds will shortly receive attention; that of the boys will probably be entirely asphalted, while the grass will be retained in the one used by the girls.

There were to-day in residence 29 patients of each sex. They were all in good health and are evidently treated with much kindness and consideration.



The dormitories and the beds and bedding were in proper condition.

The staff consists of 4 nurses by day and 1 night nurse, and there is also a male attendant for the men and boys.

It is clear that Miss Seaden continues to give unremitting attention to the administration of this admirably conducted branch establishment.

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#### MAGDALEN HOSPITAL SCHOOL, COOMBE DOWN, BATH.

23 November 1911.

I HAVE to-day visited this school, and found it all in good order, clean, and well kept.

The children appeared to be well looked after and happy. A concert was to be given in the evening for which preparations were making, and the children were looking forward to it.

Since the last visit, there have been 3 admissions, 1 discharge, and 1 death from natural causes. As one of those newly admitted was previously residing uncertified at the time of the last visit, there has been no actual increase in the number of inmates, though the names on the books are 34 (16 boys and 18 girls). The School is now full.

One girl was away for a holiday with her parents.

The staff consists, besides the lady superintendent, of 2 governesses, 3 nurses for day, and 1 for night duty.

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#### MIDLAND COUNTIES' IDIOT ASYLUM, KNOWLE, WARWICKSHIRE.

11 May 1911.

SINCE this Institution was visited by members of our Board in February 1910, 13 patients have been admitted, 9 discharged, and 3 have died, all from natural causes. These changes leave to-day on the books the names of 126, namely 85 males and 41 females. Fifty-nine are of the private class, received for payments varying from 5*l.* to 60*l.* a year; for the rest, the annual rates charged are 34*l.* and 35*l.* for those sent from the Midland Counties, and 40*l.* for those from elsewhere.

We saw all the inmates, who from their looks appeared to be generally in good health; only one girl was in bed, and that not on account of serious illness. They were evidently happy and contented, and we feel sure well cared for and kindly treated. A good dinner of roast beef, potatoes, and cabbage was served during our visit in the dining hall.

A temporary workshop has been erected in which the industries of mat, basket, and brush-making are carried on with success, in addition to the tailors', shoemakers', and carpenters' shops previously in use.

Workmen are now engaged in fixing new radiators in the dormitories, and some outside painting has been carried out. The inside of the house stands much in need of doing up, several of the rooms and corridors being very shabby and cheerless. The dormitory floors should be rendered impervious, and brought into better sanitary condition, by being painted with boiled linseed oil and polished. The cinder path in the girl's field should be gravelled or tar paved. The rooms and beds are clean and well kept, but there is a great deficiency of means for indoor occupation, books, toys, and objects of interest, to brighten the lives of the inmates;

and we should like to see looking glasses placed in the girls' dormitories.

There have been two outbreaks of diphtheria, one in February 1910, which attacked 10 patients, and the second in October, by which 3 of the patients and 3 of the staff were affected. In addition there have been one or two cases of mumps, 1 of measles, and 1 of chicken-pox.

The staff consists, besides Mr. Williams, the matron, and 2 governesses, of 11 nurses and 5 male attendants, night duty being taken by 1 on each side in rotation. These do not include the artizans and laundry maids.

In the temporary absence of Mr. Williams, we received every information and assistance from Miss Salter, who is evidently well acquainted and on good terms with the patients.

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### WESTERN COUNTIES' ASYLUM, STARCROSS, NEAR EXETER.

12 June 1911.

MUCH useful work has been done, in the way of improvements, to this Institution since it was last visited by Members of our Board in March 1910. The new wings on the boys' side have been completed and form valuable additions to the accommodation. One consists of dormitories, on the upper floor, and the other of sick rooms with a balcony for open air treatment, and the ground floor of both are new workshops.

The drainage has been thoroughly overhauled, and new sanitary appliances have been fitted throughout the main block, with beneficial results to the health of the children, of whom none were in bed to-day. Beside the above improvements much has been done in the way of redecoration with the result that we found the whole of the buildings in excellent order, and very fresh and bright.

A large number of the children were occupied in various useful occupations, the girls making stockings and jerseys and pillow lace, the boys in the various workshops engaged in carpentering, woodcarving, basket and brushmaking, weaving, tailoring, and bootmaking; all evidently enjoyed their work and looked happy and contented. We also saw gymnastics and club drill by some of the boys, who showed very creditable proficiency.

A good dinner of boiled beef with cabbage and potatoes, followed by rice pudding was served in the Hall during our visit. It was preceded by a musical grace in which the children joined heartily; and the behaviour of all at table was very good.

In the fifteen months which have passed since the last visit 79 patients have been admitted, 50 discharged, and 3 have died from natural causes. These changes leave on the books the names of 204 boys and 94 girls, a total of 298.

Two boys are absent on leave; all the others have been seen by us, and we can report very favourably on the condition in which we found them, and of the care and kindness with which it is evident they are treated.

Since the last visit there has been 1 case of diphtheria and 2 of chicken pox among the boys, and 12 of german measles among the girls. Eight of the boys have been under treatment for ringworm for some time past, and are still kept separate from the rest; all but two are now convalescent.

The staff consists of 31 men and 15 nurses for day duty, and 1 man for night duty. All but 5 of the men and 2 of the women have served upwards of five years in the Institution, and but 2 men and none of the women have served less than a year.



This Asylum was, when first established, certified as a school under the Poor Law (Certified Schools) Act, 1862, and as such has been inspected by inspectors of the Local Government Board, but since the Poor Law Amendment Act, 1867, came into operation no children have been received under the Act of 1862, all the children having been certified under the Lunacy or Idiots Acts. The inspection of Certified Schools having been recently taken over by the Board of Education, the managers saw no need to retain their certificate, and with the approval of the Local Government Board it has been given up.

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## Appendix F.

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### STATE CRIMINAL LUNATIC ASYLUMS.

#### STATE CRIMINAL ASYLUMS.—1. BROADMOOR.

18 October 1911.

ON the 10th and 13th instant we made a complete inspection of the State Criminal Asylum at Broadmoor.

Since the previous visit in June, 1910, Dr. Brayn has resigned the office of Medical Superintendent and entered upon his well earned retirement. He has been succeeded by the Senior Assistant Medical Officer, Dr. Baker, whose zeal, energy, and experience give assurance that the best interests of the Asylum and its inmates will not suffer under his administration.

The total accommodation of the Asylum is for 625 male and 235 female patients, and we found in residence 611 men and 227 women, a total of 838; so that on this calculation there appear to be vacancies for 22.

We saw and spoke to them all, and gave to each full opportunity to express their complaints and wishes. We had no complaints which were not obviously of insane origin, except on the score of detention, and among the patients generally there was marked contentment. Their dress was neat and suitable, and their physical health good, only 3 men and 5 women being confined to bed in the infirmary. They were generally quiet and free from excitement, but there was, of course, some noisy confusion among the more excitable women, whom, however, we saw on this occasion with some advantage in their not very cheerful airing-court, which needs improvement.

Since the last visit there have been 97 admissions, 17 conditional discharges, 3 remissions to prison on recovery, and 17 removals to other asylums, either as criminal or ordinary pauper lunatics.

It is interesting to record that 10 per cent. of the older women have been at one time or another sent out on probation and have relapsed and returned to the Asylum.

Twenty-nine have died, all, with one exception—that of a patient who committed suicide by suffocation—from natural and ordinary causes; and in every case a post-mortem examination and a coroner's inquest were held.

There have been no serious, non-fatal casualties, which speaks well for the care and vigilance of the attendants and nurses.

Among the patients now under care 4·4 per cent. are epileptics who, as far as is possible, sleep under constant supervision, as also do the 1 per cent. of the actively suicidal. The dangerous epileptics, who cannot sleep in association, and the potentially-suicidal patients are visited by night every twenty minutes.

There has been no case of zymotic disease in the Asylum, and it is a most creditable fact to record that again there has been no employment of mechanical restraint.

It is needless to say that there has been a very considerable amount of seclusion, in which should be included two small airing courts, with



high walls, in which two men spend all their time alone when out of doors. Twenty-six patients have been secluded 416 times and for 2,709 hours, to prevent injury to others and to ensure safe custody; 153 on 6,764 occasions, and for 40,186 hours, while under medical treatment in bed; and 43 on 3,663 occasions and for 23,240 hours, at their own request to secure their privacy.

A considerable proportion, about 44 per cent., of the patients are able to be usefully employed in various ways—in the several workshops, the laundry and wards, at needlework, and in the gardens; and we again desire to express our satisfaction at the arrangement which exists for the payment to the working patients of a percentage of the value of their work. An admirably carved communion-table and reredos has recently been executed by one of the male patients and fixed in the Chapel, where an average of 18 per cent. attend the morning and evening services on Sundays, separate services being provided for those who are Roman Catholics or Nonconformists.

A fair number of patients walk beyond the airing-courts but within the grounds, and as many as 227 have been sent out for drives since the last visit, a very commendable practice.

A good programme of amusing and interesting entertainments is provided, and the wards generally are kept well stocked with books, games, and other such means of occupation and amusement.

We saw a good and substantial dinner of boiled mutton, potatoes, and bread, followed by currant pudding, and accompanied by beer or lemonade, served to the patients, who maintained good order throughout the meal.

A strong staff of attendants and nurses is necessarily maintained, averaging about 1 to every  $5\frac{1}{2}$  patients, and they again show an excellent record of service, 73 per cent. of the men, and 48 per cent. of the women counting upwards of five years' service, and many of them much longer periods.

We found the Asylum throughout clean and generally in good order, but we noticed much over-worn linoleum, and that many parts of the building were in urgent need of painting and whitewashing. Much has already been done, and work is still proceeding, but much is still required to bring all parts of this Asylum up to such a standard as would necessarily be maintained in any good County Asylum. Female Ward 4 is especially devoid of comfort, with its bare brick walls and dull shabby appearance, and it is a matter of no surprise that its inmates are restless and excitable. Many of the dayrooms were very bright, cheerful, and homelike, but we could not fail to notice the distinct overcrowding of some of them. We do not, however, lay stress upon this point, pending the completion of the new Criminal Asylum at Rampton.

Most of the single rooms were very clean and comfortable, but some of them were dull and cheerless, and much in need of brightening. The process of improving their ventilation has been prosecuted with much success, and we hope that no time will be lost in bringing this manifest improvement into all of them.

The infirmaries have been redecorated in good taste, and are now much more suitable for their purpose.

Many minor but useful improvements have been effected throughout the Asylum since the last visit; and there are indications that the Asylum spirit is increasingly pervading the administration while the need of safe custody is by no means being lost sight of.

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## STATE CRIMINAL ASYLUMS.—2. PARKHURST.

1 March 1911.

WE paid our annual visit of inspection to this Asylum on the 18th of February, and are able to report favourably as to its general condition and its management by Dr. Treadwell, who accompanied us during our visit and afforded us every information and assistance.

On our arrival 46 of the patients were dining in association in the dining hall, and we saw them there. The dinner was of good quality and adequate in amount. It consisted of boiled mutton, parsnips, potatoes, and bread and cheese, and was properly served. We thought, however, that tablecloths might have covered the bare tables.

We presently saw and spoke to each of these men further, and to all others who were resident in their separate cells or bedrooms, and heard such complaints as they desired to make to us. These were very few, and in two instances only was any roughness on the part of the staff suggested, and we did not think that in either case the complaint was at all well founded.

The patients generally were neat in their dress, but it consisted, we thought unnecessarily, of prison uniform. They were quiet and free from excitement, but in no instance was there any doubt as to their mental unsoundness.

Owing largely to the numerical inadequacy of the staff an undue amount of seclusion continues to be maintained. This could be at once reduced by an increase in the staff, for it would be then possible to allow the bulk of the patients to associate in the day-rooms instead of being secluded during the two hours at noon in which the staff are dining in relays.

While fully recognising the difficulty, and perhaps impossibility, of dispensing with considerable amounts of seclusion for persons of this class, we agree with our Colleagues who visited last year in deprecating in the interest of the patients, who are primarily patients, not only prisoners, a larger amount of it than is absolutely essential.

Two patients have been subjected during the year to mechanical restraint, but only on 5 occasions for a total of 63 hours, to prevent suicidal attempts.

Independently of those who were sick, seclusion has been made use of 2,726 times and for the large total of 36,442 hours, of which the dinner-hour seclusion accounted for 26,868. It is, however, fair to add that 27 patients were secluded 1,830 times and for a total of 6,531 hours by their own wish.

Since the last visit there have been no serious non-fatal casualties and no cases of zymotic disease.

The daily average of employment is small, only about 17 per cent. The facilities on this site for outdoor employment are very limited, and a certain proportion of the patients are so dangerous as to be unfit to be trusted with tools; but every effort should be made to increase the means of useful employment as an aid both to the recovery and to the comfort and welfare of the patients.

Divine service is attended on Sundays by about 50 per cent. of them.

The admissions since the last visit have been 24, and the discharges 22. There has been no death.

The numbers in residence at our visit were 55, and 8 more were under treatment in the Prison Infirmary, where we saw them in a warm and comfortable dormitory in which the nursing of the sick appeared to be efficient.



One man was in bed suffering from general paralysis. He had no bed sore.

All the rooms in the Asylum were very clean and the beds and bedding well cared for.

The painting of the single rooms in cheerful colours, almost completed, has added much to their appearance of comfort and presented a marked contrast to the day rooms and corridors, which are about to be subjected to the same process.

The exercising grounds are far too limited in extent. One of them remains very dull, but the others have been planted to some extent and present a much more cheerful appearance.

We cannot emphasize too strongly the need of increasing as far as is possible the amenities of the Asylum as a powerful agent in the improvement and contentment of the patients, who are materially influenced by their surroundings.

Excluding the deficiency at the staff meal times to which reference has been made, an adequately strong staff of attendants is maintained, numbering 19, of whom 14 are for day and 5 for night duty.

One man was discharged for intemperance, but the duration of service of the others has been good, 11 having served upwards of five years.

We are glad to learn that the Asylum at Rampton is making good progress, and we agree with our Colleagues in hoping that its completion will enable more suitable permanent provision to be made for the patients who are now at Parkhurst.

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## Appendix G.

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### ROYAL MILITARY HOSPITAL, NETLEY.

22 February 1911.

ON the 20th February 1911 we paid our annual visit of inspection to the D Block of the Royal Military Hospital at Netley.

We were accompanied by Lieut.-Colonel Kennedy, the Medical Officer in charge, by whom we were supplied with all necessary information. We found the Hospital generally in very good order, and were glad to notice in all directions signs of progress and improvement. The day room occupied by the diagnosed cases is in the new Infirmary, and was very bright, cheerful, and comfortable. It contained a bagatelle table, a pianola, games of various kinds, and a good supply of books. The adjacent dormitory was in excellent order, and the beds and bedding throughout the building were clean and well cared for.

The undiagnosed cases are kept in the old building, where their comfort is adequately provided for.

New w.c.'s in the remodelled annexes have replaced those previously in use, which were old and defective, but the doors have been inconveniently arranged, and there are defects in the adjoining lavatories where foul linen is cleansed which, if not remedied, would keep the floors wet and produce serious insanitary conditions.

The ventilation of single rooms which was recommended at the last visit is about to be carried out. The airing court is being much brightened and improved by laying out and planting.

We saw all the patients under treatment, namely, 10 whose cases had been diagnosed and 8 undiagnosed. They were neatly dressed and looked generally well cared for.

None of them complained in any respect of their treatment. All those who are not physically unfit are usefully employed.

Their diet is liberal, and there have been recent additions to their bread ration.

Their dinner to-day consisted of roast beef, potatoes, cabbage, and bread. Their weight is taken weekly.

The operations of the Hospital are likely to be materially extended by a new military order which imposes the duty of committing to its charge all cases of suspected or known mental disorder occurring in the Southern and Aldershot, the Eastern, South of the Thames, and the London district commands.

Since the visit by our Colleagues in April 1910, 66 patients have been admitted and 67 discharged, of whom 20 had recovered. There has been no death. There have been no instances of seclusion or mechanical restraint, nor have there been any cases of zymotic disease or any serious casualties.

Divine Service is attended by 95 per cent. of those in residence, and the same percentage are present at the associated entertainments.

An adequate staff of attendants is maintained. A non-commissioned officer is always present at the general bathing of the patients.

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## Appendix H.

### ROYAL NAVAL HOSPITAL, GREAT YARMOUTH.

17 January 1911.

ACCOMPANIED by Fleet-Surgeon Broatch and Staff-Surgeon Trythall, we, on the 12th instant, made a complete inspection of the Royal Naval Hospital, Great Yarmouth, and as the result of it can again report favourably of the care and treatment bestowed upon the patients and of the management of the Hospital generally.

We found in residence 157 patients, namely, 45 officers and 112 men. We saw them all, and had no complaints. A few appeals for discharge were made to us, but they were preferred by persons who were obviously unfit to be set at liberty.

The patients were, almost without exception, orderly in their demeanour, and well and tidily clothed.

Of the total number one-fifth were suffering from general paralysis, and of the 13 who were confined to bed 9 were suffering from this disease. We are glad to observe from the returns furnished to us that as many as 65 patients have, at least once a week, the privilege of extended exercise, attended, beyond the Hospital grounds, and that the attendance at the Chapel Services is much higher than it was two years ago. Forty-five patients engage in some kind of useful occupation and 2 are given their parole.

The changes that had occurred among the patients since the visit of our Colleagues on 30th July 1910 were as follows:—

Admitted	-	-	-	-	-	13
Discharged	-	-	-	-	-	3
Of whom had recovered	-	-	-	-	-	3
Died	-	-	-	-	-	3

The deaths were from natural causes verified in two instances by post-mortem examination.

There has been no inquest, no serious casualty, and no resort to seclusion or mechanical restraint.

The diet of the patients is good. The dinner we saw served during our visit was substantial and appreciated.

The maintenance cost per head per week is 1*l.* 6*s.* 4*d.*

The Hospital provides accommodation for 225 patients, so that there were vacancies for 68.

The wards generally were clean and well ventilated, but in one ward we noticed that sufficient care had not been exercised in making up the beds, that several of the mackintosh sheets were so worn as to be useless, and that many of the linen sheets needed repair. We question whether the present small number of female employees (3) is adequate to deal effectually with the repair of all the linen and underclothing, and we suggest for consideration the advisability of somewhat increasing it, and of providing a sewing machine and a stocking-darning machine in addition to the special machine for washing woollen goods, which we were glad to hear is shortly to be obtained. We have no doubt that each of these machines, if properly worked, would speedily promote a considerable economy. The introduction of lighter and brighter tints on the walls of the wards, as advocated by the Commissioners at the visit before

last, has done much to improve the appearance of those rooms and corridors which have recently been renovated, and we hope that more will be done in this direction in future. The stock of bound illustrated periodicals needs renewing. The paths of the airing courts in places require making up, and the pavement in the covered way in one of them needs a little attention.

The staff of attendants is sufficient, there being 26 men for day and 3 for night duty. Their record of service is highly satisfactory, for, of the total number there are only 4 who have been in the Hospital less than five years.

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## Appendix I.

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### ENTRIES BY COMMISSIONERS AT METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES.

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#### BETHNALL HOUSE, CAMBRIDGE ROAD, E.

2 October 1911.

THE changes among the patients of this house since the visit paid on the 3rd of July have been as follows: 19 have been admitted, and 22 have been discharged, of whom 4 had recovered, and 6 have died. The deaths were all the result of natural causes, which in three instances were verified by post-mortem examination. The total number of names on the books to-day is 286, 120 being of male, and 166 of female patients. One hundred of the former and 87 of the latter are of the private class.

In addition to the patients there are on the male side 3 voluntary boarders, who are proper cases to remain on that footing.

In the course of our visit we saw all the patients, except 4 of the females who are absent on leave, and were satisfied with the condition in which we found them. We paid special attention to those who have been admitted since the last visit, all of whom are properly detained. To 2 female patients we granted, at their request, private interviews, at which they made complaints of their treatment, which were not, in our opinion, reasonable.

The patients as a rule were contented.

We found 10 women and only 1 man confined to bed; the health of the institution generally was good.

A good deal of renovation has been carried out in various parts, and in others is in progress or about to be taken in hand. The rooms were mostly in good order and the garden well kept. There are, however, some points which require attention. The blankets should be gone over with a view to renewals which will be necessary before the winter, several having become very thin and some worn into holes. The nurses should be more careful not to leave their scissors about, but to keep them locked up when not in use.

The laundry should receive more attention in regard to cleanliness.

No use of mechanical restraint has been recorded since the last visit, 3 patients have during the period been secluded, on 11 occasions, for a total of 35 hours.

The Sunday services are usually attended by 82 patients and the associated entertainments by 112. Two walk out alone, and 41 attended, beyond the grounds. Carriage exercise is provided once a month for 9 patients.

The staff of attendants and nurses numbers 41 for day and 5 for night duty. Their record of service is satisfactory, over one third of them having been here upwards of five years.

The case books and other medical records are properly kept.

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BROOKE HOUSE, CLAPTON, N.E.

6 October 1911.

At our visit to this House to-day we found 58 patients on the books and in residence, in the proportion of 25 gentlemen to 33 ladies. There is also 1 gentleman residing here as a voluntary boarder.

The establishment was generally in good order, but we thought that the personal appearance of some of the more degraded male patients needs closer attention, and we hope that no efforts will be spared to keep that portion of the house where they live up to the high standard of comfort that prevails in the rest of the institution.

Since our colleagues' visit on June 26th last, 6 patients have been admitted, 1 discharged on recovery, and 5 have died, all from natural causes.

The general health is good, no gentlemen being confined to bed, and only 3 ladies, none of whom were suffering from serious illness. One gentleman, recently admitted, showed signs of improvement mentally. All the recent cases, to which we gave special attention, are properly detained.

There is no recorded use of seclusion or of mechanical restraint.

The service in the house on Sundays is usually attended by 28 of the patients and the associated entertainments by about 40; 10 are usefully employed, 12 walk out attended beyond the grounds, and 10 enjoy carriage exercise twice a week.

The staff consists of 15 for day and 3 for night duty; 6 attendants and 3 nurses have been in the service for more than 5 years.

CAMBERWELL HOUSE, PECKHAM ROAD, S.E.

3 October 1911.

OWING to the sudden indisposition of my Colleague I had to pay this, the first visit of the quarter, to Camberwell House alone.

I found the House and its dependence maintained in good order throughout. Much has been done in the way of repapering and general redecoration, and all the rooms and corridors presented a bright and comfortable appearance.

The changes among the patients since June 29th last are the following :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admissions - - - - -	15	23	38
Discharges or removals - - - - -	14	29	43
Recoveries - - - - -	4	10	14
Deaths (all from natural causes) - -	3	7	10

There are now on the books the names of 124 gentlemen and 266 ladies as patients and 3 of each sex as boarders.

Of the patients 4 gentlemen and 16 ladies were absent on leave or trial leave, 370 in residence, in the proportion of 120 gentlemen to 250 ladies.

All the patients presented a well-cared-for appearance and apart from the subject of their detention were exceptionally free from complaints.



Their general health was exceedingly good, those confined to bed being few in number, most of them being there for excitement or debility and not in consequence of serious illness.

There has been no recorded use of mechanical restraint, but 7 patients have been secluded on 21 occasions for a total of 165 hours.

Divine service on Sundays in the House is usually attended by 94 of the patients, 30 of them being able to go to church outside ; as many as 180 attend the associated entertainments and 178 are usefully employed. Twenty-one walk out alone, and 75 attended, beyond the grounds, while 70 enjoy carriage exercise on an average about four times a month.

The staff consists of 30 attendants and 43 nurses for day and 5 of each sex for night duty. Fifteen attendants and 8 nurses can show more than five years' service.

No one has been dismissed, or allowed to resign to escape dismissal, for misconduct.

I paid special attention to the newly admitted patients and satisfied myself as to the propriety of their detention.

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### CHISWICK HOUSE, CHISWICK.

3 October 1911.

WITH the exception of 1 lady, who was out for the day visiting her friends, we have seen and spoken to all the patients. They appeared to be contented and well cared for and the House was throughout in very good order. To 1 gentleman we gave a private interview. The health of the establishment is good, there being but 2 of each sex confined to bed at the time of our visit. We satisfied ourselves that the inmates, including those who have been lately admitted, are of unsound mind and properly detained.

Since this House was last visited, in July of this year, 2 patients have been admitted and 3 discharged, of whom 1 had recovered. There have been no deaths and there are to-day on the books the names of 17 gentlemen and 16 ladies, as well as that of 1 gentleman who is residing here as a voluntary boarder and who may continue in that position.

There is a staff of 15 attendants and 13 nurses for day ; for night duty there are 2 of each sex.

About 17 of the patients attend the religious services in the house and 2 gentlemen and 3 ladies go to the neighbouring church, whilst the associated entertainments are attended by most of the patients. Three patients go for walks outside the grounds and 9 of them take carriage exercise.

There is no record of any seclusion or mechanical restraint.

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### CLARENCE LODGE, CLAPHAM PARK.

3 October 1911.

WE have visited this House to-day and found all in good order.

Since the visit of our Colleague on the 1st of July 2 ladies have been admitted, 1 of them on transfer from other care, 1 has died from natural causes, and 1 has been discharged not on recovery. The number of names on the books remains the same, namely, 10.

Several have been for an outing to the seaside lately, but all are now in residence, and, with the exception of 2 who were out walking when we visited, have been seen by us. They are in good health and appear to be well cared for and contented.

No use of mechanical restraint or seclusion has been recorded since the last visit.

All but 2 of the patients go out for walks and 4 are given carriage exercise. Some of them attend service at the church on Sundays, and prayers are read in the House by the matron.

The staff consists, beside the matron, of 4 nurses for day and 1 for night duty.

### FEATHERSTONE HALL, SOUTHALL.

7 October 1911.

WE have visited this House to-day and found it in its usual good order. There are 10 ladies on the books, all of whom were in residence. All of them appeared to be enjoying good general health, but no one showed much sign of mental improvement. One lady was in bed, having sustained a fracture of the ankle caused by slipping on the stairs.

The changes since the last visit are the admission of 1 patient and the discharge of another on recovery. The newly admitted patient is a proper case for detention.

There is no recorded use of seclusion or mechanical restraint.

Three ladies are well enough to attend the parish church on Sunday. Six of the ladies have carriage exercise two or three times a week.

The staff consists of 7 nurses for day and 1 for night duty.

### FENSTANTON, CHRISTCHURCH ROAD, STREATHAM HILL, S.W.

3 October 1911.

THE changes among the patients in this Institution since the visit paid on 1st of July have been 9 admissions, 3 discharges, 1 of them on recovery, and 1 death, the result of natural causes. There are to-day the names of 28 ladies on the books, all of whom are in residence and have been seen by us.

The rooms, some of which have lately been redecorated with good taste, are in good order; and the patients appeared to be receiving proper attention and to be contented with their treatment. We found a number of them at dinner, which was good and sufficient. The health of the Establishment is good; 1 lady, a newly admitted case, shows some mental improvement. We paid special attention to all who have been admitted since the last visit, and can report that they are rightly detained.

No mechanical restraint or seclusion has been recorded during the period under review.

Some of the ladies have been for a fortnight to Eastbourne during the summer. About 6 take regular carriage exercise, and 4 go out walking beyond the grounds, and occasionally to entertainments. Services in the House are provided by the vicar on Sundays, at which there is an



average attendance of about 18 ladies ; 4 also attend the services in the church.

The staff consists of a matron, 10 nurses for day and 2 for night duty.

The looped pulls in the w.c.'s, to which attention was called by our Colleague who last visited, have been removed.

The case books and other medical records are properly kept.

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#### FLOWER HOUSE, SOUTH END, CATFORD.

3 October 1911.

THE changes among the patients since the visit paid on July 1st have been (in addition to the discharge on recovery, and re-admission within the period, of 1 gentleman) 4 admissions, 1 discharge not on recovery, and 1 death from natural causes. The number whose names are on the books is 20, and of these we saw all with the exception of 1 absent on leave and 2 out at the time of our visit. There is also a voluntary boarder, who was out and not seen by us.

The House is in very good order, and some further renovations have been recently carried out. The patients were in satisfactory personal condition, their health is good, the 2 whom we saw in bed being there for mental treatment. No complaints were made, and all seemed to be comfortable and contented, except one or two of them on the score of detention. No mechanical restraint has been recorded since the last visit, 2 patients have been secluded on six occasions for 53 hours in all. We paid special attention to the newly-admitted patients ; one of them, to whom we gave a private interview, at present shows marked mental improvement ; all are properly detained. Three of the gentlemen take carriage exercise, and nearly all go for walks beyond the grounds ; one goes to church on Sundays. The staff consists of 6 attendants for day, and 1 for night duty.

The case books and medical records are on the whole well kept, but the notes on some of the cases are in arrear.

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#### THE GRANGE, EAST FINCHLEY.

2 October 1911.

WE have to-day visited this House, which continues to be maintained in good order throughout. Some interior painting has been carried out since last visit.

There has been no change among the patients, the same 8 ladies being in residence who were here at Dr. Coupland's visit in June. They were enjoying good health, 1 lady being in bed, but only in consequence of a cold. One lady shows very considerable mental improvement.

One lady, who was out driving, we did not see.

There has been no use of either seclusion or mechanical restraint.

Very few of the ladies are well enough to go to church on Sundays, but 4 of them enjoy carriage exercise on an average about twice a week.

The staff consists of 8 nurses for day, and 1 for night duty.

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## HALLIFORD HOUSE, SHEPPERTON.

5 October 1911.

THE patients, all of whom have been seen by us with the exception of 2 gentlemen who were out walking at the time of our visit, were properly dressed and appeared to be in receipt of all due care and attention. The House is in good order and the billiard room has lately been upholstered and partially decorated.

One lady has been transferred to single care since last visit, but this is the only change that has occurred amongst the patients, so that there are to-day the names of 15 gentlemen and 10 ladies on the books.

Five ladies and 9 gentlemen attend the parish church services on Sunday, and 11 of the patients are permitted to walk out alone beyond the grounds, whilst the others go out attended, and all at times have carriage exercise.

The staff consists of 4 nurses for day and 1 for night duty, and 3 attendants.

There is no record of any seclusion or mechanical restraint.

## HAYES PARK, MIDDLESEX.

5 October 1911.

SINCE the visit paid on the 30th June, 4 patients have been admitted and 2 discharged, 1 of whom had recovered. There are now on the books the names of 19 ladies, the full number for which the house is licensed. One was to-day absent on leave.

We saw all the patients in residence, and found them well cared for and comfortable. Their health is good, but none promise early mental recovery. The house was in very good order throughout.

During the period under review 1 lady has been secluded on a single occasion for half an hour, and 1 has been restrained with a canvas jacket on seven occasions for 128 hours in all to prevent self-injury.

The newly-admitted patients, to each of whom we paid special attention, are all proper cases to be detained.

One lady has her parole, and 2 others walk out attended; 12 are taken for drives in the motor car, which goes out twice a day. One or two attend service in the parish church on Sundays, and a service is given by Dr. Higginson in the house on Sunday evenings, at which most of the patients are present.

The staff at the present time consists of a matron, 9 nurses for day duty, and 3 for night duty.

The case books are carefully noted up to date.

## HENDON GROVE, HENDON, N.W.

2 October 1911.

WE have to-day visited this House, and were glad to find that a good deal has been done in the way of internal redecoration, and that several of the bedrooms have been re-papered and renovated.

We saw the 5 ladies who are now residing here as patients, and also the voluntary boarder. All were in the enjoyment of good general health, but no patient showed signs of much mental improvement. The



only changes since the last visit are the discharge of one lady on transfer to another institution and the admission of another lady.

There has been no recorded use of seclusion or of mechanical restraint.

Two ladies are able to attend the service at the parish church on Sundays, and a service is held in the House on Sunday evenings. One lady goes out for drives twice a week.

The staff consists of a lady companion and 4 nurses for day, and 1 for night duty.

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MEAD HOUSE, HAYES.

5 October 1911.

SINCE this House was last visited on the 30th June, 3 ladies have been admitted and 2 discharged on recovery, leaving now on the books the names of 13, of whom 1 is absent on leave.

We saw all who are in residence, who appear to be receiving all due attention and care and to be contented with their treatment.

Their physical health is good, but no one shows marked mental improvement. The newly admitted patients are properly detained.

The house is in excellent order and the rooms bright and pleasant.

No use of mechanical restraint or seclusion has been recorded during the period under review.

One of the ladies is allowed parole and 2 others walk out attended ; 8 go out for motor drives ; 6 attend the Sunday evening services given by Dr. Higginson in Hayes Park, 1 goes to the services in the parish church, and another to the Roman Catholic Church in the neighbourhood.

The staff consists of a matron, 7 day and 2 night nurses.

We noticed that one of the discharges above mentioned is not noted either in the discharge register or in the case book.

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MOORCROFT HOUSE, HILLINGDON.

5 October 1911.

ONE gentleman has been admitted since the visit paid by one of us on the 30th of June and 3 have been discharged, 1 of them on recovery. These changes leave on the books the names of 38 gentlemen and 7 ladies. There are also 2 male voluntary boarders, who may remain on that footing.

We have seen all the inmates and found them well cared for in every respect and generally contented with their treatment, though one or two complained of being deprived of their liberty. Their bodily health is good, none of the gentlemen being confined to bed ; and the 2 ladies who were being so treated for mental reasons only. One of the gentlemen shows some mental improvement.

The House, with its dependencies, is in very good order. The surgery has been thoroughly renovated ; we think the more poisonous drugs kept there should be under lock and key in a special cupboard.

To 2 gentlemen and 1 lady we gave, at their request, private interviews.

No use of mechanical restraint or seclusion has been recorded since the last visit.

Services are provided on Sunday evenings by the vicar, at which about 20 patients attend, and 7 go to church at Hayes or Hillingdon. Monthly entertainments are given during the winter, at which about 30

of the gentlemen and 3 ladies are usually present, and in the intervals between drawing-room evenings are attended by some 12 of the more sensible patients. Ten patients go out for walks, 1 of them on parole, and 12 take drives in the motor cars.

The staff consists at Moorcroft, besides 2 matrons and a gentleman companion, of a head attendant, 17 others for day and 2 for night duty ; and at Laurel Lodge and the Cottage of 2 matrons and 5 nurses.

The case books are kept in a satisfactory manner.

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### NEWLANDS HOUSE, TOOTING BEC ROAD, TOOTING, S.W.

3 October 1911.

SINCE the last visit, Dr. Hind has retired from the post of Medical Superintendent and been succeeded by Dr. J. N. Sergeant, who has had between two and three years previous experience as Assistant Medical Officer at Northumberland House. Dr. Sergeant took up his duties here on the 1st of September.

We found the House to-day in good order and the 10 patients well cared for, comfortable, and contented, though on such a chilly morning there should have been a few more fires.

There has been 1 admission and 1 death, from natural causes, since the last visit.

One patient who is occasionally troublesome has recently sustained a fracture of the phalanx of one of his toes.

No mechanical restraint or seclusion has been recorded during the period.

The staff consists of a head attendant, 8 others for day, and 2 for night duty. There are several prospective changes among them, which include the head attendant and the matron who has charge of the domestic staff.

Services are provided in the House on Sunday mornings by one of the curates of the parish, at which 5 patients attend. One of the patients takes driving exercise ; none at present go for walks beyond the grounds, but Dr. Sergeant proposes to make arrangements for their doing so.

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### NORMANSFIELD, HAMPTON WICK.

5 October 1911.

SINCE the last visit to this Establishment there have been 3 admissions, 2 discharges, and 2 deaths, leaving to-day on the books the names of 130 patients, viz., 85 males and 45 females, all of whom we have seen with exception of 1 boy who is at present absent with his friends. The inmates were apparently happy and contented and were neat and tidy in their appearance. During our inspection we saw an excellent dinner being served in the dining rooms, which seemed to afford satisfaction to the patients. The general health is good, there being but 12 in bed at the time of our visit, and none of them for any serious illness. The installation of electric light throughout the building has almost been completed, and the papering and redecoration of many of the rooms has done much to brighten and improve their appearance.

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NORTHUMBERLAND HOUSE, GREEN LANES, FINSBURY PARK, N.

6 October 1911.

WE have to-day visited this House and seen all the patients now in residence, except 2 gentlemen who were out for the morning. The House and Villas are in good order throughout, but we would suggest that some of the stair carpets require renewal.

The general health of the patients is good, 3 gentlemen in all being confined to bed, only 1 of whom was seriously ill.

Since our Colleagues' visit on January 26th last, there have been the following changes among the patients :—

—	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admissions - - - - -	4	2	6
Discharges or removals - - - - -	3	2	5
Recoveries - - - - -	—	1	1
Deaths (all from natural causes) - -	1	2	3

There are to-day on the books the names of 31 gentlemen and 51 ladies. One gentleman and 4 ladies are away on leave, so that the patients in residence are 30 gentlemen and 47 ladies.

We paid special attention to the newly admitted cases, all of whom are properly detained.

No one was showing any marked signs of mental improvement.

The only casualty has been an injury to the hand sustained by a male patient.

Three patients have on 16 occasions been secluded for 41½ hours, while 1 has been mechanically restrained for surgical reasons on two occasions for 30 hours.

Nine patients attend church on Sunday outside, while 25 are present at the service held in the House ; 34 usually attend the associated entertainments ; 43 are usefully employed ; 5 walk out alone, and 17 attended, beyond the grounds. Twenty-two have carriage exercise on the average three to four times a month.

The staff consists of 10 attendants and 14 nurses for day, and of 2 of each sex for night duty. Seven of them have been in the service for more than five years.

OTTO HOUSE, WEST KENSINGTON.

3 October 1911.

Two ladies have been discharged since this House was last visited, one of whom had recovered. There have been no other changes there, and to-day there are 18 ladies on the books, all of whom have been seen and spoken to by us. Their surroundings are homely and comfortable, and the House is in good order. The general health is good, only 1 lady being in bed. There is no record of any seclusion or mechanical restraint.

The staff consists of 12 nurses for day and 3 for night duty.

The Sunday services in the House are attended by 8 of the ladies ; 7 or eight of them go for walks outside the grounds and attend places of amusement ; whilst 50 per cent. of them take frequent carriage exercise.

## PECKHAM HOUSE, PECKHAM, S.E.

2 October 1911.

WE have to-day visited this House, inspected all the wards, and seen the patients in residence. The latter appeared to be comfortable, and for the most part contented, whilst the House was throughout in good order. We gave special attention to those patients who have been lately admitted, and satisfied ourselves as to the propriety of their detention, but as to 2 of them, and to one of whom we gave a private interview, there are some special remarks in the patients' book. The general health of the inmates is good, there being only 1 gentleman and 3 ladies confined to bed at the time of our visit.

We received no complaints calling for notice, and during the course of our inspection saw an ample and well-cooked dinner, consisting of hash and stewed beef and vegetables, followed by rice and bread-and-butter pudding, served in some of the rooms.

Since July the 20th of this year 13 patients have been admitted, 4 have been discharged or removed, and 6 have died, all from natural causes. There are to-day on the books the names of 324 patients, viz., 95 gentlemen and 229 ladies.

Eleven ladies are away on leave on trial, leaving 313 patients as the number in actual residence and seen by us. We also saw the voluntary boarder who has for so long resided here in that position, and who may continue to do so.

Two patients have been secluded upon two occasions for a total of 3 hours and 20 minutes, but there is no record of any mechanical restraint.

Divine service is usually attended on Sunday in the building by about one third of the patients, and 23 of them attend services at churches in the vicinity. One hundred and twenty-five patients are on an average present at the associated entertainments, and over one hundred of them are generally engaged in some kind of useful occupation. Three ladies are permitted to walk out alone, 38 patients are under supervision, and 90 of them have occasional carriage exercise.

There are 24 attendants and 45 nurses for day, and 3 of the former and 7 of the latter for night duty, and 7 of the attendants and 11 of the nurses can show over five years' service.

The medical records are properly kept, and in Dr. Halsted's absence we received every assistance from Dr. Roberts and Dr. Bennett.

## THE PRIORY, ROEHAMPTON.

3 October 1911.

SINCE the last visit to this Establishment, which to-day presented its usual well-ordered and comfortable appearance, many of the rooms have been greatly improved on the gentlemen's side by lowering and cutting down the windows, and by the insertion of fanlights.

We saw all the patients in the main building and its dependencies, and found them to be in receipt of all proper care and supervision, whilst we satisfied ourselves, giving especial attention to those who have been lately admitted, that in all instances their detention is proper. Since July 3rd 4 gentlemen and 1 lady have been admitted, and 1 gentleman and 2 ladies, both of them on recovery, have been discharged. There have been no deaths, and there are to-day on the books the



names of 44 ladies and 45 gentlemen. During the period under review 6 patients have been secluded on 35 occasions for a total of 50 hours, but there is no record of any mechanical restraint.

Divine service is usually attended by 22 of the patients, 25 are generally present at the associated entertainments. Seven gentlemen and 1 lady go for walks outside the grounds, and some take carriage exercise. There is a staff of 27 attendants and 32 nurses for day, and there are 9 of the former and 11 of the latter for night duty, and 14 of the attendants and 6 of the nurses have over five years' service. The general health of the Establishment is good.

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#### WOODEND HOUSE, HAYES.

5 October 1911.

No changes have occurred among the patients here since the visit paid on the 30th June, and we saw to-day the same 19 ladies who were seen on that occasion.

Two were in bed, 1 being an aged and feeble case, and the other not there on account of physical illness. All were well cared for, comfortable and contented; we observed no one showing marked mental improvement. The House is in very good order and well kept.

No use of mechanical restraint or seclusion has been recorded during the period under review. Six of the ladies go for walks beyond the grounds, and 8 or 9 for drives; 5 attend divine service in the parish church on Sundays, and daily prayers are read by Miss Thomson in the House.

The staff consists, besides the matron and lady companion, of 8 day and 2 night nurses.

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#### WYKE HOUSE, ISLEWORTH.

7 October 1911.

WE were glad to see at our visit to-day that Dr. Murchison has taken steps towards the renovation and redecoration of this House, work of which it has for a long time been in need. We thought that the ladies' side looked decidedly brighter; as regards the gentlemen's, though something has been done, there was a good deal of quite unnecessary untidiness, and a more thorough supervision is evidently required on the part of the head attendant.

The changes among the patients since the last visit are 1 admission and 2 discharges, neither of them upon recovery.

There were to-day on the books the names of 16 gentlemen and 20 ladies as patients, and there is one male voluntary boarder. Two ladies were absent on leave, but we saw all the other inmates at our visit to-day.

There has been no recorded use of seclusion or mechanical restraint.

The patients, generally, seemed to be comfortable and were in the enjoyment of good bodily health, no one being confined to bed. No patient showed any sign of marked mental improvement.

About 9 of the patients go to the parish church on Sundays; 5 walk out alone, and a considerable number attended, beyond the grounds. The majority have carriage exercise weekly.

The staff remains at 5 attendants and 6 nurses for day, and 1 of each sex for night.

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ENTRIES BY COMMISSIONERS AT PROVINCIAL  
LICENSED HOUSES.

ABELE GROVE, EPSOM.

2 March 1911.

WE have to-day seen 2 of the 3 ladies residing as patients in this House, the other was out walking at the time of our visit. The House is in good order, and the ladies are in receipt of all due care and attention. There has been no seclusion or mechanical restraint. The ladies drive out twice a week, and 1 goes for daily walks.

The staff remains the same.

ASHBROOK HALL, HOLLINGTON, ST. LEONARDS-ON-SEA.

4 February 1911.

THE House has lately been done up and decorated throughout, and presents a bright and comfortable appearance.

Since the last visit 1 lady has been admitted and 1 discharged, not recovered, so that there are to-day on the books seen by us 5 ladies. The lady last admitted is of unsound mind and properly detained.

We suggested to Mr. Somerset that he should have a notice painted on the beams over the two fire curtains on the staircases: "To be kept closed at night," and this he undertook should be done.

All of the ladies with one exception walk out daily, and she drives three or four times a week and occasionally goes to the theatre. They appear to be in receipt of due care and attention.

There has been no mechanical restraint or seclusion.

The staff consists of 4 nurses.

ASHWOOD HOUSE, KINGSWINFORD.

18 May 1911.

SINCE the visit of our Colleague 10 months ago 4 patients have been admitted and 5 have been discharged, 3 of them on recovery. We find on the books to-day the names of 8 gentlemen and 14 ladies, all of whom are in residence and have been seen by us.

We found all in satisfactory condition as regards their person and dress, and generally presenting the appearance of being well cared for. They were contented and made no complaint of their treatment. One lady was in bed with an attack of lumbago; otherwise the health was good.

We paid special attention to the newly-admitted patients, all of whom are properly detained.

The House is maintained in very good order. No use of mechanical restraint or seclusion has been recorded during the period under review. Sunday services are given in the House by the vicar, at which 10 ladies and 1 gentleman are usually present; there is a good attendance at the entertainments. All the patients are taken out for walks beyond the grounds, and carriage drives are provided once a week for patients of each sex, of which most avail themselves.

The staff consists of a matron, 5 nurses for day and 2 for night duty; and of 3 male attendants for day and 1 for night.



## BAILBROOK HOUSE, BATH.

20 February 1911.

THREE patients have been admitted to this House since the last visit of a Commissioner ; 1 has been discharged recovered ; and 1 has died from natural causes. These changes leave on the books the names of 9 gentlemen and 30 ladies ; and there is also 1 lady residing as a voluntary boarder, who may properly remain.

We saw all the patients with the exception of a lady who is absent on leave, and found them well looked after and contented with their treatment. Those newly admitted, to whom we paid special attention, are properly detained. \* Three were confined to bed, 1 of them for mental treatment and the other 2 aged and helpless cases. The health of the rest was generally good.

We found the House in very good order and well kept, and the same may be said of Lambridge House, where, however, some redecoration will, we understand, shortly be taken in hand. The airing courts have been extended and improved by the removal of the end wall which obstructed the view. A temporary arrangement has been made for improving the ventilation of the room referred to in the last report, which will be permanently dealt with as soon as practicable.

No use has been recorded of mechanical restraint since the last visit ; 4 patients have been secluded, each on a single occasion for  $12\frac{3}{4}$  hours in all.

About 16 patients usually attend the Sunday service in the House, and 5 or 6 go to church outside ; the entertainments given about once a week are usually attended by 16. Carriage exercise is provided for 26, and 12 usually go for walks beyond the ground, 2 of whom go unattended.

The staff consists on the male side of 6 day attendants and 1 for night duty, and on the female side of 16 day and 4 night nurses.

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BISHOPSTONE HOUSE, BEDFORD.

6 June 1911.

WE found the House in very good order at our visit to-day and are sure that no pains are spared to make the patients contented and comfortable.

The only change that has taken place is the death, at the age of 87, of 1 lady from senile decay.

There are to-day on the books the names of 8 ladies, all of whom were in residence and seen by us in the course of our visit. They were very neat and tidy in their dress and personal appearance, and are evidently very well cared for.

A new modern bath has been provided and the bathroom itself has been redecorated and improved. New w.c.'s have also been made and would be a very valuable addition to the House were it not for the fact that the ventilator of the soil-pipe has been carried inside the building, a very undesirable arrangement if it can be avoided. Mrs. Peele has promised to call the attention of the plumber to the matter.

There is no use of mechanical restraint recorded, but 2 ladies have been secluded on four occasions for a total of  $28\frac{1}{2}$  hours.

Two of the ladies are able to go to church on Sundays and to various entertainments in the town, while 4 go out for occasional drives.

The staff consists of a lady companion and 3 nurses, who in turn are on duty at night.

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## BOREATON PARK, BASCHURCH, SALOP.

13 May 1911.

No change has occurred among the patients in this House since it was last visited by members of our Board, except the discharge of a lady on transfer to another institution. We have to-day seen the 8 gentlemen and 7 ladies whose names are on the books ; and also 2 gentlemen and 1 lady who are residing as voluntary boarders, and may properly remain on that footing.

The House generally is in excellent order, and much redecoration has greatly improved its appearance and cheerfulness.

We have suggested to Dr. Sankey an addition to the books, pictures, and other objects of interest in the rooms appropriated to the less intelligent patients, and he has promised that the matter shall receive early attention.

To-day the grounds are in trim order, and presented a very attractive appearance. They are evidently much appreciated by the patients.

The patients are neatly dressed, well cared for, and generally contented. Their health was good and we found no one in bed.

Weekly religious services are given by the vicar in the House, at which about 6 patients usually attend. Fortnightly dances and occasional entertainments are provided during the winter, at which most of the patients are present. All but 1 go out for walks ; 1 gentleman drives out daily, taking one of the others with him ; and drives are taken weekly by the ladies, each going out usually once a fortnight.

The staff consists of a head nurse and 2 others for day and 2 for night duty, and on the male side 5 attendants for day and 1 for night.

## THE BRIARS, SANDOWN, I.W.

17 February 1911.

THIS House was in its usual excellent order, and the 4 ladies whom we saw (there having been no change amongst them since the last visit) are in the enjoyment of good health, in the receipt of every attention, and the arrangements for their care remain unaltered. There has been no seclusion or restraint.

## BRISLINGTON HOUSE, BRISTOL.

22 February 1911.

SINCE the visit paid to this House, in September last, 8 patients have been admitted and an equal number discharged, 3 of the latter having recovered ; 1 of each sex has died from natural causes. The names on the books to-day number 89, 33 being of males, and 56 of females. There is also 1 lady residing as a voluntary boarder, but not for the purpose of being treated.

We have seen all the patients except 1 gentleman and 2 ladies who are absent on leave, and were satisfied that they were receiving due care and attention and were kindly treated. They were generally contented and made no complaints calling for mention. Those newly admitted are all properly detained. The bodily health of the inmates is very good, and we found only 2 aged ladies confined to bed. We noticed 1 lady who showed marked mental improvement.



The House is kept in very good order as are also the cottages ; the new bathroom mentioned in the last report has been completed.

No use of mechanical restraint or seclusion has been recorded since the last visit.

Forty-four patients usually attend the Sunday services. Forty-nine are usually present at the associated entertainments, and a like number are taken for walks beyond the grounds. One gentleman is allowed his parole. Six gentlemen and 9 ladies have carriage exercise, some every day and the rest every other day.

The staff consists of 15 male attendants for day and 2 for night duty, and of 26 day and 5 night nurses. Six of each sex can reckon over five years' service in the Institution.

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CHURCH STREET, EPSOM.

2 March 1911.

ONE lady has come into residence as a patient on transfer from another institution and 1 lady whose certificates had been allowed to lapse has been re-certified. With these exceptions there have been no changes since the House was last visited. We saw the 7 ladies whose names appear upon the books ; they were properly dressed and appeared to be cared for and treated with due attention. One lady was in bed, the others were in the enjoyment of good health.

We satisfied ourselves as to the propriety of the detention in each case, including the lady last admitted. The House is in good order.

There has been no seclusion, but 2 ladies have been restrained on six occasions for a total of  $17\frac{3}{4}$  hours. Three of the ladies walk out frequently and 4 of them go for occasional drives. The staff remains the same, viz., 3 nurses.

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COURT HALL, KENTON, EXETER.

12 June 1911.

WE have to-day visited this House and found all, as usual, in excellent order. The only change among the patients since the visit of our Colleague, last October, has been the admission of 1 lady on transfer from another institution. This brings the total to 7, making, with the voluntary boarder, the full number for which the House is licensed.

We saw all the inmates and found them well cared for and contented with their treatment.

No use of mechanical restraint or seclusion has been recorded since the last visit.

Carriage drives are provided for the patients three times a week, and they are taken out for walks daily. The voluntary boarder attends church regularly on Sundays, but none of the patients are at present fit to do so.

Dr. Mules and her sister are assisted in their charge of the patients by 3 nurses.

Plans have been approved by our Board for a much-needed extension to the house.

We have signed the licence.

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DINSDALE PARK, DARLINGTON.

28 April 1911.

THIS House is in admirable order, and the patients, all of whom have been seen by us, are well and properly cared for.

Since the last visit 3 patients have been admitted, viz. : 2 gentlemen and 1 lady ; 1 lady has been discharged and 1 has died from natural causes, so that there are to-day on the books the names of 9 gentlemen and 9 ladies, all of whom are in residence ; 1 of the gentlemen who has been lately admitted has recovered and is to be discharged to-day, the other lately-admitted gentleman is of unsound mind, and is properly detained. The health of the patients, considering the advanced age of many of them, is good. There has been no seclusion or mechanical restraint. One gentleman drives out daily, each of the other residents, as are physically capable, go out walking, and, when the weather is suitable, for occasional drives, and 1 or 2 attend the services on Sunday at the parish church.

There is a good staff of nurses and attendants, there being 4 of each sex for day and 1 of each for night duty.

DOWNSIDE LODGE, CHILCOMPTON, BATH.

21 February 1911.

WE have visited this House to-day and seen the same 3 patients who have been here for so many years. They continue to be very well cared for and there is no change to report in their mental condition. They paid their usual visit to Bournemouth last summer.

The House is in good order and well kept.

We have signed the licences, two having been issued last year for four and nine months respectively.

THE RETREAT, FAIRFORD, GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

26 January 1911.

WE have to-day visited this House, which we found in good order on the female side, but in some little confusion on the male side consequent upon the work that is in progress in connection with the introduction of a new hot-water service to the baths, and of a system of heating by hot-water radiators.

The bedding on the female side was in proper condition, but that of the gentlemen in one or two instances requires more attention, due probably to the fact that there have been several recent changes in the male staff. Since the last visit the carpets in the observation dormitory on the ladies' side have been replaced by linoleum.

The following changes have taken place among the patients :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admissions - - - - -	4	8	12
Discharges - - - - -	3	4	7
Recoveries - - - - -	2	2	4



There has been 1 death from senile decay.

The general health is good, though there are a few feeble cases among the patients.

There are to-day on the books the names of 17 gentlemen and 25 ladies; in addition to whom there are 3 gentlemen residing here as voluntary boarders.

All the patients were in residence and seen by us in the course of our visit; they appeared to be generally contented, and we have no doubt that they are properly cared for and treated.

No patient shows promise of early recovery; we paid special attention to all the cases now here, that have been admitted since the last visit, and satisfied ourselves that their detention is proper.

A service is held in the House on Sunday afternoon, which some of the patients attend; 7 gentlemen and 8 ladies are well enough to be present at the service in the parish church.

There is to be a concert in the House to-night, at which probably 16 ladies and 12 gentlemen from among the patients will be present.

A considerable number of the patients of both sexes have occasional carriage exercise. Three gentlemen and 1 lady are allowed to walk out on parole.

The staff consists of 4 attendants and 5 nurses for day and 1 of each sex for night duty. There is at present 1 nurse short, a nurse having had to leave suddenly for private reasons.

We find the case books and other medical records properly written up.

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#### FIDDINGTON HOUSE, MARKET LAVINGTON, DEVIZES.

17 February 1911.

No new patients have been admitted since this House was last visited by members of our Board; 2 gentlemen have been discharged on transfer to other institutions and 1 lady has died from natural causes.

We saw all the patients and, in addition, 2 ladies who are residing as voluntary boarders, and were satisfied with the condition in which we found them as regards dress and personal tidiness.

Their health appears to be good and they were generally contented with their treatment.

The House was in good order.

There has been no record of the use of mechanical restraint or seclusion since the last visit. Six of the gentlemen and 2 ladies attend divine worship in the parish church on Sundays. Carriage exercise is provided for 5 patients and 15 go out for walks beyond the grounds, of whom 3 (2 gentlemen and 1 lady) are allowed their parole.

The staff consists of 3 attendants of each sex.

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#### FISHERTON HOUSE, SALISBURY.

16 February 1911.

SINCE our Colleagues visited the Asylum in November last there has been a considerable addition to the number of the patients, in consequence of the transfer hither under reception contracts of the patients of the borough of Bournemouth, and of 25 patients of Hants Asylum.

The admissions during the period have numbered 172, the discharges 5, which in two cases were on recovery, and the deaths 3, all from natural causes.

There are to-day on the books the names of 122 males and 148 females, a total of 270, all of whom are in residence, and have been seen by us in the course of our visit.

Forty-three men and 60 women are of the private class and 79 and 88 respectively are paupers.

The work of renovation and improvement which was mentioned in the last report has been continued. Wards 7 and 8 have been taken in hand in accordance with plans prepared by our Board, and further plans have been sent to our office, and are under consideration for dealing with Ward 12.

These works involve a good deal of reconstruction and improvement of the sanitary accommodation.

The results are conspicuous in the brightening of the rooms and will add greatly to the comfort and well-being of the patients.

We found the patients generally neat and tidy in person and dress and apparently receiving proper care and attention. They were for the most part contented, and no complaints were made to us of ill-treatment by the staff, while several spoke well of the Institution. The bodily health appears to be good; we found 6 men and 4 women in bed, most of whom were not seriously ill.

We gave private interviews to 3 patients at their request, whose names we give in the patients' book.

No use of mechanical restraint has been recorded since the last visit; 3 patients have been secluded on 20 occasions for 200 hours in all.

A post-mortem examination was held upon one of the deaths. There has been no coroner's inquest.

A few cases of influenza have occurred among the staff, but none of this or any other epidemic or zymotic disease among the patients.

Eighty-six patients usually attend the Sunday services and 95 the entertainments. Fourteen go out for walks attended, and 1 alone; these figures no doubt will be increased when arrangements are made for taking out the newly-admitted paupers from Bournemouth and Hants.

Carriage exercise is provided for 9 patients.

The staff consists of 15 male attendants and 23 nurses for day, and of 3 of each sex for night duty.

Since the last visit two nurses have been dismissed for misconduct, not directly affecting the patients.

Dr. Finch is assisted in his duties by Dr. J. P. Westrup, and the case books appear to be kept in a satisfactory manner.

#### GLENDOSSILL AND HURST HOUSES, HENLEY-IN-ARDEN.

11 May 1911.

SINCE our Colleagues' visit last July, 14 patients have been admitted; 6 have been discharged, 2 of them on recovery; and 1 has died from natural causes. There are to-day on the books the names of 15 male and 20 female patients, and 1 gentleman is residing as a voluntary boarder, who may properly remain on that footing.

Three of the ladies are away at the seaside under the charge of the matron, and 1 gentleman is on leave elsewhere.

We saw all the patients in residence and found them well cared for and contented. Four, in addition to the voluntary boarder, were in bed,



but not on account of serious illness, and the general health of the Institution was good. The Houses continue to be maintained in good order. No use of mechanical restraint has been recorded since the last visit, 2 patients have been secluded on three occasions for  $3\frac{1}{2}$  hours in all.

Services are given in Glendossill House on Sunday afternoons, at which most of the ladies and 5 or 6 gentlemen are usually present. All but 3 of the gentlemen and all the ladies go for walks beyond the grounds, 4 of the former and 2 of the latter being allowed their parole. Carriage exercise is provided twice a week for 5 ladies and 2 gentlemen, and 1 lady, in addition, keeps her own carriage. Several of the patients go out to performances given in the local theatre.

The staff consists of 4 attendants on the male side, and besides the matron, of 5 day nurses and 1 night nurse, who does duty on both sides of the House.

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### THE GRANGE, ROTHERHAM.

11 October 1911.

THE changes that have taken place among the ladies under care in this House since April 11th are as follows :—There have been 5 admissions, 1 patient has been discharged, and 3 have died from natural causes. There are to-day upon the books the names of 17 ladies, and there is also 1 lady residing here as a voluntary boarder, who may continue to remain in that position. We have satisfied ourselves that the patients, including those who have been lately admitted, are of unsound mind and properly detained, but we noticed 2 ladies who show signs of mental improvement.

Although the House is in a very fair state of reparation in so far as the papering and general decoration is concerned, we were much struck by the bareness and scanty furnishing of some of the bedrooms, and noticed that the toilet requisites, in some instances, were much in need of attention. With one exception, we received no complaints as to care or treatment. The exception referred to was that of a lady who complained that her hair had been cut short. We have no doubt that this lady is very troublesome and difficult to keep tidy, but we think that a House of this character can well be conducted without resorting to such a measure as this. The window in the lavatory leading to the outside iron staircase should be made to unlock from the outside instead of from the inside only, as at present. The bath taps in some instances want labelling.

There is no record of any mechanical restraint, but it is recorded in the medical journal that 5 patients have on 37 occasions been secluded for 241 hours. A service is held in the House by the vicar of the parish on every other Tuesday, which is attended by most of the patients, and 4 ladies go to the parish church on Sunday. Five ladies go for walks, under care, beyond the grounds every day, and 6 have weekly carriage exercise. The staff consists of a matron and 5 nurses ; 3 for day and 2 for night duty.

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### GRETA BANK, BURTON-IN-LONSDALE.

7 July 1911.

WE have to-day visited this House, which is now occupied by 6 ladies as patients, and 1 as a voluntary boarder. Four of the ladies have been transferred from Marsden Hall and 2 from Haydock Lodge.

The arrangements for their care appear to be quite suitable, and the House itself is comfortable and in proper order.

All the patients are quiet chronic cases, and the voluntary boarder-case remains upon that footing.

The grounds were looking very pretty.

### THE GROVE, OLD CATTON, NORWICH.

11 January 1911.

THE improvements and additions to this House, to which reference was made by our Colleague who visited in July last, have now been practically completed and add very considerably to the comfort, convenience, and safety from fire of the patients. They consist of entirely new offices, four additional bedrooms and sitting-rooms, with two new lavatories and a bathroom. The old kitchen has been converted into a spacious hall. All that remains now to be done is the completion of the outside fire escape and the internal furnishing and carpeting of the rooms and passages.

Since the last visit 6 ladies have been admitted; 6 discharged, 4 upon recovery; and no one has died. There are to-day on the books the names of 18 ladies as patients, and there is 1 voluntary boarder, who may remain on that footing. All the ladies were in residence and at home, so that we were able to see and converse with all of them during our visit. It was evident to us that they are comfortable and treated with every kindness. Only one lady showed marked signs of mental improvement.

The House was in very good order throughout.

A service is held in the House every fortnight, and 6 to 8 of the ladies are well enough to attend the parish church on Sunday; 4 go out walking by themselves, while everyone who is physically able has carriage exercise with sufficient frequency.

A good staff of nurses is maintained, there being 5 for day and 1 for night duty.

We have signed the licence.

### GROVE HOUSE, ALL STRETTON, SALOP.

16 May 1911.

SINCE this House was visited by our Colleague last July, 5 patients have been admitted, and 3 have been discharged on transfer to other institutions.

There are on the books now the names of 37 ladies as patients, and another is residing as a voluntary boarder, who may properly remain on that footing.

The House continues to be maintained in very good order, and the grounds in which we saw several of the ladies are well kept. The dress and personal condition of the ladies was satisfactory, and they appeared to be receiving all proper care and to be kindly treated. We paid special attention to the newly-admitted patients, and satisfied ourselves that each was rightly detained. The general health is good, and the 3 whom we found in bed were not there on account of serious illness. One lady shows marked mental improvement, and is likely to be shortly discharged.



Mechanical restraint has, since the last visit, been used for 2 patients upon seven occasions, for 28 hours in all, and 1 patient has been secluded 10 times for a total of 58 hours.

A service is provided in the House on alternate Sundays, at which there is an average attendance of 20 to 25 patients, and about 20 are usually present at the entertainments and dances given from time to time. Seven ladies walk out attended and 1 unattended.

One lady has her own carriage and drives out daily, often taking one of the others with her; and carriage drives are provided for the rest two or three times a week.

The staff consists of 13 nurses for day and 1 for night duty.

We have signed the licence.

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#### HAYDOCK LODGE, NEWTON-LE-WILLOWS.

15 March 1911.

WE have to-day visited this House, all parts of which are maintained in good order. Since the last visit the corridors of the Administrative Block, as well as the kitchen, pantries, and servants' hall, have been painted and redecorated, as also the gentlemen's dining-room.

The new admissions number 18, the discharges or removals 17, and the recoveries 12, and there have been 5 deaths, all from natural causes.

There are now on the books the names of 51 gentlemen and 77 ladies as patients, and there are also 6 voluntary boarders, all of whom may remain upon that footing. One patient of each sex is away on leave or trial, but with these exceptions everyone was in residence and seen by us in the course of our visit.

We found the patients to-day neat in dress and personal appearance, orderly in their behaviour, and apart from detention we received few complaints, and none that appeared to be founded on any basis of fact. We had private interviews with 1 lady and 2 gentlemen.

There has been no use of mechanical restraint, but 11 ladies have been secluded on 165 occasions for 1,314½ hours.

Sixty patients attend the Sunday services held in the House, and 24 go to church in the village. Sixty-one usually attend the associated entertainments; 74 are usefully employed. Five walk out alone, and 42 attended, beyond the grounds; 47 have carriage exercise on an average about twice a week.

A strong staff of attendants and nurses is maintained, there being 15 attendants and 26 nurses for day duty. Their length of service is satisfactory. Two attendants have been discharged for misconduct, one case being for rough treatment of a patient.

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#### HEIGHAM HALL, NORWICH.

9 January 1911.

WE found this House in very good order throughout at our visit to-day. Dr. Gordon-Munn continues to give constant attention to any matters that need improvement and maintains the establishment at a high standard of comfort. Since our Colleagues' visit in July last, the ladies' corridor has been taken in hand. A new fireplace is being erected there. The walls have been oak-pannelled and new carpets are being provided

for the floors. In the gentlemen's side another verandah has been built, which enables the gentlemen patients to get fresh air and a certain amount of exercise in wet weather.

Since July 18th, 1910, 4 gentlemen and 6 ladies have been admitted, 3 gentlemen and 6 ladies have been discharged or removed, 6 of them on recovery, and 3 ladies have died of natural causes. We found on the books to-day the names of 23 gentlemen and 40 ladies as patients, and in addition to whom there is 1 lady voluntary boarder who may remain on that footing. Everyone was in residence and seen by us at our visit. We had private interviews with 2 patients, but apart from detention received no sort of complaint, while several patients of both sexes expressed to us their appreciation of the kindness and attention they receive. There is no record of any seclusion, but 2 patients have been mechanically restrained on 48 occasions for a total of 134 hours. Forty of the patients are usually present at divine service on Sundays, while 12 of the ladies are well enough to attend the parish church. Fifty generally attend the associated entertainments. Two are usefully employed. One patient of each sex is allowed to go out on parole, while 10 gentlemen and 18 ladies walk out attended beyond the grounds. All the ladies who are physically well enough take occasional carriage exercise. The staff of attendants and nurses is quite adequate and their length of service is adequate. Subject to a few omissions, to which we have drawn Dr. Munn's attention, the case books and other medical records are properly kept.

### KINGSDOWN HOUSE, BOX, WILTS.

20 February 1911.

SINCE the last visit of a Commissioner, 6 patients have been admitted; 5 have been discharged, of whom 1 had recovered; and 1 has died from natural causes. On the books are the names of 35 patients (8 gentlemen and 27 ladies); and there are also 3 ladies residing as voluntary boarders, who may properly remain on that footing.

We saw all the patients and found them neatly dressed and properly cared for. No complaints were made to us of the treatment. Three ladies, one of them a voluntary boarder, were in bed, but not on account of serious illness; the health of the other inmates appeared to be good. We paid special attention to the newly-admitted patients and found them proper cases to be retained under certificates.

The House is maintained in very good order. Some redecoration is in hand on the male side.

No use of mechanical restraint has been recorded. One patient has been secluded on a single occasion for half an hour.

All the patients, except those confined to bed and a few of the most demented, are taken out for walks; one of the gentlemen plays golf regularly on the links on the downs; about 12 ladies and 4 gentlemen have carriage exercise from time to time in suitable weather. Services are provided by the vicar in the House on Tuesdays; that of last week was attended by all the gentlemen and 23 ladies, and yesterday (Sunday) 2 gentlemen and 11 ladies attended service in the parish church. The entertainments, of which there have been four this winter, were well attended; and a few of the patients frequently go into Bath to theatres and concerts.



The arrangements for regular inspection of the fire appliances and for fire drill continue as described in previous reports.

The staff consists of a head and assistant head nurse and 7 others on the female side and of 3 attendants on the male side for day duty, and of 1 on each side for night duty.

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LAVERSTOCK HOUSE, SALISBURY.

17 February 1911.

THE only changes among the patients in this House since it was visited by our Colleague last November have been 4 discharges, 3 of them on recovery. The result is that there are now on the books the names of 15 male and 20 female patients, and there is 1 lady residing as a voluntary boarder, who has been here several years.

We have seen all the patients except 1 lady, who is absent on trial, and 2 gentlemen who are allowed their parole, and were out cycling. Four patients were in bed, of whom 2 were suffering from influenza (which has also attacked the staff); the general health of the rest appeared to be good; their dress and personal condition were satisfactory, and contentment prevailed.

The work, which at the date of the last visit was in progress for the improvement of the accommodation and redecoration of the rooms, has been for the most part completed. In addition, a door has been opened from Dr. Monnington's room into a room on the male side, which is now to be used as a visitors' waiting-room, and can now be approached by lady visitors without passing through the male side. The effect of the recent alterations is to very greatly improve the appearance of the House in respect of brightness, and also its ventilation, the air being fresh throughout. We found all in good order, clean, and well kept.

No use of mechanical restraint or seclusion has been recorded since the last visit.

The chapel services are usually attended by 15 of the patients; 13 gentlemen and 10 ladies go out for walks beyond the grounds, 2 of the former unattended. For the same patients carriage exercise is provided. Those who are fit are taken to entertainments in Salisbury.

The staff consists on the male side of a head attendant and 5 others for day and 1 for night duty, and on the female side, besides the matron, of 7 nurses for day and 2 for night.

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LITTLETON HALL, SHENFIELD.

3 June 1911.

WE have to-day paid our first visit of inspection to this House since it has been licensed for the reception of 15 female patients formerly included in the licence of The Retreat, Witham.

We have seen all parts of the House which it is intended shall be occupied by the patients, and can report that we were very favourably impressed by their appearance. The day rooms are very bright and attractive looking, and are very comfortably furnished, while the bedrooms are airy and well kept. Having given special attention to the position of the various bedrooms intended to be occupied by patients, we are satisfied that the arrangements made for escape in case of fire are reasonably adequate.

There are at present only 4 ladies in residence as patients ; they were all of them transferred here from Witham in the early part of the year, and are in the charge of Miss Craig, who was formerly matron at Witham, and 2 nurses.

They are all proper cases for detention, and presented a tidy and well-cared-for appearance.

There has been no use recorded of mechanical restraint or seclusion.

We have signed the licence.

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MALLING PLACE, MAIDSTONE.

9 February 1911.

WITH the exception of one or two small matters, to which we drew Dr. Adam's attention, the House and grounds are in good order, and the patients appear to be quite comfortable and contented. Seven of the gentlemen are allowed out on parole, and most of the others go out under care, whilst 14 of the ladies go out walking with nurses, and occasionally have carriage drives. There are weekly entertainments, which are attended by the larger proportion of the patients. A simple service is held in the House on Sunday evenings, in which many of the ladies and gentlemen take part, and 5 ladies and 4 gentlemen attend the Sunday morning service in the parish church. The staff consists of 8 nurses for day and 3 for night duty, and of 4 attendants for day and 1 for night.

There has been no seclusion or mechanical restraint.

We gave a private interview to one lady.

Since the last visit there have been 3 admissions, inclusive of 1 whose certificates had lapsed and who was recertified, 3 patients have been discharged, and 1 has died from natural causes.

There are to-day on the books the names of 24 ladies and 11 gentlemen. One of the latter was out walking at the time of our visit ; all the other patients were seen by us, and we satisfied ourselves as to the propriety of the detention of those who have been lately admitted.

There are also 3 voluntary boarders, 1 gentleman, who is at present away, and 2 ladies ; the latter are properly residing in the House in that character, and may remain as such.

The licence has been signed by us.

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MARSDEN HALL, BURNLEY.

8 March 1911.

WE found this House in some confusion, as spring cleaning was proceeding on the ladies' side. Mrs. Moor was unable to come round with us, as she is only recovering from an attack of influenza. We hear that there is some prospect of the transfer of the licence to other hands. Before any such transfer is allowed to take place, we hope that the justices will insist on very considerable renovations of the gentlemen's wing, the present condition of which is very unsatisfactory. The ladies were looking tidy and well cared for, but we thought that the dress of several of the gentlemen needed much closer attention.

The changes among the patients since our Colleagues' visit in November are the following : 5 admissions, including 2 recertifications in consequence of legal irregularity, and 9 discharges or removals, 3 being upon recovery.



There has been no death. There are now on the books the names of 10 gentlemen and 6 ladies as patients, all of whom we saw during our visit. The general health appears to be good, no one being confined to bed. There is no record of the use of mechanical restraint or seclusion. There are now 2 nurses on day duty, and 1 at night, but the number of attendants remains unchanged.

Some of the gentlemen go to church when able, and carriage drives are provided for some of the patients when the weather is suitable.

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MIDDLETON HALL, MIDDLETON ST. GEORGE.

28 April 1911.

WE have seen all the patients at present residing under care in this House, and found them contented, comfortable, and in receipt of proper attention. The rooms in actual occupation were in fair order, but there are some passages and other parts which require redecoration. The grounds are well looked after, and presented a very tidy and nicely-kept appearance.

Since 27th August 1910 7 patients have been admitted, 3 have been discharged, of whom 2 had recovered, and 6 have died from natural causes. As a result of these changes, there are to-day on the books the names of 10 gentlemen and 14 ladies, all of whom are in residence, and there is also 1 gentleman who is residing as a voluntary boarder. The lately-admitted patients are all properly detained, and we are of opinion that if the voluntary boarder remains, steps must be taken for his certification. The general health is good. We gave a private interview to 1 gentleman. There is no record of any mechanical restraint, but 2 gentlemen have been secluded on nine occasions for a total of 71 hours. Some of the patients go for drives three times a week, others once a fortnight. One lady has parole beyond the grounds, and all the gentlemen and most of the ladies walk out under care. A service is held in the ladies' drawing-room on Sunday by the rector of the parish, which is attended by practically all the patients. There is a good staff, consisting of 5 nurses and 4 attendants for day, and 2 of the former and 1 of the latter for night duty, in addition to a matron and chief attendant.

The case books are properly kept.

We have signed the licence.

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MOAT HOUSE, TAMWORTH.

19 May 1911.

THERE have been no changes among the patients in this House since it was visited last July by one of our Colleagues, and we saw to-day the same 8 ladies who were seen by him. They were in good health, and evidently well cared for and contented with their treatment. The House is in excellent order, and the grounds well kept and bright with spring flowers.

No use of mechanical restraint or seclusion has been recorded since the last visit.

Three of the ladies go to church on Sundays, and a clergyman visits the House once a month.

The staff consists, besides the matron, of a lady companion and 5 nurses, and an under-nurse who is employed also as a maid-servant.

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## NORTHWOODS HOUSE, WINTERBOURNE, BRISTOL.

22 February 1911.

SINCE the visit of a Commissioner last July, 9 patients have been admitted to this House ; an equal number have been discharged, of whom 4 had recovered, and 3 have died from natural causes. There are on the books to-day the names of 36 patients, 14 on the male and 22 on the female side, and there are 2 voluntary boarders, one of each sex, who may properly remain. We saw all the patients except 1 gentleman, who is absent on leave, and 1 lady who was out, and were satisfied with the condition in which we found them as regards dress and personal tidiness. They were generally in good health (the 1 lady whom we saw in bed being there for medical treatment), and appeared to be contented. No complaints were made to us worthy of mention. We paid special attention to the newly-admitted cases, all of whom are properly detained. To 1 gentleman we gave, at his request, a private interview. We give in the patients' book the name of a gentleman who shows mental improvement ; his case, however, is one of recurrent insanity.

The House continues to be maintained in very good order. Ten patients have since the last visit been secluded on eight occasions for a total of 763 hours, and 2 ladies have been mechanically restrained on 69 occasions for 576 hours in the aggregate, 1 with locked gloves to prevent self-injury, and the other with a sheet in bed (as we saw her to-day) on account of resistiveness and violence.

The Sunday services in the House are usually attended by from 20 to 25 of the patients, and 7 or 8 usually go out to church. About 20 are present at the entertainments given during the winter. Nearly all are taken out for walks, and 2 of the gentlemen are allowed their parole. Drives are provided for about 14.

The staff consists of 5 men and 9 nurses for day duty, and 1 of each for night duty.

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OVERDALE, OUTWOOD.

9 March 1911.

THIS House, which we have visited to-day, is maintained in fair order ; several parts of it, in our opinion, stand in need of painting and redecoration, and some of the rooms require repapering.

We found 14 ladies on the books as patients, all of whom were in residence and seen by us in the course of our visit. They were for the most part tidy in their dress and personal appearance, and free from complaint. One lady, however, with whom we had a private interview, expressed a strong desire for a change, saying that she was very unhappy here. We noticed that her dress was in some disorder, and her general appearance was not very clean.

Since the last visit 4 ladies have been admitted, and 3 discharged, 1 upon recovery. There has been no death.

There is no record of mechanical restraint, but 1 lady has been secluded on two occasions for a total of 16 hours.

Very few of the ladies are well enough to attend church on Sundays, but all except 1 walk out attended in the gardens and roads in the vicinity. One lady is allowed to go out by herself. Carriage drives are given occasionally in the summer months.

The staff consists of a matron and 3 nurses for day duty ; if a night nurse is required, one is specially engaged.

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## PERITEAU HOUSE, WINCHELSEA.

4 February 1911.

THE same 5 ladies as at the date of the last visit are still in residence, but all of them were out with the exception of 1. When we called to-day, this lady we saw. She was in bed, but not suffering from any bodily illness. The House is in very good order throughout. All the ladies go out walking, and occasionally go for carriage exercise.

There has been no restraint or seclusion.

The staff remains the same.

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## THE PLEASAUNCE, YORK.

22 April 1911.

SINCE October 6th 1910, 1 lady has been admitted and subsequently discharged, no other change has taken place amongst the residents in this Home, and there are to-day 11 ladies on the books and in residence. With the exception of 1 who was out walking at the time of our visit, we have seen all the ladies. There are also 2 voluntary boarders, but as they were out walking we did not see them. We understand, however, from Dr. Swanson, that 1 of them is in such a condition that, so far as we can judge, she is not a fit person to be allowed to remain in that position. The House is generally in good order, but the rooms on the ground floor, where the patients of more degraded habits sleep, were not as sweet and fresh as we should have liked, and we think that something should be done to improve their condition. One lady regularly attends the services in the neighbouring church, all but 1 of the patients drive out twice a week, and nearly all of them take daily walks. In addition to the matron there are 3 nurses for day and 1 for night duty.

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## PLYMPTON HOUSE, PLYMPTON, DEVON.

9 June 1911.

WE have to-day visited this House and found it, except for some spring cleaning which was in hand, in very good order and well kept. Electric light has been installed since the last visit. The patients appeared to be well cared for and generally contented. Since the last visit, 7 have been admitted and an equal number discharged, 1 of them on recovery; 1 gentleman has died from natural causes. The names of 7 gentlemen and 23 ladies are now on the books, but 1 of the former and 2 of the latter are absent on leave or trial and have not been seen by us.

The health of the patients is good, 5 were confined to bed, but not on account of serious illness. We paid special attention to those newly admitted, and satisfied ourselves that all were properly detained. To 1 lady we gave, at her request, a private interview. We give in the patients' book the names of 3 ladies who show mental improvement.

No use of mechanical restraint or seclusion has been recorded during the period under review.

Two gentlemen and 5 ladies attend service on Sundays in the parish church; about 20 patients are usually present at the services held in the House, and a like number at the associated entertainments; 3 of the

gentlemen are usefully employed. Nine patients usually walk out beyond the grounds; carriage drives are provided weekly, of which about 10 patients avail themselves.

The staff consists, besides the matron, of 5 attendants and 6 nurses for day, and 1 attendant and 2 nurses for night duty.

### REDLANDS, TONBRIDGE.

9 February 1911.

THE only changes that have taken place since the last visit consist in the discharge of 1 patient not recovered, and the admission of another who, we satisfied ourselves, is a proper subject for detention.

There are to-day 10 gentlemen and 9 ladies on the books, all of whom we have seen. They were in receipt of all necessary attention and were all neat and tidily dressed.

The Houses were throughout in very good order, and since the last visit the dining-room on the gentlemen's side has been renovated and the lighting has been improved by the introduction of incandescent lights.

There has been no mechanical restraint or seclusion.

All the patients take regular country walks, 1 lady has carriage exercise three times a week, and in the summer all of them go for drives.

The vicar of the parish pays weekly visits to the House and sees each patient, but there is no service of any kind on Sunday; we have spoken to Dr. Harmer on the subject and hope he may see his way to holding some simple religious service every Sunday which the patients on both sides would attend.

The staff of nurses and attendants is satisfactory, there being 6 of the former and 7 of the latter for day duty, and 1 of each sex for night.

We have signed the licence.

### RIVERHEAD HOUSE, SEVENOAKS.

9 February 1911.

THIS House is in excellent order and affords admirable accommodation for the 6 ladies who are in residence, all of whom are well and carefully looked after.

Since the last visit in October there have been no changes, and the general health of the patients, all of whom we saw, appears to be very good. The ladies walk or drive out daily, and 3 of them attend the Sunday services in the neighbouring church.

An ample staff of nurses is kept, there being 6 for day and 1 for night duty.

There has been no mechanical restraint or seclusion.

We have signed the licence.

### ST. GEORGE'S RETREAT, BURGESS HILL, SUSSEX.

13 February 1911.

SINCE the last visit by a Commissioner several of the ladies' bed and sitting rooms have been redecorated; some have been fitted with new grates, and the windows at the end of the upper corridors have



been enlarged. It is proposed shortly to lay St. Monica's corridor with parquet flooring similar to that already laid in St. Augustine's, which will be a decided improvement. The House was to-day in excellent order, and the ladies in residence, all of whom we saw, were nicely dressed, most comfortably situated, and appeared to be contented, and to have all due attention given them. We satisfied ourselves that those who have been lately admitted are of unsound mind and rightly detained.

There has been no seclusion or mechanical restraint. One of the ladies who were noted as improving at the last visit has been discharged, the other is still on leave. We noticed two ladies to-day who show signs of mental improvement. The general health of the establishment is good, the 6 ladies who were in bed at the time of our visit not being confined there for any serious illness.

Since November 21st, 1910, 1 lady has been discharged recovered, 2 have died from natural causes, and there have been 2 admissions. There were to-day on the books the names of 67 patients, of whom 3 are on leave at St. Augustine's and 1 elsewhere, leaving in residence and seen by us 63 ladies. We also saw 3 ladies here as voluntary boarders. Two of them may remain in that position, but the other must, we think, be certified forthwith.

Fifty-two of the patients usually attend divine service on Sundays; 58 are, as a rule, present at the associated entertainments, 54 walk beyond the grounds under the care of nurses and 60 have carriage exercise.

There are 34 nurses for day and 3 for night duty, whose record of service is good.

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### ST. AUGUSTINE'S, BRIGHTON.

11 March 1911.

I CAN report very favourably indeed of the state in which I have found this branch of St. George's Retreat at my visit to-day. All parts of it were in the best possible order and very bright, cheerful, and comfortable. Cleanliness prevailed everywhere, and the bedrooms, beds, and bedding were very well cared for.

I am, however, greatly concerned, as I was at my previous visit in 1909, with the danger in which the patients would be in the event of a sudden outbreak of fire by night, and I suggest that a good architect should be called in and asked to devise screens on landings or such other appliances as occur to him to secure the speedy and safe exit of the patients in case either of the staircases and the landings were blocked by hot air and smoke. I regard the matter as of pressing importance.

I saw all the resident patients and found them generally in good health, all neatly dressed, and nearly all of them happy and contented. I had a private interview with 1 of them. Nine ladies are resident here, 5 of them on leave from St. George's Retreat, and the others, single patients.

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## ST. MARY'S HOUSE, WHITCHURCH.

15 May 1911.

WE have to-day visited this House and seen the lady who has been for some time past the only patient. She was evidently well cared for, is in good health, and although she is still obviously insane, we noticed great improvement in her mental condition.

The House is maintained in good order, and the garden well kept and brilliant with spring flowers.

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## SHAFTESBURY HOUSE, FORMBY.

13 March 1911.

WE have visited this House to-day and found it in proper order. Since the last visit new carpets have been laid down in one of the drawing-rooms on each side; the gentlemen's upstairs dormitory stands much in need of attention in this respect at the present time. Dr. Gill proposes to build accommodation for 3 gentlemen's bedrooms and a sitting-room in a one-storey building on the male side; the plans are now before our Board.

The patients of both sexes are very orderly in their behaviour, generally neat in their personal appearance, and free from complaints.

Since the last visit there have been 14 admissions, 14 discharges or removals, 2 of them being upon recovery, and 1 death from natural causes.

There are on the books to-day the names of 18 gentlemen and 20 ladies as patients, and there is 1 lady voluntary boarder.

With the exception of 1 gentleman who was out walking, we saw and spoke to everyone in residence. The mental condition of the majority of the patients is such as to preclude their taking an active part in conversation.

Seven of the ladies and 10 of the gentlemen were present at the service held in the chapel last Sunday. During the winter entertainments of various kinds are given about once a fortnight in the dining-hall. Such patients as are suitable are taken for walks in the neighbourhood and for occasional drives.

The staff consists of 6 attendants and 5 nurses for day, and of 1 attendant and 2 nurses for night duty. Dr. Gill told us that he still experiences some difficulty in obtaining the services of suitable men as attendants.

There is no recorded use of mechanical restraint, but 3 patients have been secluded on 36 occasions for a total of 36 hours.

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## SPRINGFIELD HOUSE, BEDFORD.

6 June 1911.

THIS House, which we have visited to-day, is maintained in very good order. Some work was in progress in the ladies' lower gallery in the way of improving the dado and to supply the single rooms with new doors, which will increase the general appearance of comfort which prevails in the House.

We think it would be well if the doors of the fire-escape exits were more frequently tested.



There are to-day on the books the names of 44 patients, 19 of whom are gentlemen and 25 ladies. Since the last visit there have been 7 admissions, 5 discharges, 2 on recovery, and 1 death from natural causes. We saw all the patients at our visit to-day except 1 gentleman who was out walking and 1 lady who was absent on trial. They appeared to be in good general health and presented a well-cared-for appearance. Three ladies were in bed, 1 of whom was suffering from a fracture of the upper end of the thigh bone sustained in an accidental fall.

The patients admitted since the last visit, who are still here, are proper cases for detention. None of the patients gave promise of early recovery.

There is no record of the use of mechanical restraint or seclusion.

Four patients are well enough to attend divine service on Sundays at Elstow Church, while for the others a service is held in the House on Sunday afternoons. At the service and at the entertainments 36 patients are usually present. Five patients walk out alone beyond the grounds and 18 with attendants; 16 enjoy carriage exercise about once a week.

The staff consists of 6 attendants and 10 nurses for day, and 1 attendant and 2 nurses for night duty. No one has been dismissed, or allowed to resign to escape dismissal, for misconduct.

We have signed the licence.

The case books and other medical records are very well kept.

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#### STRETTON HOUSE, CHURCH STRETTON, SHROPSHIRE.

15 May 1911.

THE admissions to this House since the visit of our Colleague last July have numbered 9; 2 gentlemen have been discharged, both recovered, and 1 has died from natural causes. The result of these changes is that there are 31 names of patients now on the books. In addition 3 gentlemen are residing as voluntary boarders, who are proper to remain as such.

We saw all the patients except 2 who are absent on trial, and we were satisfied that they are receiving proper attention and kindly treated. Their health is good and we found no one in bed. The newly admitted patients are all properly detained, 1 of them, however, shows mental improvement. Much has been done lately to brighten up the House and make it more comfortable for its inmates, and we found everything in very good order.

No use of mechanical restraint has been recorded during the period under review, 2 patients have been secluded on eight occasions for a total duration of 44 hours.

Services are provided in the House by the rector of the parish every Sunday afternoon, at which from 15 to 20 of the gentlemen usually attend, in addition to 4 or 5 who go out regularly to church.

Entertainments, concerts, and small plays are given in the theatre, at which about 15 usually attend. Twelve go out for walks daily attended, and 1 has his parole.

Carriage drives are provided three or four times a week or oftener, 3 of the patients being taken out at a time.

The staff consists of 8 attendants for day and 1 for night duty.

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## TICEHURST HOUSE, TICEHURST.

8 February 1911.

WE found this House and its dependencies in excellent order when we visited them to-day. All the patients in residence were seen and spoken to by us; they were in receipt of all the requisite attention, were neat in personal appearance, and seemed well contented with their surroundings.

We gave special attention to those patients who have lately been admitted, and satisfied ourselves as to the propriety of their detention. The general health is good, there being but 4 patients in bed. There has been no restraint or seclusion since the 21st November.

One patient has been discharged relieved, 4 have been admitted, and there has been 1 death; as a result of these changes there are to-day 77 patients on the books, viz., 40 gentlemen and 37 ladies, 12 are on leave at West Cliffe and 1 patient is on leave elsewhere, leaving in residence 64, all of whom were seen by us. Divine service is usually attended by 26 of the patients, and 42 are generally present at the associated entertainments. Sixty-eight of them walk out daily beyond the grounds and 39 take carriage exercise; there are 41 attendants and 49 nurses, whose service is satisfactory, 48 having been more than five years in the employment, and no one has been discharged or allowed to resign to escape dismissal.

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## WEST CLIFFE, ST. LEONARDS-ON-SEA.

4 February 1911.

I HAVE visited this branch House of Ticehurst to-day and found it in its usual good order and comfort. Three ladies and 9 gentlemen are at present resident, and I have seen and spoken to them all.

None of them complained of their treatment in any particular or expressed discontent with their residence here. Their rooms were bright and cheerful, and they are evidently well cared for in all respects.

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## TUE BROOK VILLA, LIVERPOOL.

13 March 1911.

AT our visit to this House to-day we were glad to find that all the matters adversely commented on by our Colleague at his last visit have received attention. The locks of the doors of the alternative exit have been put in thorough working order and the keys placed in glass-fronted boxes so as to be readily obtained in case of emergency. The bathing rules have been revised and hung in the bathrooms, and other minor matters set right. We found the House in good order, though some of the carpets are worn and will shortly require renewal. Some internal decoration was in progress at the time of our visit.

The patients seemed to be comfortable and well cared for; we received no complaints that were not connected with the subject of detention. The dress and personal appearance of the patients were satisfactory, especially on the female side.



The changes that have taken place in the personnel of the patients since this House was last visited are the following :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admissions - - - - -	10	6	16
Discharges or removals - - - - -	6	5	11
Recoveries - - - - -	2	4	6
Deaths (all from natural causes) - - - - -	4	1	5
Now on the books - - - - -	26	23	49
Voluntary boarders - - - - -	—	1	1

All the patients were in residence and had full opportunities of talking to us ; the voluntary boarder, however, was away.

The general health of the House was very good, no one being confined to bed at the time of our visit.

There is no recorded use of seclusion or of mechanical restraint.

The Church of England service held in the dining-room by the chaplain on Sundays is attended by about 15 patients of each sex ; fortnightly entertainments are provided during the winter months. One patient alone, and 3 attended, walk out beyond the grounds ; during the summer months occasional drives are given.

The staff consists of 6 attendants and 5 nurses for day and of 2 attendants and 1 nurse for night duty.

## WESTBROOKE HOUSE, ALTON, HANTS.

21 February 1911.

THERE are to-day 6 ladies (1 having been admitted since the last visit) and 2 gentlemen resident here under care. They are all, including the lately-admitted lady, properly detained. There has been no other change. We saw and spoke to all and found them to be well dressed and in receipt of all due attention. There are also still in residence as voluntary boarders the same 2 gentlemen who have been here for some time. They may continue in that position. The House is throughout in excellent order. The Sunday services continue to be held on Sunday afternoons by the vicar, and are attended by all except one of the patients. All who are able go out walking and driving. The staff remains the same. There has been no seclusion or restraint.

## THE RETREAT, WITHAM, ESSEX.

2 June 1911.

IN February 1911 this House, which had previously been licensed to receive patients of both sexes, was licensed for the reception of 10 male patients only, the proprietors having been permitted to remove their female patients to a new home within the same jurisdiction in accordance with the provisions of the Lunacy Act.

We have to-day paid our first visit to the House under the altered conditions.

We found in residence 5 gentlemen as patients and 3 as voluntary boarders. One of the patients is a fresh case, and we satisfied ourselves that he is properly detained. Two of the boarders have also been recently admitted; neither of them are suitable cases to remain upon that footing, and steps must be taken for their certification if they are to continue to reside in the House.

Most of the patients are quite unable to attend to their personal requirements and must have more attention than they are now receiving in the matter of their dress and general neatness.

The patients continue to occupy only that portion of the House which has always been occupied by the male patients, the general condition of which has as yet been but little improved. The locks on the doors at the bottom of the fire-escape stairs ought to be used; the doors are now merely hooked on the inside, and could not, therefore, be opened in case of emergency from the outside. More care should also be given to the condition of the bedding.

We pointed all these matters out to Miss Davies the matron, who, in the absence of Dr. Race, accompanied us round.

There is no recorded use of mechanical restraint or seclusion.

We have signed the licence.

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### WYE HOUSE, BUXTON.

5 April 1911.

THE ladies and gentlemen in residence to-day, all of whom we have seen and interviewed, are in good health and in receipt of every care and attention. We received no complaint, and found them neatly dressed and in most comfortable surroundings, the House throughout being in excellent order.

Since the House was last visited on September 9th, 1910, 8 patients have been admitted, 4 have been discharged, 1 of whom had recovered, and there has been 1 death from natural causes. As a result of these changes there are now on the books the names of 13 gentlemen and 14 ladies; 1 of the latter was out on trial and not seen by us. We satisfied ourselves on the propriety of the detention of the lately admitted patient still here. One gentleman also is here as a voluntary boarder and may remain in that position. No one promises early recovery, but 1 gentleman is slowly improving. There has been no seclusion or mechanical restraint. A Church of England service is held every Sunday afternoon by the vicar of the parish or one of his curates, which is attended by all the inmates except 3, who are of the Roman Catholic faith, 2 of whom attend service at their own church. Six of each sex go for drives twice a week and others occasionally, while 8 gentlemen and 7 ladies walk out daily under care. Fourteen patients went for change of air to Wales last year.

Entertainments for the patients' amusement take place every three weeks, and some of them attend local concerts and theatrical performances. The staff is adequate, there being 4 attendants for day and 1 for night duty for the gentlemen and a matron and 4 day nurses and 1 night nurse on the ladies' side. The medical records were properly written up-to-date.

We signed the licence.

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## Appendix K.

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### REPORTS OF VISITS BY COMMISSIONERS TO METROPOLITAN DISTRICT ASYLUMS.

#### METROPOLITAN DISTRICT ASYLUM, CATERHAM.

28 July 1911.

I HAVE to-day visited this Asylum, and can report with satisfaction that it continues to be maintained in excellent order, under the able administration of Dr. Campbell.

Owing to the increasing number of patients—many of whom have been transferred from Darenth—of the feeble and degenerate class, whose helpless state and faulty habits call for much individual attention, the Institution is gradually assuming the character of an infirmary. There are now only three blocks, which are utilised as primarily designed, namely, with a large day room on the ground floor, and the two upper floors serving as dormitories; the remaining 10 blocks each consisting now of three infirmary wards. This departure from the original Asylum plan must for its efficient working necessitate a considerable increase in the attendant staff, to whom credit is due for the general tidy appearance of the inmates. Advantage is taken of the open galleries connecting the upper floors of adjacent blocks to afford the helpless inmates of these wards the benefit of the open air, as it is obviously impossible for them to be conveyed to and from the airing courts. Throughout this fine summer the whole length of these galleries has been daily occupied by seats containing the crippled and infirm who pass their lives between the ward and the restricted area of the gallery; and although it is fortunate that even such means for taking the air are available, the place affords but a poor substitute for the freer space of an airing court.

The wards and dormitories are kept in a thoroughly satisfactory condition, being clean, bright, and well-ventilated. The bedding, too, is generally well kept, but in a few instances I found sheets much worn and in evident need of renewal.

I was struck, as on former visits, with the scanty supply of literature afforded to the inmates, many of whom, I am sure, would derive much pleasure as well as profit from a mental standpoint, could they enjoy the opportunity of simple reading and looking through illustrated periodicals.

The patients were for the most part neat and tidy in their appearance, and there were not many whose destructive habits rendered a strong dress necessary. But I cannot say that the blue garb worn by some of the men was at all suitable or sightly, and should be glad to learn that it has been discontinued.

During my visit I saw a good dinner of boiled bacon, with two vegetables and bread served in the wards. It seemed to be fully appreciated.

I gave to each patient whose mental condition justified it full opportunity of speech with me. From no one did I receive any complaint as to treatment, and I thought that the appeals for discharge were fewer than might have been expected. One may reasonably infer, therefore, that they are for the most part contented, and are considerately treated. By segregating in two wards those who are destructive and faulty in their

habits, as well as annoying in their conduct to others, Dr. Campbell has found good results to accrue, not only in ensuring more orderly behaviour generally, but in respect to the patients who are thus placed. He has also located all the juvenile degenerates—who now constitute a large class—in one block on each side, which is of distinct advantage both from the administrative and the medical point of view. The allocation of a separate ward for tuberculous cases is a decided improvement.

Since the visit paid by my Colleagues on the 15th December last, 73 patients have been admitted, 14 have been discharged or removed (2 of whom had recovered), and 132 have died from natural causes. These changes leave on the books the names of 895 males and 1,098 females, all of whom were seen by me to-day. As the estimated total sleeping accommodation is for 2,109 patients, there are at present vacancies for 116 in all ; or for 77 males and 39 females.

The maintenance charge per head per week is 9s. 7½d.

There has been no employment of mechanical restraint ; and only 1 patient has been secluded on one occasion for a period of 25 minutes.

The proportion of epileptics under care was to-day 23·8 per cent. of the total in residence. There were 76 patients confined to bed, amongst whom were several senile cases, but not many suffering from serious disease. Of those who have died in the period under review, as high a proportion as 12·8 per cent. had bedsores at the time of death, attributable in great measure to the very large proportion of aged and feeble subjects of faulty habits.

The causes of death have included 1 case of general paralysis, 20 of phthisis (or 15·1 per cent.), 11 of senile decay (or 8·3 per cent.), and 9 of ulcerative colitis (dysentery). Post-mortem examinations were made in the satisfactory proportion of 84·8 per cent. of the total deaths.

No inquest has been held.

Eight of the female patients and one of the nurses were attacked by typhoid fever in the months of December to March, there being one death. These cases, together with those of dysentery above mentioned, are the only instances of zymotic disease recorded.

Two female patients sustained fractures of the fore arm, one due to an accidental fall, the other to being pushed down by a fellow patient.

From the returns made to our office I learn that during last year about 38 per cent. of the patients were usefully employed, a proportion which is likely to be considerably lessened owing to the admission of a growing number of those who are incapable of any employment. About 17 per cent. attended the Church of England services, and there were 165 patients of the Roman Catholic faith, for which the services are held in the Laundry Day Room every Sunday by a salaried priest. The attendances at the weekly entertainments amounted to 23 per cent. of the inmates. About 10 per cent. usually walked out weekly beyond the Asylum estate, whilst 54 per cent. of those able to walk were confined to the wards and airing courts.

The proportion of day attendants to patients last year was as 1 to 12 ; and the record of service is good—46 per cent. of the male and 29 per cent. of the female attendants having served for upwards of five years. Since the last visit no attendant has been dismissed or allowed to resign to escape dismissal.

A new scheme of dietary is now being tried as an experiment. It affords greater variety in the meals, and so far has given general satisfaction. Dr. Campbell has also re-arranged the time-table so as to avoid the clashing of the dinner hour of the patients with that of the staff, thus enabling all the attendants to be present during the patients' meal,



besides affording more time for the latter to be out of doors during fine weather.

Amongst alterations and structural improvements since the last visit, have been the provision of additional w.c. accommodation, owing to the conversion of Male F Block into infirmary wards, and the substitution of more modern arrangements in this regard. Glazed panels have been placed in the doors leading to the bakehouse, general kitchen, and stores, for the purpose of observation, the need for which became apparent on the occasion of a fire which broke out in the kitchen when it was being repainted.

A new engine is being fixed for driving the laundry machinery, and suitable protection of machinery, as required by the Factory Inspector, is being fitted. It may be hoped that a new calender will soon be provided in view of the very large amount of laundry work required for the Institution.

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METROPOLITAN DISTRICT ASYLUM, DARENTH.

8 March 1911.

YESTERDAY I made a complete inspection of the Metropolitan Asylum at Darenth, visiting all parts of it, and seeing all the inmates except 5, who were isolated for scarlet fever.

I can give a very favourable report of the state in which I found the whole establishment, and of the comforts provided for the patients, and the kindness shown to them.

The day rooms were throughout in very good order, although there were necessarily in so large an Institution places in which some reparation of paint and whitewash was needed, and will in due course be supplied. Much of the elaborate Christmas decoration had been left up, and contributed greatly to the bright and cheerful aspect of the wards, which were also supplied freely with other objects of interest.

The dormitories were clean and well ventilated, and the beds and bedding, much of which I examined, in excellent order. Some of the floors which are at present scoured might, I think, with advantage be painted with boiled linseed oil and made non-absorbent.

I noticed pipe loops in many w.c.'s, which should be cased in or otherwise protected, for although patients are not kept here who are known or believed to be suicidally disposed, much regrettable experience has shown that it is not safe to rely upon this fact.

The new female workshops are rapidly approaching completion. They will be well lighted, and afford good accommodation for their purpose, and they are to be heated entirely by hot-water radiators.

It is greatly to be desired that a similar extension may be effected on the male side.

The patients were almost universally contented, and in only two or three instances were complaints made to me, and these were, so far as I was able to ascertain, unfounded.

Dress and personal neatness were, upon the whole, very well looked after, but I thought that a somewhat higher standard of neatness might be maintained in some of the men, especially the ward workers. The dress of the women and children was good and varied, and showed much attention on the part of the nurses.

The general health was good, and although 101 persons were in bed during my visit, 63 of them were in the ward in which recent cases of scarlet fever have occurred, only to be watched and, to that extent, isolated. The remaining 38 represented less than 2 per cent. of all the patients. No one was suffering from a bedsore; and it is highly creditable to the nursing of the sick, and of the helpless, of whom there are so many, that no patient who died was found to have a bedsore. I was glad to find that nursing spirit generally present which regards a bedsore as a reproach if not a disgrace.

I saw a substantial dinner of meat and potato pie and bread, and, in many cases, of mince, neatly served in the wards. It was well cooked and appetising. I thought that in one of the rooms, at least, there was some overcrowding at the tables.

Three females and 2 males were in the isolation hospital, suffering from scarlet fever, of which 9 cases have occurred since the last visit a year ago. There have been also 12 cases of typhoid fever, their origin unascertained, and 5 of erysipelas, but no other cases of any zymotic disease.

Three fractures of bones have been the only results of casualties, and all of them were due to accidental falls.

There has been no resort either to mechanical restraint or seclusion.

Since the last visit 243 patients have been admitted; 175 discharged, and 52 have died, leaving the numbers resident yesterday 1,957, of whom 1,123 were males and 834 females. There are vacancies for 37 additional patients. The weekly charge is 9s. 7d. per head per week.

All the deaths were due to natural causes, and there has been no inquest. Post-mortem examinations were made in 79 per cent. of the deaths, of which 26 per cent. were from phthisis and other forms of tuberculous disease. There are 27 per cent. of epileptics in the Asylum, and 6.5 per cent. of those who nightly wet their beds.

About 40 per cent. attend Divine service in the chapel on Sundays; 44 per cent. the entertainments; 21 per cent. walk beyond the Asylum premises, and 55 per cent. in them but beyond the airing grounds, to which only 7.7 per cent. are altogether confined.

Useful and profitable employment is found for nearly 60 per cent. of the inmates, and I saw large numbers of them engaged in the shops and schools and elsewhere upon wood-chopping, gardening, brush, mat, basket, and shoe making, carpentering, tailoring, and many other forms of plain and ornamental work.

A recent decision of the Metropolitan Asylums Board, now under consideration by the Local Government Board, contemplates the wide extension of these operations of the Asylum, and its evolution into what will be practically an industrial colony, provision being made elsewhere for chronically sick, helpless, and feeble patients.

A good staff of attendants and nurses is maintained, averaging 1 to every 12 patients, and showing a fairly good record of service, 17 per cent. only having served less than a year, and 33 per cent. upwards of five years.

The state of the Asylum in all its parts shows that Dr. Rotherham, who has the assistance of three medical colleagues, successfully devotes his best energies to its administration.



## METROPOLITAN DISTRICT ASYLUM, LEAVESDEN.

17 June 1911.

I, YESTERDAY, made a complete inspection of the Metropolitan District Asylum at Leavesden, visiting in the course of it all the wards and administrative departments and seeing all the patients—who numbered 2,045, of whom 919 were males and 1,126 females—and giving to each one of them an opportunity of speaking with me.

Arising out of my inspection were two matters which demand prominent notice in this report and early attention at the hands of the managers. The first matter was the outcome of a complaint by a fairly sensible patient (A. E. M.), confined to bed in Male 8 B Ward, where there were 57 patients, as to the very inadequate amount of margarine given him for breakfast and tea. On inquiry I was told that the authorised allowance at each of these meals was half-an-ounce per patient, and that the amount required for each ward was sent up daily from the stores. I asked to see the margarine that had been supplied to the ward in question for tea last evening and breakfast this morning, and on weighing it found it to be nearly nine ounces short in weight. I then discovered in another part of the cupboard where the food is kept a covered earthenware dish which contained no less than  $5\frac{3}{4}$  lbs. of margarine. As the charge attendant of the ward could not satisfactorily account for the presence of this, I could arrive at no other conclusion than it was margarine which had been withheld from the patients and intended to be used improperly.

The second matter relates to a written memorial which was handed to me. It was signed by 19 male attendants who are boarded in the Asylum, and stated that the signatories had great cause for complaint about food supplied to them on the 15th instant, and requested that I would make an investigation. On showing the memorial to Dr. Elkins he expressed the opinion that the complaint of the attendants was well-founded, and said it arose out of some bacon which had been supplied to them and which they did not consider good. On Dr. Elkins being appealed to he took the attendants' view, but the steward refused to condemn the bacon and issue other in its stead. Thereupon Dr. Elkins forwarded the bacon to the Medical Officer for General Purposes, who has pronounced it as having a most offensive odour and as being quite unfit for human food. Dr. Elkins said he intended to bring this matter, and also the first one I have mentioned, to the immediate notice of the Managers, and I asked that our Board might, in due course, be informed as to the action they have taken with regard to both. I saw the senior of the male attendants who had signed the memorial, and told him that having inquired as to what was being done I did not consider further action on my part necessary beyond that of referring to their memorial in my report.

Since the visit of my Colleague on 20th January 1910, 354 patients have been admitted, 109 have been discharged, none of them on recovery, and 190 have died.

I gave to every one of the patients an opportunity of speaking with me, but the majority of them were too demented to avail themselves of it. Those who did speak were, with few exceptions, contented and happy. Many of the cases are very feeble or quite helpless, and about three-fourths of the total number are unable to make themselves at all useful, or even attend to their own personal requirements. Nevertheless they presented a clean, well-cared-for appearance that was highly creditable to the staff. 23·4 per cent. of the patients suffer from epilepsy, and 1 per cent. are general paralytics.

The sick are carefully nursed : 81 patients were confined to bed. Among them were 3 mild cases of dysentery, from which disease 29 males and 2 females have suffered during the period under review, and, in the isolation hospital, was a woman suffering from enteric fever, of which there have been during the last 9 months 8 cases (2 fatal) among the patients and 2 cases among the staff. The phthisical patients and the ophthalmic cases, of which there are at present 38 on the male and 71 on the female side, are respectively segregated in special wards, the latter having now the advantage of the advice of a specialist who visits weekly.

It is satisfactory to learn that in 98 per cent. of the deaths the cause was verified by post-mortem examination, and that on only one of the bodies did a bed sore exist. 19·5 per cent. of the deaths were due to phthisis, 15 per cent. to senile decay, 9·5 per cent. to epilepsy, 10 per cent. to chronic brain diseases, and 5 per cent. to general paralysis. One woman died from an abscess of the gullet, which contained a mutton bone, another from perforation of the intestines, caused by swallowing rubbish, and a man from chronic brain disease and fracture of the skull, caused by his accidentally falling from a chair. It was, however, only in the last-mentioned case that the coroner deemed an inquest necessary. In addition to this fatal casualty, for which the jury considered no one blameable, there have been 16 other more or less serious injuries. Most of them were fractures of bones occasioned by falls of an accidental nature or the result of epileptic fits, or the roughness of fellow patients.

No one has been secluded or mechanically restrained.

The dietary is to be improved, and greater variation made in the meals. More attention should be paid to the warming of the plates used for dinner, and I strongly recommend that an apparatus for frying fish should be provided. The boiled fish I saw served to-day looked the reverse of appetising.

Since the last visit the ceilings throughout the whole Asylum have had to be renewed. With the exception of some whitewashing the work has been completed, and the day rooms and dormitories everywhere had a comfortable, well-kept appearance ; they were also well ventilated. The beds and bedding were in excellent order.

From the fact that in the whole establishment there are now only 3 wards not regarded as infirmary wards, I consider that there has become an increased need for carrying out the recommendation made in my report of November 1908, that some, at least, of the blocks should be coupled up by iron bridges.

The airing courts are well shaded by trees and supplied with shelters, but the surface of many of the paths is rough and loose, and must be uncomfortable to walk on and destructive to boots.

In the laundry I noticed that the guard to the calender afforded insufficient protection.

The arrangements for holding the Church of England services and those according to the Roman Catholic faith are satisfactory, and the services are as well attended as could be expected, considering the mental state of the patients.

The staff for day duty consists of 86 male attendants and 100 nurses, giving a proportion of 1 attendant to every 10 male patients, and 1 nurse to every 11 female patients. Having regard to the fact that the female patients are as a whole more helpless and useless, and more troublesome than the male, I think the proportion of day staff to patients on the female side should at least equal that on the male side. For night duty there are 20 male attendants and 24 nurses. The record of length of service among the men is distinctly good, only 13 per cent. having been engaged within a year, while 62 per cent. can count over 5 years'



service. With regard to the nurses, on the 31st of December last, 28 per cent. had been engaged within the year, while 26 per cent. could count over 5 years' service. I understand that there is considerable difficulty in obtaining suitable women to fill vacancies as they arise.

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### METROPOLITAN DISTRICT ASYLUM, TOOTING BEC.

21 March 1911.

SINCE the 1st of February 1910, when this Asylum was last visited by a Commissioner, 832 patients have been admitted; 479 discharged, of whom 13 had recovered; and 312 have died. There are now on the books the names of 1,027, of whom 458 are of the male and 569 of the female sex. The accommodation is sufficient to provide for the addition of 56 to the number of the males, and 31 to that of the females.

The average charge per week for maintenance shows a further reduction upon that in force at the last visit, being now 14s. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.

All the patients are in residence, and have been seen by me in the course of my visit. I was much pleased with the condition in which I found them as regards dress and personal tidiness, especially the women. They were everywhere quiet and well behaved. A few appealed for discharge, but there were no complaints of illtreatment, and many grateful acknowledgments of kindness received.

I visited all parts of the Asylum and found it in excellent order. Some repainting is required in the staircases, which is about to be taken in hand. The well-constructed wards were bright and prettily decorated with spring flowers. The ventilation was satisfactory, but at the same time a comfortable temperature was maintained. The beds and bedding were good and sufficient. I examined a considerable number, and found them, with but few exceptions, clean and properly attended to. There are, it may be observed, a very large number of wet and dirty cases.

The tar paving of the airing courts at the rear of the new blocks has been completed.

Dinner, consisting, for those who were not on special diet, of meat and potato pie, was neatly served during my visit with evident satisfaction to those who partook of it.

No use of mechanical restraint has been recorded during the period under review; 1 female patient has been secluded on 10 occasions for 11 hours in all.

Three inquests were held during the period, in 2 of which the deaths were found to have been the result of accident, and in the third of natural causes. The causes of death were verified in over 90 per cent. by post-mortem examination. In 59 per cent. the cause was senile decay; in 11·9 per cent., pneumonia or bronchitis; and in only 2·6 per cent., phthisis. Bedsores were present in 5·1 per cent. of the deaths; but only one of those whom I saw in bed to-day was suffering from this complication.

The only epidemic or zymotic disease by which patients have been attacked has been measles, of which there were 4 cases on the male side in February. One attendant was attacked by typhoid fever in December.

There have been 4 cases of fracture of the femur, 1 of the ankle, and 1 of the forearm, all caused by falls which, except in one instance of pushing down by another patient, were purely accidental.

The staff of attendants and nurses is of adequate strength, averaging for day duty about 1 to 9 patients. Seven have since the last visit been dismissed or required to resign for misconduct, which did not, however, in any instance consist of illtreating patients.

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## Appendix L.

LIST of all COUNTY and BOROUGH ASYLUMS, REGISTERED HOSPITALS, and LICENSED HOUSES in *England and Wales*, with the Names of the Medical Superintendents, Licensees, Clerks to Committees of Visitors, and Clerks to Visitors, and Medical Visitors, of Licensed Houses. (Corrected to date of publication, 1912.)

## COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

COUNTIES, UNITED COUNTIES, AND BOROUGH.	WHERE SITUATE.	MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENTS.	CLERKS TO COMMITTEE OF VISITORS.
Beds, Herts, and Hunts - - - - -	Near Hitchin - - - - -	Laurence O. Fuller, L.R.C.P. -	F. N. Butler, St. Neots.
Berks, Reading C.B., Newbury B., and New Windsor B. - - - - -	Moulsford, Wallingford - - -	J. W. A. Murdoch, M.B. -	J. T. Morland, Bath Street, Abingdon.
Brecon and Radnor - - - - -	Talgarth, R.S.O., Breeon - - -	R. Pugh, M.D. -	A. J. Astbury, The Asylum.
Bucks - - - - -	Stone, Aylesbury - - - - -	Hugh Kerr, M.D. -	W. Crouch, County Hall, Aylesbury.
Cambs., Cambridge B., and Isle of Ely - - - - -	Fulbourn, Cambridge - - - -	A. D. Thompson, M.B. -	T. M. Francis, 8. Emmanuel Street, Cambridge.
Cardigan and Pembroke - - - - -	Cardigan - - - - -	John Richards, M.B. -	W. J. Wallis-Jones, 34, Quay Street, Carmarthen.
Carmarthen, Cardigan and Pembroke - - - - -	Carmarthen - - - - -	G. H. Grills, M.D. -	A. Hornby, The Asylum.
Chester C., Birkenhead C.B., and Stockport (part) C.B. - - - - -	Upton, Chester - - - - -	J. C. McConaghey, M.D. -	A. C. Procter, 23, King Edward St., Macclesfield.
Cornwall - - - - -	Parkside, Macclesfield - - -	H. A. Layton, L.R.C.P. Ed. -	M. F. Edyvean, Bodmin.
Cumberland and Westmorland - - - - -	Bodmin - - - - -	W. F. Farquharson, M.D. -	C. W. A. Hodgson, The Courts, Carlisle.
Denbigh, Anglesea, Carnarvon, Flint, and Merioneth C. - - - - -	Carlisle - - - - -	W. S. Hughes, L.R.C.P. -	W. Barker, The Asylum.
Derby C. - - - - -	Denbigh - - - - -	R. J. Legge, M.D. -	N. J. Hughes Hallett, County Offices, St. Mary's Gate, Derby.
Devon - - - - -	Mickleover, Derby - - - - -	A. N. Davis, L.R.C.P. Ed. -	H. Michelmore, The Castle, Exeter.
Dorset - - - - -	Exminster - - - - -	P. W. MacDonald, M.D. -	H. Till, 5, South Street, Dorchester.
Durham C. - - - - -	Dorchester - - - - -	W. St. J. Skeen, M.B. -	A. O. Smith, 19, Elvet Bridge, Durham.
Essex and Colchester B. - - - - -	Winterton, Ferry Hill - - -	John Turner, M.B. -	H. H. Gepp, Chelmsford.
Glamorgan and Merthyr Tydfil C.B. - - - - -	Brentwood - - - - -	D. Finlay, M.D. -	W. E. R. Allen, Glamorgan County Council Offices, Cardiff.
	Bridgend - - - - -		



Gloucester C. and Gloucester C.B.	-	Gloucester	-	R. B. Smyth, M.B.	-	J. Thompson, The Asylum.
Hants	-	Knowle, Fareham	-	H. K. Abbott, M.D.	-	J. R. Wyatt, The Asylum.
Hereford (County and City)	-	Burghill, Hereford	-	C. S. Morrison, L.R.C.P. Ed.	-	F. Goldingay, The Asylum.
Herts	-	Hill End, St. Albans	-	A. N. Boycott, M.D.	-	C. E. Longmore, Clerk of the Peace, Hertford.
Kent and Gravesend B.	-	Barming Heath, Maidstone	-	H. Wolseley-Lewis, F.R.C.S., M.D. Brussels.	-	F. R. Howlett, 9A, King Street, Maidstone.
"	-	Chartham, Canterbury	-	G. C. FitzGerald, M.D.	-	Henry Fielding, 15, Burgate Street, Canterbury.
Lancaster C., all the County Boroughs and Stockport (part) C.B.	-	Lancaster Moor	-	D. M. Cassidy, M.D. Montr., L.R.C.P. & S. Ed.	-	Allan Sewart, 49, North Road, Laneaster.
"	"	Rainhill, Liverpool	-	J. Wigglesworth, M.D.	-	T. Garner, 49, Corporation Street, St. Helens.
"	"	Prestwich, Manchester	-	F. Pereeal, M.R.C.S.	-	John Crofton, 36, Brazenose Street, Manchester.
"	"	Whittingham, Preston	-	J. F. Gemmel, M.B.	-	L. Cotman, 8, Lune Street, Preston.
"	"	Winwick, Warrington	-	A. Simpson, M.D.	-	J. S. Francomb, Sun Chambers, Kennedy Street, Manchester.
Leicester C. and Rutland	-	Narborough, Leicester	-	R. C. Stewart, M.R.C.S.	-	W. J. Freer, 10, New Street, Leicester.
Lineoln (Lindsay, Holland, Grimsby C.B. and Lineoln City).	-	Bracebridge, Lineoln	-	Thos. L. Johnston, L.R.C.P. Ed.	-	W. T. Page, jun., Bank Street, Lineoln.
" (Kesteven)	-	Rauceby, Sleaford	-	J. A. Ewart, M.D.	-	T. H. Holdich, 19, Jermyn Street, Sleaford.
London C.	-	Banstead Downs, Sutton	-	Percy C. Spark, L.R.C.P.	-	H. F. Keene, London County Asylums Committee Office, 6, Waterloo Place, S.W.
"	-	Bexley, Kent	-	T. E. K. Stansfield, M.B.	-	Ditto ditto.
"	-	Cane Hill, Coulsdon, Surrey	-	Sir James M. Moody, L.R.C.P. Ed.	-	Ditto ditto.
"	-	Claybury, Woodford, Essex	-	R. Jones, M.D.	-	Ditto ditto.
"	-	Colney Hatch, N.	-	S. J. Gilfillan, M.B.	-	Ditto ditto.
"	-	Hanwell, W.	-	Percy J. Baily, M.B.	-	Ditto ditto.
"	-	Horton Asylum, Epsom	-	John R. Lord, M.B.	-	Ditto ditto.
"	-	Manor Asylum, Epsom	-	W. I. Donaldson, M.D.	-	Ditto ditto.
"	-	Epileptic Colony, Ewell	-	Michael A. Collins, M.D.	-	Ditto ditto.
"	-	Long Grove Asylum, Epsom	-	D. Ogilvy, M.D.	-	Ditto ditto.
Middlesex	-	Wandsworth, S.W.	-	H. G. Hill, M.R.C.S.	-	H. S. Freeman, Staines.
"	-	Napsbury, St. Albans	-	L. W. Rolleston, M.B.	-	H. G. Armour, The Asylum.
Monmouth	-	Abergavenny	-	James Glendinning, M.D.	-	Charles Owen, The Asylum.
Norfolk	-	Thorpe, Norwich	-	D. G. Thomson, M.D.	-	P. Hansell, The Close, Norwich.
Northampton C.	-	Berrywood, Northampton	-	W. Harding, M.D.	-	C. A. Markham, 1, Guildhall Rd., Northampton.
Northumberland and Tynemouth C.B.	-	Cottingham, Morpeth	-	T. W. McDowall, M.D.	-	Henry D. Irwin, 52, Moorside, Fenham, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
Notts C.	-	Radcliffe-on-Trent, Nottingham	-	S. Lloyd Jones, L.R.C.P.	-	J. F. Gell, The Asylum.
Oxford C. and Oxford City	-	Littlemore, Oxford	-	T. Saxty Good, M.R.C.S.	-	T. M. Davenport, County Hall, Oxford.

## COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS—continued.

COUNTIES, UNITED COUNTIES, AND BOROUGH.	WHERE SITUATE.	MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENTS.	CLERKS TO COMMITTEE OF VISITORS.
Salop, Shrewsbury B., and Wenlock B.	Bicton, Shrewsbury -	D. F. Rambaut, M.D. -	W. Baxter, County Buildings, Shrewsbury.
Somerset and Bath C.B. -	Wells -	G. Stevens Pope, L.R.C.P. Ed. -	John Coates, The Asylum.
" " -	Cotford, Norton Fitzwarren, Taunton. -	H. T. S. Aveline, M.D. -	Isaac Lodge, The Asylum.
Stafford C., Burton-upon-Trent C.B., Newcastle-under-Lyme B., Smeth- wick C.B., and Stoke-on-Trent (part) C.B. -	Stafford -	J. W. S. Christie, L.R.C.P. Ed. -	Eustace Joy, County Buildings, Stafford.
" " " -	Burntwood, Lichfield -	J. B. Spence, M.D. -	Ditto ditto.
" " " -	Cheddleton, Leek -	W. F. Menzies, M.D. -	Ditto ditto.
Suffolk (East and West) -	Melton, Woodbridge -	J. R. Whitwell, M.B. -	A. T. Cobbold, County Hall, Ipswich.
Surrey and Guildford B. -	Brookwood, Woking -	James A. Lowry, M.D. -	R. A. Hodges, County Hall, Kingston-on-Thames.
Surrey -	Netherne, Merstham -	F. C. Gayton, M.D. -	Ditto ditto.
Sussex (East) -	Hellingly -	F. R. P. Taylor, M.D. -	Reginald Blaker, 211, High Street, Lewes.
" (West) -	Chichester -	Harold A. Kidd, L.R.C.P. -	E. H. Blaker, West Pallant, Chichester.
Warwick C., Coventry C.B., and Warwick B. -	Hatton, Warwick -	Alfred Miller, M.B. -	R. C. Heath, 1, New Street, Warwick.
Wight, Isle of -	Whitecroft, Newport -	Harold Shaw, M.B. -	J. H. Green, The Asylum, Newport, I.W.
Wilts -	Devizes -	J. I. Bowes, M.R.C.S. -	G. W. Jackson, Devizes.
Worcester C., Dudley C.B., and Wor- cester C.B. -	Powick, Worcester -	G. M. P. Braine-Hartnell, L.R.C.P. -	G. F. S. Brown, 40, Foregate Street, Worcester.
Worcester C. -	Barnsley Hall, near Bromsgrove -	P. T. Hughes, M.B. -	R. J. Oliver, Shirchall, Worcester.
York, N. Riding -	Clifton, York -	A. J. Eades, L.R.C.P. I. -	Alfred Procter, 5, New Street, York.
" W. Riding, and (except Scale- bor Park) Bradford, Hali- fax, Huddersfield, Leeds, Rotherham, Sheffield C.B., and (for Wadsley and Storthes Hall Asylums) Don- caster B. -	Menston, Leeds -	S. Edgerley, M.D. -	W. F. L. Horne, Asylums Department, County Hall, Wakefield.
	Wadley, Sheffield -	W. J. N. Vincent, M.B. -	Ditto ditto.
	Wakefield -	J. S. Bolton, B.Sc., M.D. -	Ditto ditto.
	Storthes Hall, Kirkburton, Huddersfield. -	T. Stewart Adair, M.D. -	Ditto ditto.
	*Scalebor Park, Wharfedale. -	J. R. Gilmour, M.B. -	Ditto ditto.
" E. Riding -	Beverley -	M. A. Archdale, M.B. -	C. W. Hobson, Beverley.



## BOROUGHs.

Birmingham	-	-	-	-	Winson Green, Birmingham	-	C. B. Roscrow, L.R.C.P. Ed.	-	W. Hutton, Council House, Birmingham.
"	-	-	-	-	Rubery Hill, near Birmingham	-	A. C. Suffern, M.D.	-	Ditto
Brighton	-	-	-	-	Haywards Heath, Sussex	-	Charles Planck, M.A., M.R.C.S.	-	Hugo Talbot, Town Hall, Brighton.
Bristol	-	-	-	-	Fishponds, Bristol	-	J. V. Blachford, M.D.	-	Edmand J. Taylor, The Council House, Bristol.
Canterbury	-	-	-	-	St. Martin's Hill, Canterbury	-	E. F. Sall, L.R.C.P.	-	H. Fielding, Town Hall, Canterbury.
Cardiff	-	-	-	-	Whitchurch, Glamorgan	-	E. Goodall, M.D.	-	J. L. Wheatley, Town Clerk's Office, Cardiff.
Croydon	-	-	-	-	Warlingham, Whyteleafe, S.O., Surrey.	-	E. S. Pasmore, M.D.	-	F. C. Lloyd, Town Hall, Croydon.
Derby	-	-	-	-	Rowditch, Derby	-	S. R. Macphail, M.D.	-	G. T. Lee, Town Clerk's Office, 15, Tenant Street, Derby.
Exeter	-	-	-	-	Digbys, Heavitree	-	R. L. Rutherford, M.D.	-	H. Lloyd Parry, Town Clerk's Office, Exeter.
Hull	-	-	-	-	De la Pole, Willerby, Hull	-	John Merson, M.D.	-	E. Laverack, Town Hall, Hull.
Ipswich	-	-	-	-	Ipswich	-	E. L. Rowe, L.R.C.P. Ed.	-	W. Bantoft, Town Hall, Ipswich.
Leicester	-	-	-	-	Humberstone, Leicester	-	J. F. Dixon, M.B.	-	H. A. Pritchard, Town Hall, Leicester.
London (City of)	-	-	-	-	Stone, Dartford	-	R. H. Steen, M.P.	-	C. Fitch, Guildhall, E.C.
Middlesbrough	-	-	-	-	Cleveland, Middlesbrough	-	J. W. Geddes, M.B.	-	Preston Kitchen, Town Clerk's Office, Middlesbrough.
Newcastle-upon-Tyne	-	-	-	-	Gosforth, Newcastle-on-Tyne	-	J. T. Callcott, M.D.	-	A. M. Oliver, Town Clerk's Office, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Newport	-	-	-	-	Caerleon, Mon.	-	W. F. Nelis, M.D.	-	A. A. Newman, Town Clerk's Office, Newport, Monmouth.
Norwich	-	-	-	-	Hellesdon, Norwich	-	David Rice, L.R.C.P.	-	A. H. Miller, Guildhall, Norwich.
Nottingham	-	-	-	-	Mapperley Hill, Nottingham	-	Evan Powell, M.R.C.S.	-	W. J. Board, Guildhall, Nottingham.
Plymouth	-	-	-	-	Blackadon, Ivybridge	-	W. H. Bowes, M.D.	-	J. H. Ellis, Town Clerk's Office, Plymouth.
Portsmouth	-	-	-	-	Milton, Portsmouth	-	B. H. Mumby, M.D.	-	G. H. Etherton, Town Hall, Portsmouth.
Sunderland	-	-	-	-	Ryhope, Sunderland	-	James Middlemass, M.D., F.R.C.P. Ed.	-	F. M. Bowey, Town Hall, Sunderland.
West Ham	-	-	-	-	Goodmayes, Ilford, Essex	-	D. Hunter, M.B.	-	F. E. Hilleary, LL.D., Town Hall, West Ham, E.
York	-	-	-	-	Fulford, York	-	C. L. Hopkins, M.B.	-	H. Craven, Guildhall, York.

\* For private patients.

## H O S P I T A L S.

COUNTY.	HOSPITALS.	MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENTS.
Chester - -	Manchester Royal Lunatic Hospital, Cheadle.	W. Scowcroft, M.R.C.S.
Devon - -	Wonford House, Exeter - -	W. B. Morton, M.D., Lond.
Gloucester - -	Barnwood House, Gloucester -	J. G. Soutar, M.B.
Lincoln - -	Lincoln Lunatic Hospital, The Lawn, Lincoln.	A. P. Russell, M.B.
Middlesex - -	St. Luke's Hospital, Old Street, E.C.	W. Rawes, M.D.
Norfolk - -	Bethel Hospital, Norwich -	S. J. Fielding, M.B.
Northampton -	St. Andrew's Hospital, Northampton.	J. Bayley, M.R.C.S.
Notts - -	Nottingham Lunatic Hospital, The Coppice, Nottingham.	W. B. Tate, M.D.
Oxford - -	Warneford Asylum, Headington Hill, Oxford.	James Neil, M.D.
Stafford - -	Coton Hill Lunatic Hospital, Stafford.	R. W. Hewson, L.R.C.P. Ed.
Surrey - -	Bethlehem Royal Hospital, Lambeth Road, S.E.	W. H. B. Stoddart, M.D.
„ - -	Holloway Sanatorium, St. Ann's Heath, Virginia Water.	W. D. Moore, M.D.
York City - (N.R.)	Bootham Park, York - -	C. K. Hitchcock, M.D.
„ „ (E.R.)	The Retreat, York - -	Bedford Pierce, M.D.

## IDIOT ESTABLISHMENTS : Registered under “The Idiots Act, 1886.”

Devon - -	Western Counties Idiot Asylum, Starcross.	E. W. Locke, Superintendent.
Essex - -	Royal Eastern Counties Institution, Colchester.	J. J. C. Turner, Superintendent ; F. Douglas Turner, M.B., Resident Medical Chief Officer.
Lancaster - -	Royal Albert Institution, Lancaster.	A. R. Douglas, L.R.C.P., Medical Superintendent and Chief Officer.
Somerset - -	Magdalen Hospital School, Coombe Down, Bath.	Miss Jane Quinton, Superintendent.
Surrey - -	Asylum for Idiots, Earlswood, Redhill.	C. Caldecott, M.B.
Warwick - -	Midland Counties Institution, Knowle, near Birmingham.	H. Williams, Secretary and Superintendent.

## MILITARY AND NAVAL HOSPITALS :

Hants - -	Royal Military Hospital, Netley, Southampton.	A. G. Kay, M.B., Lieut.-Colonel, R.A.M. Corps.
Norfolk - -	Royal Naval Hospital, Yarmouth	G. T. Broatch, M.B., Fleet Surgeon, R.N.

## CRIMINAL ASYLUMS :

Berks - -	State Criminal Asylum, Broadmoor, Crowthorne.	J. Baker, M.D.
Isle of Wight -	State Criminal Asylum, Parkhurst, Newport.	O. F. N. Treadwell, M.R.C.S.





METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES—continued.

q. Limited to quiet and harmless cases.

H O U S E S.		Number of Patients for which Licensed.			TO WHOM LICENSED.
		M.	F.	Total.	
(b) Males only :					
South End, Catford, S.E.	-	32	-	32	Cecil Bullmore, L.R.C.P. Ed.
Tooting Common, S.W.	-	28	-	28	J. N. Sergeant, M.B., and Miss M. D. K. Sergeant.
(c) Females only :					
Clapham Park, S.W.	- q.	-	12	12	Mrs. F. E. M. Thwaites and G. P. Thwaites.
Finchley, East	-	-	8	8	F. Watson, M.B., and Mrs. J. E. Watson.
Hayes, Uxbridge	-	-	19	19	R. J. Stilwell, M.R.C.S., and Miss M. G. Thomson.
"	-	-	14	14	J. W. Higginson, M.R.C.S., and Miss M. A. Taylor.
Hendon, N.W.	-	-	14	14	H. L. de Caux, L.S.A.
Kensington, West, W.	-	-	35	35	A. H. Sutherland, Mrs. C. M. A. Sutherland, and Mrs. E. Chapman.
Southall	-	-	10	10	W. H. Bailey, M.D.
Streatham Hill, S.W.	-	-	30	30	E. W. White, M.B., and T. D. Greenlees, M.D.
III. Receiving Idiots, &c.:					
Of both Sexes:		Not more than			
Hampton Wick	-	120	120	160	R. L. Langdon-Down, M.B., and P. L. Langdon-Down, M.B.

\* Registered under "The Idiots Act, 1886."



PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES.

[*m.* Males only ; *f.* Females only ; *q.* limited to quiet and harmless cases.]

COUNTY.	HOUSES.	TO WHOM LICENSED.	Number of Patients for which Licensed.			CLERK TO VISITORS.	MEDICAL VISITORS.
			M.	F.	T.		
Beds [Bedford Borough] <i>f.</i>	Bishopstone House, Bedford	Mrs. Beatrice Peele and Miss Alice Kirby.	-	10	10	Mark Whyley, Bedford -	Rowland Hill Coombs, M.D.
Beds - -	Springfield House, Bedford	David Bower, M.D., Mrs. M.L. Bower, W. S. Bower, C. W. Bower, and Miss Mary Bellars.	24	34	48	W. W. Marks, ditto -	E. C. Sharpin, M.R.C.S.
Derby - -	Wye House, Buxton -	T. Graeme Dickson, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. Ed., and Mrs. I. C. Dickson.	22	22	44	J. B. Boycott, Chapel-en-le-Frith.	A. Shipton, F.R.C.S.
Devon - <i>f.</i>	Court Hall, Kenton, Exeter	Miss B. M. Mules, M.D., and Miss A. S. Mules.	-	8	8	W. H. Tarbet, Exeter -	L. P. Black, M.B.
" - -	Plympton House, Plympton	Alfred Turner, M.D., and Mrs. F.M. Turner, and J. C. Nixon, M.B.	18	26	44	R. B. Johns, Plymouth -	R. H. Clay, M.D.
Durham - <i>q.</i>	Dinsdale Park, Darlington	H. W. Kershaw, M.R.C.S., and Mrs. Amelia Kershaw.	22	22	44	G. H. Watson, Darlington	{ Sir G. H. Philipson, M.D.
" - -	Middleton Hall, Middleton St. George.	R. H. O. Garbutt and L. Harris-Liston, M.D.	35	30	65	Ditto ditto -	
Essex - <i>f.</i>	Littleton Hall, Shenfield, Brentwood.	H. E. Haynes, L.R.C.P., and Mrs. L.M. Haynes.	-	15	15	W. B. Blood, Witham -	{ E. A. Hunt, M.R.C.S.
" - <i>m.</i>	The Retreat, Witham	H. E. Haynes, L.R.C.P., and J. P. Race, M.R.C.S., and Miss E. Davies.	Not more than 7	5	10	Ditto ditto -	
Gloucester -	Northwoods, Winterbourne, Bristol.	R. Eager, M.D., J. D. Thomas, M.B., and Mrs. R. M. P. Thomas.	25	25	50	C. A. H. Montague, Stokescroft, Bristol.	{ J. Michell Clarke, M.D., and J. Edward Shaw, M.B.
" -	The Retreat, Fairford	A. C. King Turner, M.B. -	20	30	50	Robert Ellett, Cirencester	W. R. Cossham, M.D.
Hants -	Westbrooke House, Alton	Mrs. E. E. Warillow, and J. F. Briscoe, M.R.C.S.	10	20	30	H. Barber, The Castle, Winchester.	E. J. L. Leslie, L.R.C.P. Ed.

PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES—*continued.*[*p.* House receiving Paupers—*m.* Males only; *f.* Females only; *g.* limited to quiet and harmless cases.]

COUNTY.	HOUSES.	TO WHOM LICENSED.	Number of Patients for which Licensed.			CLERK TO VISITORS.	MEDICAL VISITORS.
			M.	F.	T.		
Hants • <i>f.</i>	The Briars, Sandown, Isle of Wight.	Mrs. Steward and Miss Sarah E. Griffiths.	-	5	5	H. Barber, The Castle, Winchester.	{ A. Hollis, M.D. S. L. O. Young, M.D.
Kent -	Redlands, Hadlow, Tonbridge.	Mrs. Harmer and W. A. Harmer, L.S.A.	20	10	30	J. Brennan, West Mallings	T. Joyce, M.D.
" - <i>f.</i>	Riverhead House, Sevenoaks.	W. H. C. Macartney, L.R.C.P. I., and Mrs. M. L. Macartney.	-	8	8	Ditto ditto	Ditto.
" -	West Mallings Place, West Mallings, Kent.	Mrs. Adam and G. H. Adam, L.R.C.P.	18	21	39	Ditto ditto	Ditto.
Lancaster <i>f.</i>	Overdale, Outwood, Whitefield, Manchester.	P. G. Mould, L.R.C.P., and Miss N. Stapleton.	-	14	14	John Crofton, Manchester	A. Boutflower, M.R.C.S.
" -	Haydock Lodge, Ashton, Newton-le-Willows.	C. T. Street, L.R.C.P., Mrs. Mabel R. Street, A. E. Chambers, L.R.C.P., and P. G. Mould, L.R.C.P.	70	80	150	H. Hatton, Warrington -	H. Langdale, M.D.
" [Liverpool City].	Tue Brook Villa, Liverpool	George Duffus, M.B., F. E. Ingall, F.R.C.S., and J. J. Tisdall, L.R.C.P.	26	26	52	R. S. Cleaver, Heymans Green, West Derby, Liverpool.	Sir J. Barr, M.D.
Lancaster -	Shaftesbury House, Formby, Liverpool.	Stanley A. Gill, M.D., Mrs. F. W. Gill, Miss V. F. D. Gill, and E. S. H. Gill, M.B.	Not more than 25	25	40	G. H. Eaton, Liverpool -	T. R. Glynn, M.D.
Norfolk [Norwich City]. <i>f.</i>	Heigham Hall, Norwich -	J. G. Gordon-Munn, M.D. -	40	55	95	{ W. R. Cooper, Norwich	E. Everett, M.R.C.S.
" - <i>f.</i>	The Grove, Old Catton, Norwich.	C. A. P. Osburne, F.R.C.S. Ed., Miss F. R. McLintock, and Miss M. H. McLintock.	-	21	21		



Shropshire m.	Stretton House, Church Stretton.	C. W. C. Hyslop, Mrs. E. C. Hyslop, Horatio Barnett, M.B., Mrs. M. E. Barnett, and A. A. Watson, L.R.C.P. Ed., and Mrs. J. Watson.	40	-	40	W. Baxter, Shirehall, Shrewsbury.	W. H. Packer, M.D.
"	Grove House, All Stretton	J. McClintock, L.R.C.P., Mrs. F. E. G. McLintock, Miss M. H. McLintock, and Miss F. R. McLintock.	-	40	40	Ditto	Ditto.
"	St. Mary's House, Whit-church.	C. H. Gwynn, M.D., and Mrs. C. M. Gwynn.	-	6	6	Ditto	Ditto.
"	Borcatton Park, Baschurch, near Shrewsbury.	E. H. O. Sankey, M.B., and Mrs. C. Sankey.	12	18	30	Ditto	Ditto.
Somerset	Brislington House, Bristol-	Mrs. A. Fox, and J. M. Rutherford, M.B.	44	62	106	{ C. F. Whittuck, Bath -	{ R. S. Smith, M.D., R. E. Moorhead, L.R.C.P., and F. St. J. Bullen, M.R.C.S.
"	Bailbrook House, Bath-easton.	N. Lavers, M.D., Mrs. B. G. LeM. Lavers, and E. M. Wright.	Not more than 11	36	44		
Stafford -	Ashwood House, Kingswin-ford, Dudley.	E. G. Peacock, L.R.C.P. Ed., and J. F. G. Pietersen, L.R.C.P. Lond.	11	20	31	Eustace Joy, County Buildings, Stafford.	C. Reid, M.B.
"	Moat House, Tamworth -	Edward Hollins - - -	-	16	16	Ditto	Ditto.
Surrey -	The Silver Birches, Church-street, Epsom -	Miss M. O. Daniel and E. G. C. Daniel, M.B.	-	14	14	T. W. Weeding, County Hall, Kingston-on-T.	{ F. C. Gayton, M.D. J. A. Lowry, M.D.
"	Abele Grove, Epsom -	Mrs. C. F. Atkins - - -	-	3	3	Ditto	Ditto.
Sussex	Ticehurst House -	H. F. H. Newington, M.R.C.P. Ed., and A. S. L. Newington, M.B.	47	45	92	F. Merrifield, County Hall, Lewes.	F. Fawcett, M.B.
"	St. George's Retreat, Burgess Hill.	Miss Eccles, Miss McNern, Miss M. Foley, Miss Ward, Miss McEvoy, Miss Stoker, Miss Doran, and Miss Slattery.	-	75	75	Ditto	Ditto.
"	Periteau House, Winchel-sea, Rye, S.O.	Miss E. H. Dalgleish - - -	-	5	5	Ditto	Ditto.
" [Hastings Borough]	Ashbrook Hall, Hollington	Charles E. H. Somerset, Mrs. E. M. Somerset, and Rowland Beevor.	-	6	6	F. G. Langham, 44A, Robertson-street, Hastings.	E. R. Mansell, M.R.C.S.
Warwick	Glendossill, and Hurst House, Henley-in-Arden.	S. H. Agar, M.R.C.S., John J. Agar, and Mrs. A. M. Truscott.	20	28	48	E. Field, Leamington Priors.	T. W. Thursfield, M.D.
Wilts [New Sarum City] p.	Fisherton House, Salisbury	Mrs. Chubb, Cecil H. E. Chubb, LL.B., and R. T. Finch, M.B.	278	394	672	A. C. Jonas, Salisbury -	{ H. P. Blackmore, M.D. and E. T. Fison, M.D.

PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES—continued.

[f. Females only ; g. limited to quiet and harmless cases.]

COUNTY.	HOUSES.	TO WHOM LICENSED.	Number of Patients for which Licensed.			CLERK TO VISITORS.	MEDICAL VISITORS.
			M.	F.	T.		
Wilts -	Laverstock House, Salisbury	R. C. Monnington, M.D. - -	35	35	70	R. W. Merriman, Marlborough.	C. R. Straton, F.R.C.S. Ed.
-	Fiddington House, Market Lavington, Devizes.	Major J. M. T. Reilly, Mrs. Reilly, and J. S. Lush, M.R.C.S. -	14 to 16	16 to 14	30	R. W. Merriman, Marlborough.	G. S. A. Waylen, M.R.C.S.
-	Kingsdown House, Box Greta Bank, Burton-in-Lonsdale, Kirkby Lonsdale.	H. C. MacBryan, L.R.C.P. Ed. -	Not more than 13	37	43	Ditto	W. T. Briscoe, M.D.
York, W.R. g.f.	The Grange, Kimbworth, Rotherham.	Miss Sarah J. Perkin and C. T. Street, L.R.C.P.	10 or 10	10	10	W. H. Coles, Wakefield -	{ F. H. Wood, L.R.C.P., and J. F. Dow, M.D.
"	The Pleasaunce, Heworth, York.	W. C. S. Clapham, M.D. Brussels, M.R.C.P. Ed., and G. E. Mould, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.	-	20	20	W. J. Board, Rotherham	A. Robinson, M.D.
"		A. W. Ll. Jones, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., G. I. Swanson, M.D.	-	22	22	H. V. Scott, York -	D. S. Long, M.D.
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Somerset - f.	*Downside Lodge, Chilcompton, Bath.	Miss C. I. Page - - -	-	7	7	C. F. Whittuck, Bath -	{ R. S. Smith, M.D., R. E. Moorhead, L.R.C.P., and F. St. J. Bullen, M.R.C.S.

\* Registered under "The Idiots Act, 1886."



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